

Licensing Committee

Monday 3 November 2014

7.00 pm

Ground Floor Meeting Room G02A - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

Membership

Councillor Renata Hamvas (Chair)
Councillor David Hubber (Vice-Chair)
Councillor Stephanie Cryan
Councillor Dora Dixon-Fyle MBE
Councillor Nick Dolezal
Councillor Tom Flynn
Councillor Jon Hartley
Councillor Sunny Lambe

Councillor Lorraine Lauder MBE
Councillor Maria Linforth-Hall
Councillor Vijay Luthra
Councillor Jane Lyons
Councillor Adele Morris
Councillor Sandra Rhule
Councillor Charlie Smith

INFORMATION FOR MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC

Access to information

You have the right to request to inspect copies of minutes and reports on this agenda as well as the background documents used in the preparation of these reports.

Babysitting/Carers allowances

If you are a resident of the borough and have paid someone to look after your children, an elderly dependant or a dependant with disabilities so that you could attend this meeting, you may claim an allowance from the council. Please collect a claim form at the meeting.

Access

The council is committed to making its meetings accessible. Further details on building access, translation, provision of signers etc for this meeting are on the council's web site: www.southwark.gov.uk or please contact the person below.

Contact

Andrew Weir on 020 7525 7222 or email: andrew.weir@southwark.gov.uk
Webpage: www.southwark.gov.uk

Members of the committee are summoned to attend this meeting

Eleanor Kelly

Acting Chief Executive

Date: 24 October 2014



Licensing Committee

Monday 3 November 2014

7.00 pm

Ground Floor Meeting Room G02A - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

Order of Business

Item No.	Title	Page No.
	PART A - OPEN BUSINESS	
1.	APOLOGIES	
	To receive any apologies for absence.	
2.	CONFIRMATION OF VOTING MEMBERS	
	A representative of each political group will confirm the voting members of the committee.	
3.	NOTIFICATION OF ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR DEEMS URGENT	
	In special circumstances, an item of business may be added to an agenda within five clear days of the meeting.	
4.	DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS	
	Members to declare any personal interests and dispensation in respect of any item of business to be considered at this meeting.	
5.	MINUTES FROM THE LICENSING COMMITTEE	1 - 4
	To approve as a correct record the Minutes of the open section of the meeting held on 12 March 2014.	
6.	MINUTES FROM THE LICENSING SUB-COMMITTEES	5 - 148

Item No.	Title	Page No.
	To agree as a correct record the Minutes of the open sections of the meetings held on: 27 February 2014, 17 March 2014, 21 March 2014, 2 April 2014, 8 April 2014, 10 April 2014, 14 April 2014, 25 April 2014, 30 April 2014, 2 May 2014, 6 May 2014, 8 May 2014, 27 May 2014, 29 May 2014, 17 June 2014, 20 June 2014, 30 June 2014, 2 July 2014, 8 July 2014, 14 July 2014, 21 July 2014, 1 August 2014, 8 August 2014, 14 August 2014, 15 August 2014, 19 August 2014, 27 August 2014, 29 August 2014.	
7.	THE LICENSING ACT 2003: PARTNERSHIP ANALYSIS OF ALCOHOL RELATED VIOLENCE SOUTHWARK 2013 & CONSIDERATION OF CUMULATIVE IMPACT OF LICENSED PREMISES	149 - 259
8.	THE LICENSING ACT 2003: REVIEW OF STATEMENT OF LICENSING POLICY 2015-2020	260 - 337
9.	UPDATE ON CURRENT APPEAL CASES	Verbal update

ANY OTHER OPEN BUSINESS AS NOTIFIED AT THE START OF THE MEETING AND ACCEPTED BY THE CHAIR AS URGENT.

EXCLUSION OF PRESS AND PUBLIC

The following motion should be moved, seconded and approved if the sub-committee wishes to exclude the press and public to deal with reports revealing exempt information:

“That the public be excluded from the meeting for the following items of business on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in paragraphs 1-7, Access to Information Procedure rules of the Constitution.”

PART B - CLOSED BUSINESS

10. MINUTES FROM THE LICENSING SUB-COMMITTEES

To agree as a correct record the Minutes of the closed sections of the meetings held on: 27 May 2014 and 8 July 2014.

ANY OTHER CLOSED BUSINESS AS NOTIFIED AT THE START OF THE MEETING AND ACCEPTED BY THE CHAIR AS URGENT.



LICENSING COMMITTEE

MINUTES of the Licensing Committee held on Wednesday 12 March 2014 at 7.00 pm
at Ground Floor Meeting Room G02A - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

PRESENT:	Councillor Renata Hamvas (Chair) Councillor Michael Bukola Councillor Dora Dixon-Fyle MBE Councillor Nick Dolezal Councillor David Hubber Councillor Lorraine Lauder MBE Councillor Eliza Mann Councillor The Right Revd Emmanuel Oyewole Councillor Ian Wingfield
OFFICER SUPPORT:	Richard Parkins, health, safety, licensing & environmental protection unit manager Joanne Devlin, legal officer Andrew Weir, constitutional officer

1. APOLOGIES

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors Sunil Chopra, Adele Morris and Lewis Robinson.

2. CONFIRMATION OF VOTING MEMBERS

The members present were confirmed as the voting members.

3. CHANGE OF COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

The chair announced that following the change in the political composition of the council, with effect from 19 February 2014, Councillor Althea Smith had been withdrawn as the Labour group nominee on the licensing committee. Councillor Nick Dolezal's position as the Labour group nominee as a member of the licensing committee became effective from Friday 7 March 2014.

4. NOTIFICATION OF ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR DEEMS URGENT

There were none.

5. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS

There were none.

6. MINUTES FROM THE LICENSING COMMITTEE

RESOLVED:

That the open minutes of the licensing committee meeting held on 4 November 2013 were agreed as a correct record and signed by the chair.

7. MINUTES FROM THE LICENSING SUB-COMMITTEES

RESOLVED:

That the open minutes of the licensing sub-committee meetings held on 1 November 2013, 5 November 2013, 14 November 2013, 19 November 2013, 22 November 2013, 29 November 2013, 6 December, 17 December 2013, 19 December 2013, 13 January 2014, 17 January 2014, 21 January 2014, 24 January 2014, 14 February 2014 and 18 February 2014 be agreed as a correct record and signed by the chair.

8. PET ANIMALS ACT 1951 - NEW STANDARD CONDITIONS FOR PET SHOP LICENCES

The health, safety, licensing and environmental protection unit manager presented the report. Members had questions for the officer.

The health, safety, licensing and environmental protection unit manager undertook to look into ways to encourage dog owners in Southwark to have their dogs microchipped and to report the findings back to a future committee meeting.

RESOLVED:

That the 'Model Conditions for Pet Vending Licensing 2013' published by the Chartered Institute of Environmental Health be adopted to form this authority's standard conditions attached to pet shop licences issued under the Pet Animals Act 1951, with effect from 1 April 2014.

9. ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963 - NEW STANDARD CONDITIONS FOR CAT BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS

The health, safety, licensing and environmental protection unit manager presented the

report. Members had questions for the officer.

RESOLVED:

That the 'Model Licence Conditions and Guidance for Cat Boarding Establishments 2013' published by the Chartered Institute of Environmental Health be adopted with effect from 1 April 2014.

10. REGULATORS' COMPLIANCE CODE

The committee received an update from the health, safety, licensing and environmental protection unit manager on the regulators' compliance code.

Members had questions for the officer.

RESOLVED:

That the update on the regulators' compliance code be noted.

11. BAN ON SALE OF ALCOHOL BELOW COST OF DUTY PLUS VAT

The committee received an update from the health, safety, licensing and environmental protection unit manager on the ban of alcohol below the cost of duty plus VAT.

Members had questions for the officer.

RESOLVED:

That the update on the ban of alcohol below cost of duty plus VAT be noted.

12. HOME OFFICE CONSULTATION ON LOCALLY SET LICENSING FEES

The committee received an update from the health, safety, licensing and environmental protection unit manager on the Home Office consultation on locally set licensing fees.

Members had questions for the officer.

RESOLVED:

That the update on the Home Office consultation on locally set licensing fees be noted.

13. LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION REWIRING LICENSING PROPOSALS

The committee received an update from the health, safety, licensing and environmental protection unit manager on the Local Government Association rewiring licensing proposals.

Members had questions for the officer.

RESOLVED:

That the update on the Local Government Association rewiring licensing proposals be noted.

14. UPDATE ON CURRENT APPEAL CASES

The committee received an update from the legal officer regarding current appeal cases.

Members had questions for the officer.

RESOLVED:

That the update on the current appeal cases be noted.

EXCLUSION OF PRESS AND PUBLIC

It was moved, seconded and

RESOLVED:

That the public be excluded from the meeting for the following items of business on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in categories 1 and 2 of paragraph 10.4 of the Access to Information Procedure Rules of the Southwark Constitution.

The following is a summary of the decisions taken in the closed section of the meeting.

15. MINUTES FROM THE LICENSING SUB-COMMITTEES

RESOLVED:

That the minutes of the closed section of the meeting of the licensing sub-committee held on 19 November 2013 were agreed as a correct record and signed by the chair.

The meeting ended at 8.20pm.

CHAIR:

DATED:

Licensing Sub-Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Sub-Committee held on Thursday 27 February 2014 at 10.00 am at Ground Floor Meeting Room G01C - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

PRESENT:	Councillor Renata Hamvas (Chair) Councillor Adele Morris Councillor Lorraine Lauder MBE
OTHERS PRESENT:	Sunmuganathan Suganthan, applicant P. Wareing, applicant's representative P.C. Graham White, Metropolitan Police Service
OFFICER SUPPORT:	Cynthia Barrientos, legal officer Wesley McArthur, licensing officer Andrew Weir, constitutional officer

1. APOLOGIES

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor Abdul Mohamed.

2. CONFIRMATION OF VOTING MEMBERS

The three members present were confirmed as the voting members.

3. NOTIFICATION OF ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR DEEMS URGENT

There were none.

4. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS

There were none.

5. LICENSING ACT 2003: SJ FOOD & WINE, 144 LOWER ROAD, LONDON, SE16 2UG

The licensing officer presented their report. Members had no questions for the licensing officer.

The applicant's representative addressed the sub-committee. The applicant's representative asked to circulate copies of the Southwark licensing register as additional papers. The sub-committee agreed not to admit these extra papers. Members had questions for the applicant and their representative.

The Metropolitan Police Service representative addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the police representative.

All parties were given five minutes for summing up.

The licensing sub-committee went into closed session at 10.46am.

The licensing sub-committee resumed at 12.57pm and the chair read out the decision of the sub-committee.

RESOLVED

That the application submitted by Sunmuganathan Suganthan for a variation of a premises licence granted under the Licensing Act 2003 in respect of the premises known as SJ Food & Wine, 144 Lower Road, London SE16 2UG be granted as follows:

Licensable Activity	Monday to Sunday
Sale and supply of alcohol to be consumed off the premises	07.00 to 01.30
Hours premises are open to the public	24 hours
Non standard timings	None

Conditions

The operation of the premises under the licence shall be subject to relevant mandatory conditions, conditions derived from the operation schedule highlighted in section M of the application form and the following conditions:

1. That a CCTV system be installed at the premises and be maintained in good working order to the satisfaction of the Metropolitan Police and be continually recording at all times the premises are in use under the licence. The CCTV system must be capable of capturing a clear facial image of every person who enters the premises.
2. That all CCTV footage shall be kept for a period of thirty one (31) days and shall be made immediately available to officers of the police or the council upon request.
3. That all staff are trained in their responsibilities under the Licensing Act 2003 and records pertaining to such training shall be kept at the premises and updated every 6 months.
4. That between the hours of 22.00 and 01.30 there will be at least two members of staff on duty at the premises.
5. That when the premises are open to the public and the licence is not in operation, all

alcohol shall be stored in a locked cabinet/cooler.

Reasons

This was an application submitted by Sunmuganathan Suganthan for a variation of the premises licence granted under the Licensing Act 2003 in respect of the premises known as SJ Food & Wine, 144 Lower Road, London SE16 2UG. The application was made under section 34 of the Licensing Act 2003.

The licensing sub-committee heard evidence from the applicant's representative, who informed the sub-committee that the applicant managed a safe convenience store selling both food and alcohol. He advised that the applicant was a responsible seller of alcohol and that the applicant has been selling beers and ciders in cans, bottles and multipacks with an ABV of above 7%. The applicant highlighted that there had been very few problems relating to the premises and that he had contacted the police where problems had arisen. He further advised that his premises had installed CCTV within the premises in 2006.

The licensing sub-committee heard evidence from the Metropolitan Police Service who informed the sub-committee that the police had no concerns regarding the management of the premises and that on the rare occasions where incidents had arisen, the applicant had acted responsibly by informing the police. The police raised concerns that this premises was in close proximity to residential buildings and a busy public house and were concerned that local residents might be disturbed should the extension to the sale of alcohol be granted 24 hours. The police provided evidence that restricting the sale of certain alcohol of above ABV 7% had reduced alcohol related crime significantly in areas where premises had voluntarily adopted that condition.

Having heard the evidence the sub-committee considered this application on its own merits. The sub-committee accepted that the applicant had managed the premises well to date and decided not to impose the proposed police condition relating to the restriction of the sale of certain alcohol of above ABV 7%.

However, the sub-committee was mindful of the public nuisance and crime and disorder licensing objectives, in particular in relation to the proximity of a large residential block of flats and have therefore granted this application in part in so far as that the sale of alcohol is limited to 07.00 to 01.30 each day.

In reaching this decision the sub-committee had regard to all the relevant considerations and the four licensing objectives.

The licensing sub-committee considered that it was appropriate and proportionate to attach the above conditions in order to address the licensing objectives.

Appeal rights

The applicant may appeal against any decision to modify the conditions of the licence and any person who made relevant representations in relation to the application who desires to contend that:

- a) The variation ought not to have been made or
- b) That when varying the premises licence, the licensing authority ought not to have modified the conditions of the licence, or ought to have modified them in a different way

may appeal the decision.

Any appeal must be made to the magistrates' court for the area in which the premises is situated. Any appeal must be commenced by notice of appeal given by the appellant to the justices' clerk for the magistrates' court within the period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the appellant was notified by this licensing authority of the decision appealed against.

The meeting closed at 1.00pm.

CHAIR:

DATED:



Licensing Sub-Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Sub-Committee held on Monday 17 March 2014 at 10.00 am at Ground Floor Meeting Room G02B - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

- PRESENT:** Councillor Renata Hamvas (Chair)
Councillor Eliza Mann
Councillor The Right Revd Emmanuel Oyewole
- OTHERS PRESENT:** Dan Hardman, applicant for the review
Michelle Kelly, supporting the applicant for the review
James Rankin, legal representative for Dulwich Hamlet Football Club
Matt Rimmer, representative for Dulwich Hamlet Football Club
Lauren Fraser, representative for Dulwich Hamlet Football Club
Yasmine Dawson, representative for Dulwich Hamlet Football Club
P.C. Graham White, Metropolitan Police Service
Councillor Nick Dolezal (observing)
- OFFICER SUPPORT:** Cynthia Barrientos, legal officer
Richard Kalu, licensing officer
Sarah Newman, environmental protection officer
David Swaby, licensing officer representing the council as a responsible authority
Andrew Weir, constitutional officer

1. APOLOGIES

There were none.

2. CONFIRMATION OF VOTING MEMBERS

The three members present were confirmed as the voting members.

3. NOTIFICATION OF ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR DEEMS URGENT

There were none.

4. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS

There were none.

5. REVIEW APPLICATION UNDER THE LICENSING ACT 2003: DULWICH HAMLET FOOTBALL CLUB, EDGAR KAIL WAY, LONDON SE22 8BD

The licensing officer presented their report and advised the sub-committee that prior to the start of the sub-committee meeting that there had been a transfer of the licence and a change of the designated premises supervisor (DPS).

The applicant for the review addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the applicant for the review.

The Metropolitan Police Service representative addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the Metropolitan Police Service representative.

The environmental protection officer addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the environmental protection officer.

The licensing officer representing the council as a responsible authority addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the licensing officer.

The sub-committee heard from the representatives of Dulwich Hamlet Football Club. Members had questions for the representatives of Dulwich Hamlet Football Club.

The licensing sub-committee went into closed session at 11.42am.

The licensing sub-committee resumed at 1.43pm and the chair read out the sub-committee's decision.

RESOLVED:

That the council's licensing sub-committee, having had regard to the application by other persons for a review of the premises granted under the Licensing Act 2003 to Dulwich Hamlet Football Club Ltd in respect of the premises known as Dulwich Hamlet Football Club, situated at Edgar Kail Way, London SE22 8BD and having had regard also to all other relevant representations has decided it necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives to:

Modify the conditions of the licence as follows:

- i. That the licensee shall install a noise limiter to be set by the licensee's sound engineer, to the satisfaction of the environmental protection team, to ensure no public nuisance is caused at the nearest residential premises forthwith.
- ii. That the sound limiter installation be maintained thereafter at the set level.
- iii. That only the licensee's amplification equipment shall be used at the premises and be connected to and through the sound limiter circuit.
- iv. That a member of the premises management team be on site whenever the premises is hired to third parties.

- v. That all third party hirers complete and sign a hire agreement before the event.
- vi. That the licensee shall submit details of an internal ventilation system for the premises, to the licensing unit for approval forthwith, and shall undertake the approved works within three months of the approval being given.
- vii. An incident log shall be kept at the premises, and made available on request to an authorised officer of the council or the police, which will record the following:
 - a) all crimes reported to the venue
 - b) all ejections of patrons
 - c) any complaints received
 - d) any incidents of disorder
 - e) all seizures of drugs or offensive weapons
 - f) any faults in the CCTV system or searching equipment or scanning equipment
 - g) any refusal of the sale of alcohol
 - h) any visit by a relevant authority or emergency service.
- viii. That a register of security personnel employed on the premises shall be maintained in a legible format and made available to police upon reasonable request. The register should be completed by the designated premises supervisor/duty manager/nominated staff member at the commencement of work by each member of security staff and details recorded should include: full name, SIA badge number, time of commencement of duties. The security operative should then sign their name against these details.
- ix. That condition 803b be amended to read: That two SIA registered door supervisors will be engaged when the premises are in operation and live or recorded music are being played for entertainment, other than back ground music. They will be employed at all times after 20.00 until the end of business and all patrons have vacated the premises. They will be engaged to monitor admission and re-admission to the premises, security, protection, screening, dealing with conflict and the dispersal of customers.
- x. That condition 308 be changed to "There will be no new entry or re-entry to the premises after 23.00 on Friday and Saturday nights. "
- xi. That customers shall use no outside area after 22.00 other than those who temporarily leave the premises to smoke a cigarette and no more than five people at one any time.
- xii. That the CCTV system to be upgraded to the satisfaction of the police to cover the outside of the premises including any car park, vehicle entrance and exit pedestrian entrance and exit from the street. This should be capable of recording clear images at night.
- xiii. That condition No.111 be removed.

Reasons

This was a hearing of an application by other persons for a review of the premises known as Dulwich Hamlet Football Club situated at Edgar Kail Way, London SE22 8BD

This application was made under Section 51 of the Licensing Act 2003.

The licensing officer confirmed to the sub-committee that prior to the start of the sub-committee meeting that there had been a transfer of the licence and a change of the designated premises supervisor (DPS).

The licensing sub-committee heard evidence from the applicant for the review who advised that they had been living in the vicinity of the premises for the past two and a half years and had experienced significant disturbance on numerous occasions as a result of excessive noise from the premises, which had been operating outside of its terminal hours. The applicant advised that upon experiencing excessive noise on 31 March 2012, they attended the premises at 6.40am to find that the windows were open and the shutters were up. They further advised that they had experienced a similar situation on 26 January 2014.

They confirmed that they had initially engaged with the management of the premises, who had been helpful. However, more recently, their complaints had been ignored. They specifically drew attention to the event on 22 February 2014, where there was significant noise disruption caused by a private party. They had attempted to call the premises management, however, none of their phone calls or text messages had been responded to. They further advised that they had engaged with the licensing authority on a number of occasions as well as the police.

They told the sub-committee that they had lost faith in the management of the premises and felt that bringing this review was their last resort.

The licensing sub-committee heard from the Metropolitan Police Service who advised, on questioning, that from police records there had been around 20 calls relating to incidents at this premises. They informed the sub-committee that they felt that the proposed conditions from the police would go some way to rectifying the problems associated with the premises, if the new management adhered to these new conditions.

The licensing sub-committee heard from the environmental protection officer who advised that there had been only one call to the noise team. However, the officer stated that they were aware that a number of reports had been made to the licensing team. They advised that they had witnessed the premises open and trading outside its terminal hour on 22 February 2014. The previous management had ignored a number of the conditions on the licence but in their view, if their proposed conditions were added to the licence and adhered to, they would address the noise issues relating to the premises.

The licensing sub-committee heard from the licensing officer representing the council as a responsible authority who upon hearing the evidence from the new management of the premises, advised that they had changed their view that the premises licence should be suspended for a period of three months and that he felt that this was no longer required. They were encouraged to hear that the new management wanted to work closely with all responsible authorities, in order to ensure compliance with the licence.

The licensing sub-committee heard evidence from the representatives of Dulwich Hamlet Football Club who confirmed that the transfer of the licence and change of DPS had taken place and advised that Greendale Properties had taken full ownership of the premises. They informed the sub-committee that the football club had been essentially bankrupt with substantial debts and as a result had been unable to comply with the conditions of the licence due to lack of funds.

The representative advised that Greendale Properties had the financial resources to invest in the premises to ensure total compliance with the licence conditions and the additional conditions proposed by the responsible authorities at this meeting. They advised that Greendale Properties would run the premises in a professional and corporate manner and that they would bring in restaurateurs and use a trained events team, with a view to moving away from private hire events, which had been the cause of complaints in the past. They further added that all current staff would be replaced with the exception of one.

The representatives advised that it would be in their interests to strictly comply with all conditions placed on the licence and that they would move quickly to do carry out all works that would be required in order that the premises complied with the conditions on the licence. In relation to their existing conditions they emphasised that there would always be a personal licence holder on the premises when it was operating. On questioning on whether their shutter system would have a timer, they confirmed that this would be implemented. They emphasised their willingness to continually engage with all responsible authorities and local residents and were willing to provide a telephone number for local residents to contact the premises management, should the need arise.

In reaching this decision the sub committee had regard to all the relevant considerations and the four licensing objectives.

The licensing sub-committee considered that its decision was appropriate and proportionate in order to address the licensing objectives.

Appeal rights

This decision is open to appeal by:

- a) The applicant for the review
- b) The premises licence holder
- c) Any other person who made relevant representations in relation to the application.

Such appeal must be commenced by notice of appeal given by the appellant to the justices' clerk for the magistrates' court for the area within the period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the appellant was notified by this licensing authority of the decision.

This decision does not have effect until either:

- a) The end of the period for appealing against this decision or
- b) In the event of any notice of appeal being given, until the appeal is disposed of.

The meeting closed at 1.53pm.

CHAIR:

DATED:



Licensing Sub-Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Sub-Committee held on Friday 21 March 2014 at 10.00 am at Ground Floor Meeting Room G01C - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

PRESENT:	Councillor Renata Hamvas (Chair) Councillor David Hubber Councillor Wilma Nelson
OTHERS:	Zulfiqar Ahmad, applicant Amina Hussein, applicant's representative Jawaid Farid, applicant's witness Choudhry Irshad, applicant's witness Ian Clements, Metropolitan Police Service
OFFICER SUPPORT:	Cynthia Barrientos, legal officer Jayne Tear, Licensing officer David Swaby, licensing officer representing the council as a responsible authority Bill Masini, trading standards officer Alex Omojomolo, licensing support officer Andrew Weir, constitutional officer

1. APOLOGIES

There were none.

2. CONFIRMATION OF VOTING MEMBERS

The members present were confirmed as the voting members.

3. NOTIFICATION OF ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR DEEMS URGENT

The committee accepted an update to the report for item 5, correspondence between the applicant and the licensing team, and a management contract as late and urgent.

4. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS

There were none.

5. LICENSING ACT 2003: PREMIER FOOD & WINE, 244-246 CAMBERWELL ROAD, LONDON SE5 0DP

The licensing officer presented the report. Members had no questions for the licensing officer.

The applicant's representative addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the applicant and their representative.

The Metropolitan Police Service representative addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the police representative.

The trading standards officer addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the trading standards officer.

There was an adjournment between 11.05am and 12.01pm to allow the applicant to contact their accountant to fax through a copy of the lease for the premises in order to prove to the sub-committee when the applicant took over the premises.

The licensing officer representing the council as a responsible authority addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the officer.

All parties were given five minutes for summing up.

The licensing sub-committee went into closed session at 12.30pm.

The licensing sub-committee resumed at 1.30pm and the chair read out the decision of the sub-committee.

RESOLVED:

That the application by Zulfiqar Ahmed for a grant of a Premises Licence issued under the Licensing Act 2003 in respect of Premier Food & Wine, 244-246 Camberwell Road, London SE5 0DP be granted without specifying the designated premises supervisor as follows:

Licensable Activity	Mon	Tues	Weds	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
Sale and supply of alcohol (on premises)	08.00 to 00.00	08.00 to 00.00	08.00 to 00.00	08.00 to 00.00	08.00 to 00.00	08.00 to 00.00	08.00 to 00.00
Opening hours	00.00 to 00:00	00.00 to 00.00	00.00 to 00.00	00.00 to 00.00	00.00 to 00.00	00.00 to 00.00	00.00 to 00.00

Conditions

The operation of the premises under the licence shall be subject to relevant mandatory conditions, conditions derived from the operation schedule highlighted in Section M of the application form and the following conditions:

- 1) The premises shall operate a 'Challenge 25' policy whereby customers purchasing alcohol who appear to be under 25 years of age will be asked for an approved form of proof of age to verify their age. Approved forms of proof of age shall include a driving licence, passport or a Proof of Age Standards Scheme (PASS) approved proof of age card.
- 2) That all staff involved in the sale of alcohol shall attend a training scheme which will include training in the 'Challenge 25' policy. They must obtain a certificate of competence. A record of their training, including the dates that each member of staff is trained, shall be available for inspection at the premises on request by the council's authorised officers or the police.
- 3) That 'Challenge 25' signage shall be displayed at entrances to the premises, areas where alcohol is displayed for sale and at points of sale to inform customers that a 'Challenge 25' policy applies and proof of age may be required. This shall be maintained free from obstruction at all times.
- 4) That a register of refused sales of alcohol and if applicable, cigarette sales, which is clearly marked with details of the premises, address and name of licence holder shall be maintained in order to demonstrate effective operation of the Challenge 25 policy. The register shall be available for inspection at the premises on request by the council's authorised officers or the police.
- 5) That the premises will not sell or offer for sale any beers, lagers or ciders with an ABV of above 7%.
- 6) That a CCTV system be installed at the premises and be maintained in good working order to the satisfaction of the Metropolitan Police and be continually recording at all times the premises are in use under the licence. The CCTV system must be capable of capturing a clear facial image of every person who enters the premises.
- 7) That all CCTV footage shall be kept for a period of 31 days and shall, upon request, be made immediately available to officers of the police and the council.
- 8) That all staff are trained in their responsibilities under the licensing Act 2003 and training records to be kept and updated every six months.
- 9) That two personal licence holders will be on duty and on the premises at all times when the premises are in operation under its licence.

The premises will install a secure night time serving hatch and between the hours of 23.00 and 07.00 all sales will take place via this hatch. Members of the public will not be allowed entry to the premises during the above hours.

Reasons

This was an application submitted by Zulfiqar Ahmed for a grant of a Premises Licence issued under the Licensing Act 2003 in respect of Premier Food & Wine, 244-246 Camberwell Road, London SE5 0DP.

The licensing sub-committee heard evidence from the applicant's representative who confirmed to the sub-committee that his application had been amended in respect of the sale of alcohol and he now sought the sale of alcohol to take place daily between the hours of 08.00 and 00.00. The application to operate the premises for 24 hours remained. The applicant advised that had taken over the business on 1 November 2013. A copy of the management contract between Mr Tassarwar Ehsan and Mr Zulfiqar Ahmed, dated 1 November 2013 was produced at the sub-committee. The applicant submitted that he had been ill advised and misrepresented at the sub-committee on 10 October 2013. The applicant attended the previous sub-committee hearing as he had an interest in entering into the management contract at the time. The applicant advised that he had no relationship to the previous licence holder and received no benefit until after 1 November 2013.

The applicant advised that since the revocation of the licence they had sold alcohol under temporary event notices (TENs) and there have been no complaints from any of the responsible authorities since he had taken over on 1 November 2013. The applicant stated that they currently trade 24 hours a day and that the premises closed its doors at 23.00 with all sales between 23.00 and 07.00 taking place through a serving hatch. The applicant advised that he had agreed to the conditions proposed by the Metropolitan Police along with the reduction in hours for the sale of alcohol. The applicant also agreed to the conditions proposed by the licensing officer as a responsible authority.

The licensing sub-committee heard from the Metropolitan Police Service who had advised that his initial representations were in relation to the application for the sale of alcohol for 24 hours. However, since the application had been varied for the sale of alcohol from 08.00 to 00.00, the officer felt that the proposed conditions would address his concerns regarding public nuisance and crime and disorder.

The licensing sub-committee heard from the trading standards officer who stated that he had concerns relating to the actual date that Mr Ahmed took over the running of the business and that the sub-committee had been misinformed at the sub-committee meeting on 10 October 2013. He also raised concerns about the capability of Mr Ahmed to be the designated premises supervisor (DPS). The officer was of the opinion that Mr Ahmed did not understand the necessity to implement conditions with particular regard to Challenge 25 procedures.

The licensing sub-committee heard from the licensing officer representing the council as a responsible authority who suggested that there be two personal licence holders on the premises at any time that the licence was in operation, one of whom should be the DPS. The officer stated that the premises would be monitored for at least 28 days by the responsible authorities in order to work with the premises to ensure that all conditions were being adhered to.

In reaching this decision the sub-committee had regard to all the relevant considerations and the four licensing objectives.

The licensing sub-committee considered that it was appropriate and proportionate to

attach these conditions in order to address the licensing objectives.

Appeal rights

The applicant may appeal against any decision:

- a) To impose conditions on the licence
- b) To exclude a licensable activity or refuse to specify a person as premises supervisor.

Any person who made relevant representations in relation to the application who desire to contend that:

- a) That the licence ought not to be granted; or
- b) That on granting the licence, the licensing authority ought to have imposed different or additional conditions the conditions of the licence, or ought to have modified them in a different way

May appeal against the decision.

Any appeal must be made to the magistrates' court for the area in which the premises are situated. Any appeal must be commenced by notice of appeal given by the appellant to the justices' clerk for the magistrates' court within the period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the appellant was notified by the licensing authority of the decision appealed against.

The meeting closed at 1.41pm.

CHAIR:

DATED:

Licensing Sub-Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Sub-Committee held on Wednesday 2 April 2014 at 10.00 am at Ground Floor Meeting Room G02A - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

PRESENT: Councillor Renata Hamvas (Chair)
Councillor Lorraine Lauder MBE
Councillor Adele Morris

OFFICER SUPPORT: Cynthia Barrientos, legal officer
Mark Prickett, environmental protection officer
Kristie Ashenden, licensing officer
David Swaby, licensing officer representing the council as a responsible authority
Andrew Weir, constitutional officer

1. APOLOGIES

There were none.

2. CONFIRMATION OF VOTING MEMBERS

The members present were confirmed as the voting members.

3. NOTIFICATION OF ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR DEEMS URGENT

The chair agreed to accept representations from the applicant for the review on fire safety at the venue as late and urgent.

4. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS

There were none.

5. LICENSING ACT 2003: RESTORATION POWER MINISTRY, 70 NEWINGTON CAUSEWAY, LONDON SE1 6DE - TEMPORARY EVENT NOTICE

The licensing officer presented the report. Members had no questions for the licensing officer.

The environmental protection officer addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the environmental protection officer.

The licensing officer representing the council as a responsible authority addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the licensing officer representing the council as a responsible authority.

All parties were given five minutes for summing up.

The licensing sub-committee went into closed session at 11.01am.

The licensing sub-committee resumed at 12.00pm and the chair read out the decision of the sub-committee.

RESOLVED:

That a counter notice be issued under section 105 of the Licensing Act 2003 in respect of the temporary event notice served by Mr Kofi Berchie regarding an event to be held at the Restoration Power Ministry, 70 Newington Causeway, London SE1 6DF between 5 April 2014 and 6 April 2014 from 18.00 to 02.00.

Reasons

This was temporary event notice served by Mr Kofi Berchie regarding an event to be held at the Restoration Power Ministry, 70 Newington Causeway, London SE1 6DF between 5 April 2014 and 6 April 2014 from 18.00 to 02.00.

The licensing sub-committee had been advised that the applicant had requested that the start of the meeting be delayed until 10.30am as he would have difficulty attending at 10am. The sub-committee, having waited till after 10.30am decided to proceed in the absence of the applicant. In doing so consideration was given to regulation 20 sub-section 2 and 3 of the Licensing Act 2003 (hearings) regulations 2005.

The licensing sub-committee heard evidence from the council's environmental protection team who raised objections to the temporary event notice on the basis of the prevention of public nuisance and primarily the promotion of public safety.

The officer advised that a fire risk assessment was undertaken in November 2013 which identified 24 issues relating to urgent works which would have to be carried out to ensure that the premises could operate safely. The report advised that unless the works were completed, the maximum capacity of the premises would be 60 people. However, on questioning, the environmental protection officer advised that the premises was not fit for use for any events at all.

The licensing officer and the health and safety officer attended the premises on 26 March 2014 to assess whether works had been completed. At this time the works had not been completed and an offer to re-inspect the works on 31 March 2014 was turned down by the applicant, who advised that they were unavailable to meet with the officers.

Following the visit, the health and safety officer identified ten items which had yet to be addressed. The applicant was notified of these works by email following the visit. The applicant provided photographs and documents to the officer showing their attempts to comply with the officer's recommendations.

The sub-committee considered the documents submitted by the applicant to the officer, which included blank fire safety log books, historic floor plans of the wrong floor of the building, and documentation of a fire evacuation drill showing that it had taken one hour to evacuate four people from the premises.

The sub-committee were not confident that any of the works had been completed to a satisfactory standard. The fire risk assessor had contacted the environmental protection officer to confirm that the applicant had now addressed and rectified the fire risks (email on 20 March 2014). However, the fire risk assessor later clarified that they had not physically inspected the premises since November 2013.

The sub-committee were of the view that the evidence supplied by the applicant via email was insufficient to show that the necessary works had been completed. The sub-committee noted that officers had not had the opportunity to inspect the premises to approve the necessary works allegedly carried out by the applicant. The sub-committee considered that significant risk to public safety remained and wish to remind the applicant that should the applicant not comply with the counter notice that they risk prosecution.

In reaching this decision the sub-committee had regard to all the relevant considerations and the four licensing objectives.

Appeal rights

Where the relevant counter notice under Section 105(3) is given the premises user may appeal against the decision. The appeal must be made to the Magistrates' Court within a period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the applicant was notified by the licensing authority of the decision to be appealed against. No appeal may be brought later than five working days before the day on which the event begins.

The meeting closed at 12.03pm.

CHAIR:

DATED:

Licensing Sub-Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Sub-Committee held on Tuesday 8 April 2014 at 10.00 am at Ground Floor Meeting Room G02C - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

PRESENT: Councillor Renata Hamvas (Chair)
Councillor Sunil Chopra
Councillor Abdul Mohamed

OTHERS PRESENT: Amaechi Achuka, applicant
Graham Hopkins, applicant's representative
Margaret Powley-Bath, local resident
Douglas Eastman, local resident

OFFICER SUPPORT: Cynthia Barrientos, Legal Services
Jayne Tear, Licensing Team
Andrew Weir, Constitutional team

1. APOLOGIES

There were none.

2. CONFIRMATION OF VOTING MEMBERS

The members present were confirmed as the voting members.

3. NOTIFICATION OF ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR DEEMS URGENT

The chair agreed to accept the conciliation statement from the applicant as late and urgent.

4. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS

There were none.

5. LICENSING ACT 2003: KALABASH, 58A CAMBERWELL CHURCH STREET, LONDON SE5 8QZ

The licensing officer presented the report. Members had no questions for the licensing officer.

The applicant's representative addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for

the applicant and their representative.

The local residents addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the local residents.

All parties were given five minutes for summing up.

The licensing sub-committee went into closed session at 11.50am.

The licensing sub-committee resumed at 1.05pm and the chair read out the decision of the sub-committee.

RESOLVED:

That the application by Mr Amaechi Billa Mackenzie Achuka for a grant of a premises licence issued under the Licensing Act 2003 in respect of Kalabash, 58A Camberwell Church Street, London SE5 8QZ is granted as follows:

Licensable Activity	Mon	Tue	Weds	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
Sale and supply of alcohol (on premises)	10.00 to 00.00	10.00 to 00.00	10.00 to 00.00	10.00 to 00.00	10.00 to 00.30	10.00 to 00.30	10.00 to 23.30
Late night refreshment (on premises)	23.00 to 00.00	23.00 to 00.00	23.00 to 00.00	23.00 to 00.00	23.00 to 00.30	23.00 to 00.30	23.00 to 23.30
Hours premises are open to the public	10.00 to 00.30	10.00 to 00.30	10.00 to 00.30	10.00 to 00.30	10.00 to 01.00	10.00 to 01.00	10.00 to 00.00

The operation of the premises under the licence shall be subject to relevant mandatory conditions, conditions derived from the operation schedule highlighted in Section M of the application form and the following conditions:

- 1) That there be no new entry to the premises after 23.30.
- 2) That The premises shall operate strictly as a restaurant where the sale of alcohol is ancillary to the consumption of food. Alcohol will only be sold to persons seated and taking a table meal. Service to tables will be by waiting staff only.
- 3) That no more than five patrons shall be permitted on the Camberwell Church Street frontage to smoke at any time when the premises is open and trading.

- 4) That all deliveries, collections and external cleaning shall occur between the hours of 08.00 and 20.00 on any day
- 5) That the premises will have signage on all doors to the external used by patrons asking patrons to be considerate to nearby residents and not cause disturbance when leaving.
- 6) That an appropriately trained member of staff will supervise patrons leaving the premises on any day when the premises is open beyond 00.00.
- 7) That arrangements will be made with a local taxi/cab company to collect patrons from the premises, enabling patrons waiting for a taxi/cab to stay within the premises. If a taxi/cab is ordered close to closing time and patrons are likely to still be waiting after the premises has closed both they and the taxi/cab will be directed to a clear and suitable collection point well away from the premises

Reasons

This was an application submitted by Mr Amaechi Billa Mackenzie Achuka for a grant of a premises licence issued under the Licensing Act 2003 in respect of Kalabash, 58A Camberwell Church Street, London SE5 8QZ.

The licensing sub-committee heard evidence from the applicant's representative who informed the sub-committee that the applicant was the sole director of the limited company that owns Kalabash. The applicant had been a tenant for the last 18 months and a copy of the lease and Land Registry documents were produced. They advised that the premises was a small African restaurant (36 covers), independent of the basement premises, Club Couture. The applicant assured the sub-committee that there were no managerial or business connections with Club Couture, save for the fact that they shared the same landlord, as evidenced in the lease. The applicant advised that the conditions in their operating schedule and the further conditions as agreed with the police and the environmental protection team, would ensure that the premises would operate strictly as a restaurant and not as a bar.

The applicant advised that whilst they had previously operated under the shared licence with Club Couture, which had covered the whole building, it was always their intention to apply for a separate licence. Despite having the ability, under the current shared licence, to operate late, Kalabash had chosen not to do so and had been closing around 23.30 during the week and 01.00 at the weekends. Should the appeal relating to the revocation of the shared licence be successful, the applicant's representative advised that the applicant would submit a minor variation application to remove Kalabash from this licence in order to allay any concerns that they would wish to operate as a club or bar.

The licensing sub-committee noted that the Metropolitan Police Service and the environmental protection team had conciliated subject to the conditions listed above being agreed to by the applicant.

The licensing sub-committee heard from local residents, including a representative of the Camberwell Society, who advised that there had been a number of serious issues relating to the premises over the years and the way that it was previously managed. The local residents were sceptical that Kalabash and Club Couture were separate businesses,

sharing an internal fire escape route. They said that the conciliated conditions with the police and environmental protection team would be hard to enforce and would move any nuisance elsewhere in the vicinity. They felt that even with the reduction in operating hours that this was still inconsistent with the hours that they would expect of a restaurant. They advised that this was a residential area and that they had concerns relating to noise nuisance and crime and disorder.

The sub-committee accepted the evidence put forward by the applicant that they would operate a completely separate business from Club Couture and accepted that the conciliated conditions would address the existing concerns raised by the residents.

In reaching this decision the sub-committee had regard to all the relevant considerations and the four licensing objectives.

The licensing sub-committee considered that it was appropriate and proportionate to attach these conditions in order to address the licensing objectives.

Appeal rights

The applicant may appeal against any decision:

- a) To impose conditions on the licence
- b) To exclude a licensable activity or refuse to specify a person as premises supervisor.

Any person who made relevant representations in relation to the application who desire to contend that:

- a) That the licence ought not to be been granted; or
- b) That on granting the licence, the Licensing Authority ought to have imposed different or additional conditions the conditions of the licence, or ought to have modified them in a different way

may appeal against the decision.

Any appeal must be made to the magistrate court for the petty sessions area in which the premises are situated. Any appeal must be commenced by notice of appeal given by the appellant to the justices' clerk for the magistrates' court within the period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the appellant was notified by the licensing authority of the decision appealed against.

The meeting closed at 1.12pm.

CHAIR:

DATED:

Licensing Sub-Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Sub-Committee held on Thursday 10 April 2014 at 10.00 am at Ground Floor Meeting Room G01A - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

PRESENT: Councillor Renata Hamvas (Chair)
Councillor David Hubber
Councillor The Right Revd Emmanuel Oyewole

OTHERS PRESENT: Graham White, Metropolitan Police Service
Eustace Hayes, leaseholder
Emeka Osioma, licensee
Francis Ferary, barman
Stanley Ailoto, security supervisor

OFFICER SUPPORT: Cynthia Barrientos, legal services
Dorcas Mills, licensing team
Andrew Weir, constitutional officer

1. APOLOGIES

There were none.

2. CONFIRMATION OF VOTING MEMBERS

The members present were confirmed as the voting members.

3. NOTIFICATION OF ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR DEEMS URGENT

The chair agreed to accept the report and supplementary evidence presented by the police as late and urgent.

4. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS

There were none.

5. LICENSING ACT 2003: EXPEDITED REVIEW - CLUB FAVOUR, GROUND FLOOR, 516 OLD KENT ROAD, LONDON SE1 5BA

There was an adjournment from 10.14am to 10.33am to allow all parties time to read the late and urgent items.

The licensing officer presented the report. Members had no questions for the licensing officer.

The Metropolitan Police Service representative addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the police representative.

The representatives from Club Favour addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the representatives from Club Favour.

All parties were given five minutes for summing up.

The licensing sub-committee went into closed session at 11.17am.

The licensing sub-committee resumed at 12.34pm and the chair read out the decision of the sub-committee.

RESOLVED:

Having considered whether it is appropriate to take interim steps pending the determination of an application made under Section 53A of the Licensing Act 2003 by the chief of police for the Metropolitan Police area for a summary review of the premises licence in respect of the premises known Club Favour, (Ground Floor) 512 - 516 Old Kent Road, London SE1 5BA the licensing sub-committee have made the following decision:

That the following conditions be placed on the premises licence as interim steps to promote the licensing objectives pending the determination of the review application at the full hearing:

1. That the smoking area must be monitored by two security staff at all times that licensable activities are taking place and there be no more than ten customers allowed to smoke in this area at any one time.
2. That door security measures be monitored and maintained on a daily basis prior to opening in order to ensure no unauthorised entry.

Reasons

This was a hearing to consider if it was appropriate to take interim steps to promote the licensing objectives upon receipt of an application by the Metropolitan Police for an expedited summary review of the premises.

The sub-committee have considered the application made by the Metropolitan Police and supplementary evidence from the police presented at the hearing. The police advised that on Saturday 5 April 2014, at approximately 2.30am, a male was seriously assaulted amounting to grievous bodily harm. The officer advised that an altercation took place in the smoking area of the premises between two males. The victim of the incident was a bystander who at first believed he had been elbowed in the rib area. However, upon noticing blood on his t-shirt the victim established that he had been stabbed by a knife, which he then noticed on the floor. The police advised that the victim had left the premises after cleaning his wound and made his way home to Croydon, before being

taken to Croydon University Hospital by his mother. The police were called by the hospital stating that a male had arrived with a stab injury. The victim was initially cooperative with the police. However, after the intervention of his mother he refused to give a statement or hand over his clothing for forensic evidence as well as refusing the police access to his medical report. The police have no record of being called to investigate the incident until the hospital contacted them at approximately 6.00am.

The police advised that they had attended the premises to forensically examine the scene at approximately 12 noon but the premises had already been cleaned. The police spoke to a male working behind the bar and who allegedly stated that he was made aware of a stabbing at around 5.00am. However, the club was busy and he did not see anything and did not see any blood. The police also highlighted some previous incidents relating to the premises over the past six months.

The sub-committee have also considered evidence submitted by the premises licence holders in relation to the application who advised that they were surprised to be subject to an expedited review. They stated that they had always been cooperative with the police and responsive to any recommendations. It was further submitted that they were proactive and on occasions where there was intelligence that safety could be compromised they would cooperate with the police and/or contact the police as soon as possible. They advised that safety was a primary concern, particularly as this was a family run business, employing several members of their family.

They advised that they had not been aware of the events on 5 April 2014, alleged by the police, until after 12 noon. They advised that they viewed the CCTV, which showed unauthorised entrance of seven individuals who may or may not have been involved with the altercation. They further advised that the CCTV showed an altercation between two males, which was separated by a member of security who led the males outside the premises. The bar man who spoke to the police when the police attended the premises, clarified his conversation with the police. He advised the sub-committee that he had not told the police that he was aware of a stabbing but had told the police that he had become aware at approximately 5.00am that morning, through a conversation with other staff, that an altercation had taken place. He had advised the police that they could view the CCTV from 1.30pm that day. To date the police have not attended to view the CCTV footage.

The premises confirmed that upon discovering the unauthorised access they had immediately responded by installing a system whereby bright lights switch on and the music is cut off when this door is opened.

On considering the evidence before the sub-committee, the sub-committee believe that the additional conditions listed above are appropriate and proportionate to satisfy the licensing objectives until the full review hearing takes place on 2 May 2014.

Appeal Rights

There is no right of appeal to a magistrates' court against the licensing authority's decision at this stage.

The meeting closed at 12.40pm.

CHAIR:

DATED:

Licensing Sub-Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Sub-Committee held on Monday 14 April 2014 at 10.00 am at Ground Floor Meeting Room G02B - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

PRESENT: Councillor Lorraine Lauder MBE (In the chair)
Councillor Eliza Mann
Councillor Wilma Nelson

OTHERS PRESENT: Adelino Lourenco, applicant
Manuel Rocha, applicant
Jose Ribiero, applicant
P.C. Graham White, Metropolitan Police Service
Councillor Dan Garfield, ward councillor

OFFICER SUPPORT: Debra Allday, legal officer
Dorcas Mills, licensing officer
Ann Flynn, safeguarding children board
Weronica Schultz, health and safety officer
David Swaby, licensing officer representing the council as a responsible authority
Andrew Weir, constitutional officer

1. APOLOGIES

There were none.

2. CONFIRMATION OF VOTING MEMBERS

The members present were confirmed as the voting members. In the absence of the chair, Councillor Lorraine Lauder was nominated to chair the meeting by Councillor Eliza Mann. This was seconded by Councillor Wilma Nelson.

3. NOTIFICATION OF ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR DEEMS URGENT

The chair accepted supplemental information from the police as late and urgent.

4. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS

There were none.

5. LICENSING ACT 2003: BANANA'S BAR, 374 WALWORTH ROAD, LONDON SE17 2NF

The licensing officer presented the report. Members had no questions for the licensing officer.

The applicant's representative addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the applicant and their representative.

The health and safety officer addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the health and safety officer.

The Metropolitan Police Service representative addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the police representative.

The licensing officer representing the council as a responsible authority addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the officer.

The officer from the safeguarding children board addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the officer.

The ward councillor addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the ward councillor.

All parties were given five minutes for summing up.

The licensing sub-committee went into closed session at 11.24am.

The licensing sub-committee resumed at 12.50pm and the chair read out the decision of the sub-committee.

RESOLVED:

That the application by Mr Adelino Garcia Lourenco for a grant of a premises licence issued under the Licensing Act 2003 in respect of Banana's Bar, 374 Walworth Road, London SE17 2NF is refused.

Reasons

This was an application submitted by Mr Adelino Garcia Lourenco for a grant of a premises licence issued under the Licensing Act 2003 in respect of Banana's Bar, 374 Walworth Road, London SE17 2NF.

The licensing sub-committee heard evidence from the applicant who insisted that this was a new application and advised the sub-committee of a range of procedures that they planned to have in place as detailed in the proposed operating schedule. The applicant also stated that they proposed to provide hot and cold food and that there would be a greater emphasis on dining at the premises, which would reduce the likelihood of people getting drunk and would also assist in the reduction of noise nuisance. Unfortunately, the applicants failed to emphasise the provision of dining in their application.

The applicant was questioned regarding the additional information/incident that was provided by the Metropolitan Police Service (in an email dated 11 April 2014). The applicant's representative initially implied that the individual mentioned in the email from the police was unknown to the applicant. However, on further questioning the applicant stated that he was aware of the individual, aware that he had an addiction to drugs, that the individual had asked for £60 from the applicant, which the applicant said they refused to do and as a result the individual threw a brick through the window of the premises. This was not the first occasion that this individual had attended the premises demanding money. The applicant did not contact the police alleging harassment. Further questioning of the applicant confirmed that the staff at the premises did not receive any message from the police to contact them about this incident nor have staff at the premises provided CCTV evidence of the incident, despite the police stating that they had attempted to contact the premises on numerous occasions.

The licensing sub-committee heard evidence from the health and safety officer who advised that they had been in attendance at the premises on 20 February 2014 to conduct an inspection of the premises. The inspection revealed that there was no suitable violence policy and violence risk assessment to protect members of the public and staff from risks relating to violence and associated activities proposed to be carried out on site. There was also no suitable crowd management policy and relevant risk assessment to address risks arising from overcrowding. The applicant also failed to produce an up to date electrical inspection report. The officer also mentioned that during her inspection that there was strong evidence of smoking in the premises, which is also a health and safety risk. The applicant had failed to provide any of the requested documentation in advance of this licensing sub-committee meeting.

The licensing sub-committee heard from the representative from the Metropolitan Police Service who advised the sub-committee that the applicant had previously been in post as manager of the premises in June 2013, when he telephoned the police for assistance. The police officer also informed the sub-committee that the applicant was previously responsible for a premises in Lambeth, which were reviewed for undermining the crime and disorder licensing objective; the premises licence was subsequently revoked. The officer also mentioned that he met the proposed designated premises supervisor around the time of the previous review about taking over the running of the premises.

The licensing sub-committee heard from the licensing officer representing the council as a responsible authority who submitted that any changes to the premises need to be vast in order to make the premises safe. It was noted that the applicant had not offered conditions as extensive as those offered at the review hearing on 1 October 2013. Furthermore, the premises have a bad history of contact with the responsible authorities. Since the application being submitted, the applicant had failed to contact the police, the licensing authority or any officers directly involved with the premises.

The licensing sub-committee heard from the officer from the safeguarding children board who advised that the situation at the premises had not changed since the review hearing and the steps the applicant intended to take with regard to the protection of children from harm were very general and suggested that they have not yet been implemented. The officer further added that she had no confidence in the management of the premises.

The sub-committee noted and considered the written representations from seven local residents, who were unable to be in attendance. The ward councillor who was in

attendance advised the sub-committee of a wide array of complaints that he had received from the Church Commission Estate the Gateway Estate in addition to the Walworth Society. The ward councillor stressed that the premises undermined all four of the licensing objectives and had demonstrated that the applicant and their staff were incapable of acting responsibly, incapable of respecting its neighbours and he asked that the application be rejected in its entirety.

The licensing sub-committee had grave concerns about this application. The applicant had failed to make contact with any of the responsible authorities since the application was submitted, the applicant had failed to meet with the police prior to this meeting, there continues to be problems making contact with the applicant/premises (in the day to day running of the business), no business plan had been submitted nor had the applicant provided copies of their new lease for the premises nor the required health and safety documentation. Further incidents had also occurred. The applicant and the proposed designated premises supervisor were known to be involved with the premises in 2013. The sub-committee are in agreement that there are exceptional reasons that this application must be rejected on the basis that this application is circumventing the licensing review process.

In reaching this decision the sub-committee had regard to all the relevant considerations and the four licensing objectives.

Appeal rights

The applicant may appeal against any decision:

- a) To impose conditions on the licence
- b) To exclude a licensable activity or refuse to specify a person as premises supervisor.

Any person who made relevant representations in relation to the application who desire to contend that:

- a) That the licence ought not to be been granted; or
- b) That on granting the licence, the Licensing Authority ought to have imposed different or additional conditions the conditions of the licence, or ought to have modified them in a different way

may appeal against the decision.

Any appeal must be made to the magistrate court for the petty sessions area in which the premises are situated. Any appeal must be commenced by notice of appeal given by the appellant to the justices' clerk for the magistrates' court within the period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the appellant was notified by the licensing authority of the decision appealed against.

The meeting closed at 1.00pm.

CHAIR:

DATED:

Licensing Sub-Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Sub-Committee held on Friday 25 April 2014 at 10.00 am at Ground Floor Meeting Room G02A - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

PRESENT: Councillor Renata Hamvas (Chair)
Councillor Adele Morris
Councillor The Right Revd Emmanuel Oyewole

OTHERS PRESENT: James O'Shea, applicant's representative (Floreat Ticino)
S. Corsini, applicant (Floreat Ticino)
R. Gianelli, applicant (Floreat Ticino)
C.E. Jensen, applicant (Floreat Ticino)
Christine Terrill, local resident (Floreat Ticino)
Mary Foucher, local resident (Floreat Ticino)
C. Foucher, local resident (Floreat Ticino)
C. Klein, local resident (Kaspas)

OFFICER SUPPORT: Wesley McArthur, licensing officer
Jayne Tear, licensing officer
Cynthia Barrientos, legal officer
Andrew Weir, constitutional officer

1. APOLOGIES

There were none.

2. CONFIRMATION OF VOTING MEMBERS

The members present were confirmed as the voting members.

3. NOTIFICATION OF ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR DEEMS URGENT

The chair agreed to accept supplemental information for item 6 as late and urgent. The chair also agreed to vary the order of business to hear item 6 first. The order of the minutes follows the original order of the items as they appeared in the agenda.

4. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS

There were none.

5. LICENSING ACT 2003: GROUND AND LOWER GROUND FLOORS, 177 BERMONDSEY STREET, LONDON SE1 3UW

The licensing officer presented the report. Members had no questions for the licensing officer.

The applicant's representative addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the applicant and their representative.

The sub-committee heard from a local resident who objected to the application. Members had questions for the local resident.

All parties were given five minutes for summing up.

The licensing sub-committee went into closed session at 12.28pm.

The licensing sub-committee resumed at 1.48pm and the chair read out the decision of the sub-committee.

RESOLVED:

That the application submitted by Floreat Ticino Ltd for the grant of a premises licence issued under the Licensing Act 2003 in respect of Ground & Lower Ground Floors, 177 Bermondsey Street, London SE1 3UW is granted as follows:

Licensable Activity	Mon	Tues	Weds	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
Sale and supply of alcohol (on premises)	11.00 to 23.00	11.00 to 23.00	11.00 to 23.00	11.00 to 23.00	11.00 to 23.00	11.00 to 23.00	11.00 to 23.00
Hours premises are open to the public	11.00 to 23.00	11.00 to 23.00	11.00 to 23.00	11.00 to 23.00	11.00 to 23.00	11.00 to 23.00	11.00 to 23.00
Non standard timings	Sale and supply of alcohol to be consumed on the premises and hours that the premises are open to the public to be extended until 01.00 during the Bermondsey Street Festival and on Christmas and New Year's Eves.						

Conditions

The operation of the premises under the licence shall be subject to relevant mandatory conditions, conditions derived from the operation schedule highlighted in Section M of the application form.

Subject to the following additional conditions as agreed by the applicant and the

Metropolitan Police:

1. That a CCTV system be installed at the premises and be maintained in good working order and be continually recording at all times that the premises are in use under the licence. The CCTV system must be capable of capturing a clear facial image of every person who enters the premises.
2. That all CCTV footage shall be kept for a period of 31 days and shall, upon request, be made immediately available to officers of the police or the council.
3. That all staff are trained in their responsibilities under the Licensing Act 2003 and training records to be kept and updated every six months and shall, upon request, be immediately available to officers of the police and the council.
4. That suitable notices shall be displayed requesting people to leave the premises in a quiet and orderly manner so as not to disturb local residents.
5. That intoxicating liquor shall not be sold or supplied on the premises otherwise to persons purchasing meals or purchasing food to take away or persons waiting to be seated for a table meal and for consumption by such persons as an ancillary to that meal.

Reasons

This was an application submitted by Floreat Ticino Ltd for the grant of a premises licence issued under the Licensing Act 2003 in respect of Ground & Lower Ground Floors, 177 Bermondsey Street, London SE1 3UW.

The licensing sub-committee heard evidence from the applicant who informed the sub-committee that this was a family establishment and that both floors would be run as a restaurant and not a bar. They advised that the premises had been operating under temporary event notices (TENS) since February 2014 and that there had been no complaints from residents. To date customers had been bringing their own alcohol to the restaurant to drink whilst dining. They added that having a licence would allow the premises to have greater control over the alcohol served and consumed.

The premises advised that they had conciliated with the police and agreed to the conditions put forward by the police. On questioning about the lack of conciliation with local residents, the applicant advised that they had not attempted to conciliate as a number of the representations were factually incorrect.

In response to questioning about the prevention of nuisance caused by smokers outside the premises, the applicant advised that there had been no complaints to date and that all staff would be trained to deal with customer dispersal and that the CCTV system outside would record any incidents should they arise and that the relevant authorities would be contacted immediately. They further advised that a sign would be displayed asking customers to leave the premises in a quiet and orderly manner so as not to disturb local residents.

In their summing up, the applicant advised that they would work with neighbours should there be any concerns in the future.

The licensing sub-committee noted that there were 11 representations submitted by other persons (local residents) but only one attended the hearing. The other person, in attendance, advised that they were not averse to a successful business being in place at the premises and in fact they were glad to see the premises in use again, after being empty for some time. The local resident advised that they had been disappointed not to have been consulted by the premises prior to the hearing.

The local resident raised concerns relating to planning issues. However, the sub-committee informed the local resident that this was not a relevant consideration for the licensing sub-committee hearing.

The local resident accepted that the nature of Bermondsey Street had changed in recent years and that there was now a café culture on the street. However, she expressed concerns that an additional licensed restaurant would contribute to existing public nuisance issues in the area. However, the sub-committee noted that this premises was not in a saturation zone, so could not consider the potential of cumulative impact. The local resident advised that there was already an issue relating to smokers congregating in the vicinity and due to the nature of the alley way next to the building noise would travel, creating an echo effect, which disturbed local residents. She also advised that there was noise from the extractor fan system of the premises. However, they did accept that there was no noise emanating from this premises.

The sub-committee noted that despite being advised by the licensing officer administrating the application to consider submitting a conciliation statement and offering a conciliation meeting, there had been no attempts at conciliation with the local residents or concessions from the applicant. However, on the evidence before the sub-committee, there were no reasonable grounds to refuse the application or reduce the hours sought. The sub-committee recommends that the applicant liaises with local residents in order to address any issues in the future.

In reaching this decision the sub-committee had regard to all the relevant considerations and the four licensing objectives.

The licensing sub-committee considered that it was appropriate and proportionate to attach these conditions in order to address the licensing objectives.

Appeal rights

The applicant may appeal against any decision

- a) to impose conditions on the licence
- b) to exclude a licensable activity or refuse to specify a person as premises supervisor.

Any person who made relevant representations in relation to the application who desire to contend that

- a) That the licence ought not to be been granted; or
- b) That on granting the licence, the Licensing Authority ought to have imposed different or additional conditions the conditions of the licence, or ought to have modified them in a different way

may appeal against the decision.

Any appeal must be made to the magistrates' court for the area in which the premises are situated. Any appeal must be commenced by notice of appeal given by the appellant to the justices' clerk for the magistrates' court within the period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the appellant was notified by the licensing authority of the decision appealed against.

6. LICENSING ACT 2003: KASPA'S 321 - 323 WALWORTH ROAD, LONDON SE17 2TG

The licensing officer presented the report. Members had no questions for the licensing officer.

The licensing officer read out a written statement provided by the applicant, who was unable to attend the meeting.

The sub-committee heard from a local resident who objected to the application. Members had questions for the local resident.

The licensing sub-committee went into closed session at 10.50am.

The licensing sub-committee resumed at 11.30am and the chair read out the decision of the sub-committee.

RESOLVED:

That the application by Village Venues LTD for a grant of a Premises Licence issued under the Licensing Act 2003 in respect of Kaspas 321 - 323 Walworth Road, London SE17 2TG is granted as follows:

Licensable Activity	Mon	Tues	Weds	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
Late night refreshment (on and off premises)					23.00 to 00.00	23.00 to 00.00	
Hours premises are open to the public	07.00 to 23.00	07.00 to 23.00	07.00 to 23.00	07.00 to 23.00	07.00 to 00.00	07.00 to 00.00	07.00 to 23.00

Conditions

The operation of the premises under the licence shall be subject to relevant mandatory conditions, conditions derived from the operation schedule highlighted in Section M of the application form and the following conditions:

1. That a CCTV system be installed at the premises and be maintained in good working order and be continually recording at all times the premises are in use under the licence. The CCTV System must be capable of capturing a clear facial image of every person who enters the premises.
2. That all CCTV footage shall be kept for a period of thirty one (31) days and shall, upon request, be made immediately available to officers of the police and the council.

Reasons

This was an application submitted by Village Venues LTD for a grant of a Premises Licence issued under the Licensing Act 2003 in respect of Kaspas's 321- 323 Walworth Road, London SE17 2TG.

The applicant was unable to attend the meeting due to prior family commitments. However, they had provided a written statement, which the licensing officer read out on their behalf. The applicant stated that they were a family run business specialising in deserts, ice cream and milkshakes. Their intention was not to be a late night haunt or a club/bar, which had been suggested by some of the objectors. They had reduced their initial application for the sale of late night refreshment on and off the premises from 23.00 to 04.00 each day to 23.00 to 00.00 on Fridays and Saturdays in response to the objections. They also agreed to the additional conditions as proposed by the police.

The licensing sub-committee noted that the Metropolitan Police Service had conciliated subject to the conditions listed above being agreed to by the applicant.

The licensing sub-committee also noted that out of the 11 objections from other persons, including a ward councillor, that nine objections had been withdrawn and that of the three outstanding, there had been no responses from two.

The licensing sub-committee heard from one other person, a local resident. They stated that their written representations had addressed all but one of the licensing objectives. They further stated that they had concerns relating to the fourth licensing objective, the protection of children from harm. They advised that in their personal opinion that the extension of late night refreshment by one hour would encourage children/young people to stay in the area late at night, potentially putting them at risk. They added that there would be an increase in public nuisance and crime and disorder due to the type of clientele that would be attracted to the premises, which they felt would lead to the area being less safe. Overall they advised that they felt that this application was unnecessary and would attract further problems to the area.

The sub-committee considered that the applicant had taken the concerns of the local residents into account and as a result had made significant reductions in the hours sought. The sub-committee felt that the amended application was not unreasonable.

In reaching this decision the sub-committee had regard to all the relevant considerations and the four licensing objectives.

The licensing sub-committee considered that it was appropriate and proportionate to attach these conditions in order to address the licensing objectives and the concerns

raised by other persons.

Appeal rights

The applicant may appeal against any decision:

- a) To impose conditions on the licence
- b) To exclude a licensable activity or refuse to specify a person as premises supervisor.

Any person who made relevant representations in relation to the application who desire to contend that:

- c) That the licence ought not to be been granted; or
- d) That on granting the licence, the Licensing Authority ought to have imposed different or additional conditions the conditions of the licence, or ought to have modified them in a different way

may appeal against the decision.

Any appeal must be made to the magistrates' court for the area in which the premises are situated. Any appeal must be commenced by notice of appeal given by the appellant to the justices' clerk for the magistrates' court within the period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the appellant was notified by the licensing authority of the decision appealed against.

The meeting closed at 1.55pm.

CHAIR:

DATED:

Licensing Sub-Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Sub-Committee held on Wednesday 30 April 2014 at 10.00 am at Ground Floor Meeting Room G02C - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

PRESENT: Councillor David Hubber (In the chair)
Councillor Lorraine Lauder MBE
Councillor Wilma Nelson

OTHERS PRESENT: Debra Silvester, representative for premises
Waqas Choudhary, new premises owner
P.C. Graham White, Metropolitan Police Service
P.C. Ian Clements, Metropolitan Police Service
Shamoon Ali Choudhary, applicant for premises licence (withdrawn)

OFFICER SUPPORT: Joanne Devlin, legal officer
Wesley McArthur, licensing officer
Ray Moore, health and safety officer
Debra Lawless, health and safety officer
Bill Masini, trading standards officer
Andrew Weir, constitutional officer

1. APOLOGIES

There were none.

2. CONFIRMATION OF VOTING MEMBERS

The members present were confirmed as the voting members. In the absence of the chair, Councillor David Hubber was nominated by Councillor Lorraine Lauder MBE to chair the meeting. This was seconded by Councillor Wilma Nelson.

3. NOTIFICATION OF ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR DEEMS URGENT

The chair agreed to accept supplemental information in item 7 as late and urgent.

4. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS

There were none.

5. LICENSING ACT 2003: APPLICATION TO TRANSFER A PREMISES LICENCE AND APPLICATION TO SPECIFY AN INDIVIDUAL AS DESIGNATED PREMISES SUPERVISOR (DPS) IN RESPECT OF SUPERWAY EXPRESS, 212 JAMAICA ROAD, LONDON SE16 4BD - MR AHMAD

This item was withdrawn at the request of the applicant.

6. LICENSING ACT 2003: APPLICATION TO TRANSFER A PREMISES LICENCE AND APPLICATION TO SPECIFY AN INDIVIDUAL AS DESIGNATED PREMISES SUPERVISOR (DPS) IN RESPECT OF SUPERWAY EXPRESS, 212 JAMAICA ROAD, LONDON SE16 4BD - MR CHAUDHARY

This item was withdrawn at the request of the applicant.

7. LICENSING ACT 2003: SUPERWAY EXPRESS, 212 JAMAICA ROAD, LONDON SE16 4BD - REVIEW

The licensing sub-committee heard from the representative of Superway Express who requested that the hearing be postponed. Members had questions of the representative of Superway Express in relation to the request for the postponement of the hearing.

The licensing sub-committee heard from the trading standards officer regarding the request for the postponement of the hearing. Members had questions for the trading standards officer in relation to the request for a postponement of the hearing.

The health and safety officer addressed the sub-committee regarding the request for a postponement of the hearing. Members had no questions for the health and safety officer.

The licensing sub-committee went into closed session at 11.05am.

The licensing sub-committee resumed at 12.10pm and the chair read out the decision of the sub-committee.

RESOLVED:

That the council's licensing sub-committee, having had regard to the application by the council's trading standards service for a review of the premises licence granted under the Licensing Act 2003 in respect of the premises known as Superway Express, 212 Jamaica Road, London SE16 4BD, and having had regard also to all relevant representations has decided it necessary in consideration of regulations 11 and 12 of the Licensing Act 2003 (Hearings) Regulations 2005 to extend the time period and arrange for a hearing to be held on a specified date to be notified to the parties by close of business on 1 May 2014.

Reasons

Ms Silvester, the licensing agent representing Superway Express, submitted a request for the review hearing to be adjourned, in view of the recent application submitted by Mr Waqas Choudhury on 25 April 2014. Further submissions were made stating that Mr Waqas Choudhury had not been involved with the premises in recent times, since 2012,

and proposed to ensure compliance with the licence in the event that his application is granted. Furthermore, Ms Silvester, requested that the sub-committee hear the representations in terms of Mr Waqas Choudhury's application to transfer the licence into his name prior to considering the recent application for the review of the licence.

When asked why Mr Waqas Choudhury had submitted his application to transfer the premises licence on Friday 25 April 2014, he stated that he had not been aware of the ongoing issues with the premises and had only agreed to buy the premises on Friday 25 April 2014.

He further stated that as he was buying the premises, he therefore wanted to ensure that the licence was in his name. He stated that he would be buying the lease from Southwark Council and that none of the previous licence holders to the premises would have any further involvement, including Mr Sheraz Ahmed and Mr Shamoon Choudary. He also went on to confirm that due to his agreement to purchase the premises, there would not be any further applications to transfer the licence prior to the review hearing.

Ms Silvester, also submitted a letter signed by Mr Sheraz Ahmed, dated 29 April 2014, confirming that he wished to withdraw his application for transfer of the premises licence and DPS with immediate effect.

Mr Shamoon Choudhary also stated that he would withdraw his application to transfer the premises licence. However it was unclear as to whether this was done with immediate effect.

The licensing sub-committee heard from the trading standards officer, the applicant for the review, who stated that there had now been three applications to transfer the licence, with immediate effect, since the application for the review of the premises licence had been submitted. He expressed concern that the premises were still trading and considered that the recent applications to transfer the licence were tantamount to avoiding potential sanctions.

The trading standards officer highlighted concerns that the recent applications made in quick succession had been done in order to seek to circumvent the licensing procedure.

However, he did state that he considered the application to adjourn to be a sensible way forward and remained open minded in this respect.

The licensing sub-committee heard from the health and safety officer, supporting the application for the review, who confirmed her agreement to the proposed adjournment.

Having considered the representations made by the agent of Superway Express and those of trading standards and health and safety, the licensing sub-committee considered it prudent and in the public interest to adjourn the hearing in accordance with Regulations 11 and 12 of the Licensing Act 2003 (Hearings) Regulations 2005.

Whilst the sub-committee were concerned at the timing of the latest application to transfer the licence with immediate effect to Mr Waqas Choudhury, consideration was given to this recent application and on this occasion, on balance, the premises licence holder has been given the benefit of the doubt in order to fully consider the representations made in respect of the review of the premises licence, which will not necessarily be afforded on the next

occasion.

The licensing sub-committee considered it was necessary and appropriate to adjourn the hearing to a date to be notified to all parties by close of business on 1 May 2014.

The meeting closed at 12.20pm.

CHAIR:

DATED:



Licensing Sub-Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Sub-Committee held on Friday 2 May 2014 at 10.00 am at Ground Floor Meeting Room G02C - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

PRESENT: Councillor Sunil Chopra
Councillor Dora Dixon-Fyle MBE
Councillor Abdul Mohamed

OTHER S PRESENT: Eustace Hays, representative from Club Favour
Emeka Osisiona, representative from Club Favour
P.C. Stuart White, Metropolitan Police Service
P.C. Graham Hislopp, Metropolitan Police Service

OFFICER SUPPORT: Cynthia Barrientos, legal officer
Richard Kalu, licensing officer
Andrew Weir, constitutional officer

1. APOLOGIES

There were none.

2. CONFIRMATION OF VOTING MEMBERS

The members present were confirmed as the voting members. In the absence of the chair, Councillor Sunil Chopra was nominated by Councillor Dixon-Fyle to chair the meeting. This was seconded by Councillor Abdul Mohamed.

3. NOTIFICATION OF ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR DEEMS URGENT

There were none.

4. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS

There were none.

5. LICENSING ACT 2003: CLUB FAVOUR, GROUND FLOOR 512-516 OLD KENT ROAD, LONDON SE1 5BA - REVIEW

The licensing officer presented their report. Members had no questions for the licensing officer.

The Metropolitan Police Service representative addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the police representative.

The representatives from Club Favour addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the representatives from Club Favour.

All parties were given five minutes for summing up.

The licensing sub-committee went into closed session at 10.56am.

The licensing sub-committee resumed at 11.58am and the chair read out the decision of the sub-committee.

RESOLVED:

The council's licensing sub-committee, having had regard to the application by the Metropolitan Police Service for a review of the premises granted under the Licensing Act 2003 to Sky Vibes Limited in respect of the premises known as Club Favour, 512-516 Old Kent Road, London SE1 5BA and having had regard also to all other relevant representations has decided it necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives to:

Modify the conditions of the licence by including the following additional conditions:

- i. That the two fire exits leading from the premises to Old Kent Road will be linked to security lighting and a sound cut out device. The device will activate immediately when the door is opened and should illuminate the exit point and cut out the sound from the venue's sound system. Each exit will be checked that it is in good working order before the premises is open to the public. A record of this check will be entered in the venue security log each night or each time the venue opens to the public.
- ii. That at least one SIA registered door supervisor will be positioned in the smoking area at all times that the premises are open under its premises licence.

Reasons

The licensing sub-committee heard from the Metropolitan Police Service, the applicant for the review, who stated that they had engaged with the premises licence holder and the current designated premises supervisor and had conducted an investigation following the incident on 5 April 2014. Having viewed the CCTV footage, it was clear that a group of males entered the premises via the fire exit doors, leading to Old Kent Road. The police accepted that the victim did not approach any staff in the venue or make them aware of the alleged incident. It was therefore possible that none of the staff at the venue had been aware that the incident had taken place.

The police advised that they had attended the venue on 24 April 2014 to inspect the additional security measures that had been implemented voluntarily by the premises in order to address the security breach on 5 April 2014. The police also noted that the premises had upgraded their CCTV system, which provided extensive high definition coverage of the entire venue. The police were satisfied that these measures went above and beyond what was necessary to address the concerns raised by the police as part of the summary review application.

The police confirmed that they had conciliated the two conditions listed above with the premises in advance of the licensing sub-committee hearing. They recommended that the condition limiting the number of smokers in the smoking area, imposed as an interim step at the summary review hearing on 10 April 2014, was not required and in fact could potentially lead to disorder within the premises.

The licensing sub-committee heard from the representatives of Club Favour who advised that they had taken over the management of the premises in December 2013. They went on to advise that since taking over the management of the premises they had taken substantial steps to minimise the risk of disorder. They advised that there was a secure bolted cage system outside the premises which ensured the control of the queuing system. This was in response to an incident on 17 February 2014. They had installed an ID scanning system and a measure to take a photograph of all patrons upon entry. This was in addition to a search on entry procedure by SIA security staff.

On questioning, they accepted that there had been problems in the past but they had acted responsibly by always contacting the police and by implementing measures to counter the risk of similar incidents occurring in the future.

They advised that the interim steps measure imposed at the summary review hearing relating to the limit of 10 people in the smoking area was operationally difficult and could lead to disorder. They requested that this should not be a permanent condition on the licence.

They assured the sub-committee that this premises was run to a high standard and that it was a very safe and secure venue for patrons.

Having heard all the evidence, the sub-committee were impressed that the premises had taken initiative to promptly respond to the security breach of 5 April 2014. They felt assured that this was a professionally run premises and that the two conditions agreed above were sufficient to address the concerns raised by the police at the summary review hearing. For the avoidance of doubt, the interim steps imposed on 10 April 2014 are no longer effective.

In reaching this decision the sub-committee had regard to all the relevant considerations and the four licensing objectives.

The licensing sub-committee considered that it was appropriate and proportionate to attach these conditions in order to address the licensing objectives.

Appeal rights

This decision is open to appeal by either:

- a) The applicant for the review
- b) The premises licence holder
- c) Any other person who made relevant representations in relation to the application.

Such appeal must be commenced by notice of appeal given by the appellant to the justices' clerk for the magistrates' court for the area within the period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the appellant was notified by this licensing authority of the decision.

This decision does not have effect until either:

- a) The end of the period for appealing against this decision
- b) In the event of any notice of appeal being given, until the appeal is disposed of.

The meeting closed at 12.05pm.

CHAIR:

DATED:



Licensing Sub-Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Sub-Committee held on Tuesday 6 May 2014 at 10.00 am at Ground Floor Meeting Room G02C - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

- PRESENT:** Councillor Renata Hamvas (Chair)
Councillor Lorraine Lauder MBE
Councillor Adele Morris
- OTHERS PRESENT:** P.C. Ian Clements, Metropolitan Police Service
Debra Silvester, licensing representative for Costcutter
Waheed Allahgul, representative from Costcutter
Frank Fender, legal representative for Right Price
Shahmamood Daulatzai, representative from Right Price
Robert Bothkay, representative from Sainsbury's
Joanne Surguy, representative from Sainbury's
- OFFICER SUPPORT:** Cynthia Barrientos, legal officer
Kristie Ashenden, licensing officer
Mark Orton, licensing officer
David Swaby, licensing officer representing the council as a responsible authority
Andrew Weir, constitutional officer

1. APOLOGIES

There were none.

2. CONFIRMATION OF VOTING MEMBERS

The members present were confirmed as the voting members.

3. NOTIFICATION OF ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR DEEMS URGENT

There were none.

4. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS

There were none.

5. LICENSING ACT 2003: COSTCUTTER, 257-259 SOUTHWARK PARK ROAD, LONDON SE16 3TP - REVIEW

The licensing officer presented their report. Members had questions for the licensing officer.

The trading standards officer addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the trading standards officer.

The Metropolitan Police Service representative addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the police representative.

The licensing officer representing the council as a responsible authority addressed the sub-committee. Members had no questions for the officer.

The representative from the premises addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the representative from the premises.

All parties were given five minutes for summing up.

The licensing sub-committee went into closed session at 11.47am.

The licensing sub-committee resumed at 1.30pm and the chair read out the decision of the sub-committee.

RESOLVED:

That the council's licensing sub-committee, having had regard to the application by other persons for a review of the premises granted under the Licensing Act 2003 in respect of the premises known as Costcutter, situated at 257-259 Southwark Park Road, London SE16 3PT and having had regard also to all other relevant representations has decided it necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives to revoke the licence.

Reasons

This was a hearing of an application by trading standards for a review of the premises known as Costcutter situated at 257-259 Southwark Park Road, London SE16 3TP

This application was made under Section 51 of the Licensing Act 2003.

The licensing sub-committee heard evidence from trading standards, the applicant for the review who made representations in relation to the prevention of crime and disorder and the protection of children from harm licensing objectives. The officer advised that they had conducted a joint inspection of the premises with HMRC on 31 January 2014. On inspection, 210 bottles were found to have failed to comply with the fiscal markings of duty

paid. All items were seized and 31 bottles of Glens Vodka were identified as being counterfeit.

At the time of the inspection, Mr Sayed Safi claimed to be the manager of the shop but did not hold a personal licence. Trading standards confirmed that he had been the premises licence holder since June 2009 and at the time of inspection Mr Waheed Allahgul was the designated premises supervisor. Mr Safi was unable to say where the alcohol had come from or produce any invoices.

The officer advised that a number of breaches of the licence were found. These included that no alcohol licence was displayed, no personal licence holder was on the premises while intoxicating liquor was being sold, there was no proof of age scheme available on site, no refusal book for the sale of alcohol or any recent training records were available. Mr Safi was unable to answer the questions put to him by the trading standards officer and said that he had only been at the premises for three months, despite being a premises licence holder since 2009. Mr Safi appeared to be reliant on Mr Allahgul, who was called to attend the premises to provide documents and information to the officers. Upon inspecting the documents produced by Mr Allahgul it was found that the last entry for the refusal of sales book was 3 February 2012 and the last training record was 18 March 2011.

In the opinion of the trading standards officer, the inclusion of additional conditions on the licence would be of little value in achieving compliance with the licence.

The licensing sub-committee heard from the licensing officer representing the council as a responsible authority who advised the sub-committee that they supported the review by trading standards. They advised that it appeared that the premises had a complete disregard to the licence conditions.

The licensing sub-committee heard from the Metropolitan Police Service who also supported the review. They advised that the premises had scant regard for the licensing objectives in relation to the prevention of crime and have allegedly been involved in crimes regarding counterfeit goods or the non payment of duty. In their opinion there was little by way of conditions the officer could offer which would satisfy the licensing objectives and as such they felt that the only route was to revoke the licence.

The licensing sub-committee heard evidence from the licensing agent representing the premises. They advised that the current licence holder and designated premises supervisor had been in custody from 19 April 2013 to 28 October 2013. They claimed that during this time the licence had been transferred back to Mr Sayed Safi, Mr Allahgul's brother-in-law. It was during this period that Mr Allahgul believed that the purchase of the counterfeit alcohol had taken place.

The agent advised that on the day of the trading standards inspection a personal licence holder had been present but had suffered a head injury and had gone home with the intention of returning within an hour. This evidence was countered by the trading standards officer who advised that this was the first time that he had heard of this as nobody had raised this as a reason for no personal licence holder being available at the time of inspection. He also advised that he had been at the premises for around two hours and a personal licence holder had not returned during this period. It was accepted that Mr Safi should have been advised not to sell any alcohol during this period when the personal

licence holder was off the premises. They advised that Mr Safi had been unable to find the documents requested by the officers because the shop window had been broken, leading to water ingress and damage to the documents.

The licensing agent offered to circulate a large number of various documents to the sub-committee. However, the sub-committee had not been notified of this before or at the beginning of the meeting and none of the other parties had been given sight of these documents. Having had regard to Regulation 18 of the Licensing Act 2003 (Hearings) Regulations 2005 the sub-committee resolved not to admit this late evidence.

Mr Allahgul advised the sub-committee that he had asked Mr Sayed Safi to run the premises in his absence and had relied on him to run the business in accordance with the licence. He informed the sub-committee that he had been completely unaware of the 210 bottles of alcohol at the premises, subsequently confiscated by HMRC and was shocked to hear of this. He advised that he had taken an active role of the running of the premises from April 2014 and had applied to transfer the premises licence back to his own name from 24 March 2014.

On hearing all the evidence put before it, the sub-committee felt that there were several inconsistencies in the evidence presented by the premises licence holder. The sub-committee did not have faith in the current management to implement existing conditions on the licence, let alone adhere to any additional conditions, particularly in light of the previous warnings on February 2010 and 29 August 2012. The premises has been wilfully disregarding the licensing conditions and licensing objectives and as such the licensing sub-committee had no alternative but to revoke the licence.

In reaching this decision the sub committee had regard to all the relevant considerations and the four licensing objectives.

The licensing sub-committee considered that its decision was appropriate and proportionate in order to address the licensing objectives.

Appeal rights

This decision is open to appeal by:

- a) The applicant for the review
- b) The premises licence holder
- c) Any other person who made relevant representations in relation to the application.

Such appeal must be commenced by notice of appeal given by the appellant to the justices clerk for the magistrates court for the area within the period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the appellant was notified by this licensing authority of the decision.

This decision does not have effect until either:

- a) The end of the period for appealing against this decision or
- b) In the event of any notice of appeal being given, until the appeal is disposed of.

6. LICENSING ACT 2003: RIGHT PRICE SUPERMARKET 214-216 BOROUGH HIGH STREET, LONDON SE1 1JX - REVIEW

The licensing officer presented their report. Members had questions for the licensing officer.

The trading standards officer addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the trading standards officer.

The licensing officer representing the council as a responsible authority addressed the sub-committee. Members had no questions for the officer.

The Metropolitan Police Service representative addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the police representative.

The representative from the premises addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the representative from the premises.

All parties were given five minutes for summing up.

The licensing sub-committee went into closed session at 2.40pm.

The licensing sub-committee resumed at 3.29pm and the chair read out the decision of the sub-committee.

RESOLVED:

That the council's licensing sub-committee, having had regard to the application by other persons for a review of the premises granted under the Licensing Act 2003 in respect of the premises known as Right Price Supermarket, situated at 214-216 Borough High Street, London SE1 3TP and having had regard also to all other relevant representations has decided it necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives to revoke the licence.

Reasons

This was a hearing of an application by trading standards for a review of the premises known as Right Price Supermarket situated at 216-218 Borough High Street, London SE1 3TP.

This application was made under Section 51 of the Licensing Act 2003.

The licensing sub-committee heard evidence from trading standards, the applicant for the review, who made representations in relation to the prevention of crime and disorder and the protection of children from harm licensing objectives. The officer advised that they had conducted a joint inspection of the premises with HMRC on 31 January 2014. On inspection 156 litres of duty evaded Italian wine, 76 litre of duty evaded sparkling Italian wine and 3.5kg of duty evaded shisha were found at the premises. All items were seized and receipts and invoices were requested. However, to date no receipts or invoices have been received by the authorities.

On 12 February 2013, following a complaint, trading standards visited the premises to inspect tobacco. On inspection 6.8kg of shisha was found. The trading standards officer advised that none of this shisha complied with relevant health labelling requirements, nor had any duty been paid.

On 22 January 2014, trading standards officers visited the premises on a pre-arranged advisory visit. No personal licence holder was present at the premises at this time. During this visit, matters were identified requiring attention.

On 7 February 2014, there was no personal licence holder on the premises when alcohol was supplied and on the same date, at 00.20 hours alcohol was sold outside of the licensed hours as part of a test purchase.

On 11 February 2014, as part of a test purchase, a 14 year old female was sold a bottle of Malibu Z Pear and a packet of ten Marlboro cigarettes without questioning or verifying her age.

The trading standards officer informed the sub-committee that in their opinion the inclusion of additional conditions on the licence would be of little value in achieving compliance with the licence.

The licensing sub-committee heard from the licensing officer representing the council as a responsible authority who advised the sub-committee that they supported the review by trading standards. They advised that the premises had knowingly or carelessly sold alcohol and tobacco to the most vulnerable group, children. He was sceptical that any further conditions to the licence would be adhered to.

The licensing sub-committee heard from the Metropolitan Police Service who advised that they supported the review. They informed the sub-committee that the operation of this premises fell far below the standards expected. They further advised that they did not think that additional conditions were workable and supported a revocation of the licence.

The licensing sub-committee heard evidence from the representative from Right Price Supermarket who advised that the premises licence holder accepted that he was responsible for any breaches of the licence that happened at the premises, despite delegating management of the premises. The premises licence holder was not aware of the breaches of the licence until after the inspections.

The representative advised that the premises licence holder had made the robust decision to change management of the premises and proposed a number of additional conditions to be added to the licence, which in their opinion addressed the licensing objectives. On the agreement of all parties, the sub-committee allowed the admission of a list of the proposed conditions. The representative also proposed a three month suspension of the licence.

In summing up, in response to the list of proposed conditions and suggested three month suspension of the licence, the trading standards officer advised that in their opinion that a number of the proposed conditions would be unworkable. He also added that there would be no control over who took over the management of the premises and whether they would adhere to the proposed conditions.

In light of the serious nature and the number of breaches of the licence conditions,

including underage sale of tobacco and alcohol to a 14 year old, the sub-committee have no faith in the management of the premises to implement additional conditions. The sub-committee resolved to revoke the licence and suggested that any new management of the premises apply for a new licence including a detailed operating schedule in their own right.

In reaching this decision the sub committee had regard to all the relevant considerations and the four licensing objectives.

The licensing sub-committee considered that its decision was appropriate and proportionate in order to address the licensing objectives.

7. LICENSING ACT 2003: SAINSBURY'S, 58 GREAT DOVER STREET , LONDON SE1 4YF

The licensing officer presented their report. Members had questions for the licensing officer.

The applicant addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the applicant.

The licensing sub-committee went into closed session at 3.55pm.

The licensing sub-committee resumed at 4.32pm and the chair read out the decision of the sub-committee.

RESOLVED:

That the application by Sainsbury's Supermarkets Ltd for a grant of a premises licence issued under the Licensing Act 2003 in respect of Sainsbury's , 58 Great Dover Street, London SE1 4YF is granted as follows:

Licensable Activity	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Sale and supply of alcohol (on the premises)	07.00 to 23.00	07.00 to 23.00	07.00 to 23.00	07.00 to 23.00	07.00 to 23.00	07.00 to 23.00	07.00 to 23.00
Hours premises are open to the public	00.00 to 00.00	00.00 to 00.00	00.00 to 00.00	00.00 to 00.00	00.00 to 00.00	00.00 to 00.00	00.00 to 00.00

Conditions

The operation of the premises under the licence shall be subject to relevant mandatory conditions, conditions derived from the operation schedule highlighted in Section M of the application form and the following condition:

- That no alcohol to be stored or displayed within two metres of the entrance door.

Reasons

This was an application submitted by Sainsbury's Supermarkets Ltd for a grant of a Premises Licence issued under the Licensing Act 2003 in respect of Sainsbury's, 58 Great Dover Street London SE1 4YF.

The licensing sub-committee heard evidence from the applicant who informed the sub-committee that they had conciliated with the Metropolitan Police Service and had agreed the additional condition above. The police had initially proposed six conditions but it was later found that five of these were already part of the operating schedule. The police withdrew their representation on the basis that the one remaining condition be added to the licence.

The applicant advised that they already had ten Sainsbury's Locals in Southwark, none of which have been a cause for concern. They advised that the conditions, included in their operating schedule had been developed over time, following consultation with ward councillors and responsible authorities. They went on to inform the sub-committee that they had robust procedures in place in relation to the training of all staff and their Challenge 25 policy.

In relation to the one outstanding representation from a residents' management company, the applicant advised that they had approached the management company during the planning process with a view to discuss their concerns. However, this was declined and the applicant decided not to approach the management company in respect of the conciliation of the licensing application.

In response to the representation on public nuisance, the applicant advised that having run ten other Sainbury's Local stores in the borough that there was no evidence that granting the licence to sell alcohol to this premises would lead to an increase in antisocial behaviour.

The licensing sub-committee noted the written objection from the local residents' management company as no representatives were in attendance.

The sub-committee found that there were no reasonable grounds to refuse the application. The sub-committee suggested that the applicant liaised with local residents in order to address any issues that may arise in the future.

In reaching this decision the sub-committee had regard to all the relevant considerations and the four licensing objectives.

The licensing sub-committee considered that it was appropriate and proportionate to attach this condition in order to address the licensing objectives.

Appeal rights

The applicant may appeal against any decision:

- a) To impose conditions on the licence
- b) To exclude a licensable activity or refuse to specify a person as premises supervisor.

Any person who made relevant representations in relation to the application who desire to contend that:

- a) That the licence ought not to be granted; or
- b) That on granting the licence, the licensing authority ought to have imposed different or additional conditions to the licence, or ought to have modified them in a different way

May appeal against the decision.

Any appeal must be made to the magistrates' court for area in which the premises are situated. Any appeal must be commenced by notice of appeal given by the appellant to the justices' clerk for the magistrates' court within the period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the appellant was notified by the licensing authority of the decision appealed against.

The meeting closed at 4.40pm.

CHAIR:

DATED:



Licensing Sub-Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Sub-Committee held on Thursday 8 May 2014 at 10.00 am at Ground Floor Meeting Room G02C - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

PRESENT: Councillor Renata Hamvas (Chair)
Councillor David Hubber
Councillor Eliza Mann

OFFICER SUPPORT: Kristie Ashenden, licensing officer
Cynthia Barrientos, legal officer
Sarah Koniarski, constitutional officer

1. APOLOGIES

There were none.

2. CONFIRMATION OF VOTING MEMBERS

The three members present were confirmed as the voting members.

3. NOTIFICATION OF ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR DEEMS URGENT

There were none.

4. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS

There were none.

5. LICENSING ACT 2003: MEDITERRANEAN FOOD CENTRE, UNIT 2, COOPERATIVE HOUSE, 249 - 267 RYE LANE, PECKHAM, SE15 4UP

The licensing officer presented their report. Members had questions for the licensing officer.

The licensing sub-committee went into closed session at 10.28am.

The licensing sub-committee resumed open session at 11.00am and the chair read out the decision of the sub-committee.

RESOLVED:

That the application by Abiel Neuman for a grant of a premises licence issued under the Licensing Act 2003 in respect of Mediterranean Food Centre, Unit 2, Co-Operative House, 249 – 267 Rye Lane, Peckham SE15 4UP be granted as follows:

Licensable Activity	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
Sale and supply of alcohol (for consumption off the premises)	07.00 to 23.00	07.00 to 23.00	07.00 to 23.00	07.00 to 23.00	07.00 to 23.00	07.00 to 23.00	07.00 to 23.00
Hours premises are open to the public	07.00 to 23.00	07.00 to 23.00	07.00 to 23.00	07.00 to 23.00	07.00 to 23.00	07.00 to 23.00	07.00 to 23.00

Conditions

The operation of the premises under the licence shall be subject to relevant mandatory conditions, together with conditions derived from the operation schedule highlighted in Section M of the application form and the following conditions:

- 1) That a CCTV system be installed at the premises and be maintained in good working order and be continually recording at all times the premises are in use under the licence. The CCTV system must be capable of capturing a clear facial image of every person who enters the premises.
- 2) That all CCTV footage shall be kept for a period of thirty one (31) days and shall, upon request, be made immediately available to officers of the police and the council.
- 3) That all staff are trained in their responsibilities under the Licensing Act 2003 and training records to be kept and updated every six (6) months and shall, upon request, be made immediately available to officers of the police and the council.
- 4) That no beers or ciders in single cans, bottles or multi-packs with an ABV of above 7% will be displayed or sold or offered for sale from the premises unless written permission (email will suffice) is obtained from the Police Licensing Officer. Such permission must be kept at the premises and made available immediately on request to relevant authorities.

- 5) That no alcohol to be displayed or stored within two (2) metres of the entrance door.
- 6) That no commercial deliveries will take place at the premises after 18.00 hours.
- 7) That when the premises closes, a member of staff from the premises will sweep up and dispose of any litter at the front of the premises.
- 8) That patrons of the premises that choose to congregate at the front of the premises will be discouraged to do so and will be asked to leave the area in a quite and respectful manner.
- 9) That signage will be displayed at the premises asking patrons to leave the premises in a quite and respectful manner.
- 10) That a dedicated telephone number will be on display and advertised at the premises for residents or members of the public to phone and make complaints.

Reasons

This was an application submitted by Abiel Neuman for the grant of a premises licence issued under the Licensing Act 2003 in respect of Mediterranean Food Centre, Unit 2, Co-operative House, 249-267 Rye Lane, Peckham SE15 4UP. The application was made in accordance with section 17 of the Licensing Act 2003.

The licensing sub-committee contacted the applicant, being Mr Abiel Neuman, prior to the start of the hearing to confirm his non-attendance. Mr Neuman agreed to the hearing being heard in his absence. The licensing sub-committee considered the applicant's written submission. It was noted that the premises licence was in respect of a Mediterranean style supermarket and that the applicant had engaged in conciliation with the Metropolitan Police Service and other persons.

The licensing sub-committee noted that the Metropolitan Police Service had conciliated subject to the conditions listed within the decision notice being agreed by the applicant.

The licensing sub-committee also noted that out of the three objections from other persons (local residents) one had withdrawn following conciliation and agreement to the conditions. There had been no responses from the remaining two objectors.

The licensing sub-committee had regard to the two written representations from objectors relating to public nuisance. The sub-committee considered that the applicant had taken account of these concerns and addressed them by agreeing to additional conditions proposed by local residents. The licensing sub-committee believed that these conditions, together with the ones contained within the operating schedule were sufficient to uphold the four licensing objectives.

In reaching this decision the sub-committee had regard to all the relevant considerations and the four licensing objectives.

The licensing sub-committee considered that it was appropriate and proportionate to attach these conditions in order to address the licensing objectives.

Appeal rights

This sub-committee advised the applicant may appeal against any decision to:

- a) Impose conditions on the licence
- b) Exclude a licensable activity or refuse to specify a person as premises supervisor.

The sub-committee further advised that any person who made relevant representations in relation to the application may appeal against the decision should they desire to contend that:

- a) The licence ought not to have been granted; or
- b) On granting the licence, the licensing authority ought to have imposed different or additional conditions on the licence, or ought to have modified them in a different way.

Any appeal must have been made to the Magistrates' Court for the area in which the premises were situated. Such an appeal must have been commenced by notice of appeal given by the appellant to the justices' clerk for the Magistrates' Court within the period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the appellant was notified by the licensing authority of the decision appealed against.

The meeting closed at 11.05am.

CHAIR:

DATED:



LICENSING (URGENCY) SUB-COMMITTEE

MINUTES of the Licensing (Urgency) Sub-Committee held on Tuesday 27 May 2014 at 10.00 am at Ground Floor Meeting Room G02C - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

PRESENT: Councillor Lorraine Lauder MBE
Councillor Eliza Mann
Councillor Adele Morris

OTHERS PRESENT: Seyham Sagir, representative from Bermondsey Supermarket
Insaf Sagir, representative from Bermondsey Supermarket
Alan Aylott, legal representative for Bermondsey Supermarket
Julia Stafford, applicant, 7a Stoney Street
Richard Ant, legal representative for 7a Stoney Street
M. Challenger, local resident
Jim Wintour, local resident
Mr V.U.N, applicant
P.C. Graham White, Metropolitan Police Service

OFFICER SUPPORT: Joanne Devlin, legal officer
Kristie Ashenden, licensing officer
Wesley McArthur, licensing officer
Jayne Tear, licensing officer
Raye Moore, trading standards officer
Bill Masini, trading standards officer
David Swaby, licensing officer, representing the council as a responsible authority
Andrew Weir, constitutional officer

1. APOLOGIES

There were none.

2. CONFIRMATION OF VOTING MEMBERS

The members present were confirmed as the voting members. In the absence of the chair, Councillor Lorraine Lauder MBE was nominated by Councillor Eliza Mann to chair

the meeting. This was seconded by Councillor Adele Morris.

3. NOTIFICATION OF ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR DEEMS URGENT

There were none.

4. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS

There were none.

5. LICENSING ACT 2003 - BERMONDSEY SUPERMARKET, 191 SOUTHWARK PARK ROAD, LONDON SE16 3TX

The licensing officer presented their report. Members had no questions for the licensing officer.

The trading standards officer, the applicant for the review, addressed the licensing (urgency) sub-committee. Members had questions for the trading standards officer.

The licensing officer representing the council as a responsible authority addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the licensing officer.

The representative from Bermondsey Supermarket addressed the sub-committee. The representative from Bermondsey Supermarket requested to circulate copies of some proposed conditions to add to the licence in order to satisfy the licensing objectives. The sub-committee agreed to this request. Members had questions for the representatives from Bermondsey Supermarket.

All parties were given five minutes for summing up.

The licensing (urgency) sub-committee went into closed session at 11.56am.

The licensing (urgency) sub-committee resumed at 2.00pm and the chair read out the decision of the sub-committee.

RESOLVED:

That the council's licensing (urgency) sub-committee, having had regard to the application by trading standards for a review of the premises granted under the Licensing Act 2003 to Insaf Sagir in respect of the premises known as Bermondsey Supermarket, 191 Southwark park Road, London SE16 3TX and having had regard also to all other relevant representations has decided it necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives to

Modify the conditions of the licence as proposed by the licence holder's representative as follows:

1. That the premises licence holder shall ensure that notices shall be prominently displayed at all exits requesting patrons to respect that needs of local residents and

leave the area quietly.

2. That the premises licence holder shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that any persons loitering outside the premises disperse quickly and do not congregate.
3. That staff shall routinely check the premises during opening hours to ensure they are clean and tidy and to ensure that the frontage of the premises is swept at least once each trading day.
4. That the premises licence holder shall ensure that reasonable and adequate staff training shall be carried out and properly documented in relation to dealing with incidents and prevention of crime and disorder, sale of alcohol (to underage, persons over 18 purchasing for underage, drunks etc) prior to being allowed to sell alcohol.
5. That the premises licence holder shall ensure that all training records shall be retained for 12 months and made available to police and local authority officers upon reasonable request.
6. That the premises licence holder shall ensure that refresher training shall be satisfactorily completed every six months for all staff and documented as above.
7. That the premises licence holder shall ensure that the premises shall install and maintain a comprehensive CCTV system.
8. That the premises licence holder shall ensure that the CCTV system shall continually record whilst the premises is open for licensable activities and during all times when customers remain on the premises.
9. That the premises licence holder shall ensure that all CCTV recordings shall be stored for a minimum of 31 days with date and time stamping. Recordings shall be made available following the reasonable request of the police or authorised officer throughout the preceding 31 day period.
10. That the premises licence holder shall ensure that a staff member for the premises who is conversant with the operation of the CCTV system shall be on the premises at all times when the premises are open to the public.
11. That the premises licence holder shall ensure in the event of its failure, the CCTV system will be repaired as soon as practicable.
12. That the premises licence holder shall operate a Challenge 25 or similar scheme at the premises whereby anyone who appears to be under the age of 25 shall be asked to provide proof of age that he or she is over 18. Proof of age shall only comprise of a passport, a photo-card driving licence or an industry approved proof of age identity card.
13. That the premises licence holder shall ensure that notices shall be displayed in the premises to advise patrons and staff that a Challenge 25 or similar scheme operates in the premises.
14. That the premises licence holder shall ensure that any refusals of sale of age related

products are recorded in a refusals log as soon as is reasonably practicable after the sale is refused. The log should show the date and time of the event, the product(s) sought, the gender and approximate age of the customer together with a description of the customer. The refusals log shall be checked and signed monthly by the designated premises supervisor. The refusals log shall be made available for inspection by the licensing team, police or trading standards upon reasonable request.

15. That the premises licence holder shall ensure that no alcoholic goods will ever be purchased from sellers calling to the shop.
16. That the premises licence holder shall ensure that staff will immediately report to Southwark trading standards any instance of a caller to the shop attempting to sell alcohol, cigarettes and/or tobacco products.
17. That the premises licence holder shall ensure that spirits in re-sealed cases will not be purchased.
18. That the premises licence holder shall ensure that invoices (or copies) for all alcoholic goods purchased (for retail sales at the shop) will be kept on the premises and made available to officers of the council, police or HMRC upon reasonable request.
19. That the premises licence holder shall ensure that a stock control system will be introduced in order that the origin of any alcoholic goods purchased may be quickly identified.
20. That the premises licence holder shall ensure that an ultra-violet light will be available at the premises for the purpose of checking the UK duty stamp on spirits as soon as practicable after they have been purchased.
21. That the premises licence shall ensure that if any spirits purchased which have UK duty stamps which do not fluoresce under ultra-violet light or are otherwise suspicious, the supplier will be identified to Southwark council trading standards and HMRC as soon as possible.

And remove the current designated premises supervisor, Insaf Sagir.

And suspend the licence for a period of six weeks.

Reasons

This was a hearing of an application by trading standards for a review of the premises known as Bermondsey Supermarket, 191 Southwark Park Road, London SE16 3TX.

This application was made under Section 51 of the Licensing Act 2003.

The licensing (urgency) sub-committee heard evidence from trading standards, the applicant for the review who informed the sub-committee that following inspection at the premises on 14 March 2014 69 bottles of alcohol were seized and were found either to be counterfeit or UK duty evaded spirits.

Furthermore, the premises are required to have a personal licence holder on the premises at all times to ensure that all conditions in relation to the supply of alcohol are being complied with. However, following a further visit on 20 March, where a test purchase was carried out, a bottle of Smirnoff Ice was sold to the officer by a worker who confirmed that he did not hold a personal licence and was just helping out. All staff in the premises at the time confirmed that nobody had a personal licence. In addition, the premises are required to display signs asking customers to respect neighbours by discouraging noise. The officer noted that whilst the sign was at the premises it was obscured by cardboard boxes and not easily viewable to customers.

The officer was also asked if he wanted his bottle of alcohol opened on the premises. At that point, the officer noticed a bottle opener hanging by the till on a piece of string two feet long, which was long enough for customers to use on the premises. The officer advised that this be removed. Therefore the trading standards officer submitted that the review had been brought in relation to the following licensing objectives:

Prevention of crime and disorder:

- The business had in its possession for supply 69 bottles of alcohol where no duty had been paid and/or the product was counterfeit.
- Failure to implement conditions of the licence as outlined.

Promotion of public safety:

- Counterfeit Smirnoff which is usually manufactured in uncontrolled environments with minimal/no quality control and the alcohol often of a grade that is not suitable for personal consumption.

Prevention of public nuisance:

- The provision of a bottle opener hanging on a piece of string at the counter and the offer to use it for the customer permitted alcohol to be consumed on the premises and to allow alcohol to be readily consumed on the streets was likely to lead to public nuisance.
- Failure to display a notice in a position where it can be read by a customer asking them to respect neighbours by discouraging noise.

Protection of children from harm:

- Failure to adopt and implement an age verification scheme including the use of a refusal book for the purchase of recording all refused sales of alcohol and a recognised training scheme for all staff concerned with the sale or supply of intoxicating liquor, records of which shall be kept and made available for inspection.

In summary, the trading standards officer said that the sale of counterfeit alcohol as well as being a crime is a serious concern to public safety and can potentially put their health at risk.

Trading standards expressed their concerns at the premises licence holder's disregard or lack of understanding to the licensing conditions and responsibilities as a premises licence holder and asked the licensing (urgency) sub-committee to consider all options available to it.

The sub-committee heard from the licensing officer representing the council as a responsible authority who highlighted that they considered that all four licensing objectives had been compromised by the premises licence holder and highlighted the recommendation for suspension and removal of the current designated premises supervisor.

The sub-committee heard evidence from the legal representative of Bermondsey Supermarket who sought clarification from trading standards as to whether the authority had instigated criminal proceedings against the premises licence holder in relation to the alleged counterfeit goods. In response, trading standards stated that they did not believe that prosecution had been commenced but understood that enquiries were being carried out.

The legal representative stated that the premises had been operating for seven years as responsible licence holders and that they usually bought from reputable wholesalers. He went on to explain that the counterfeit goods were brought into the premises at approximately 10pm by a person who said he had come from a usual supplier (Ocean Trading). Whilst that he did state that this supplier usually supplied soft drinks and not alcohol, on this occasion he had a consignment of alcohol.

He stated that the designated premises supervisor was not on the premises on the evening in question. However, the staff accepted the alcohol but no payment was made. He went on to state that the designated premises supervisor (DPS) called Ocean Trading the next day and requested an invoice. However, despite his requests for an invoice, to date he had still not received one.

The legal representative stated that whilst the premises licence holder displayed some of the alcohol for sale on the shop floor he was not aware that it was counterfeit.

The premises licence holder was questioned in this respect. When asked why he had not sought to verify the origin of the alcohol before its sale he stated that it was due to a lack of communication between staff and management.

The legal representative stated that a training need had been identified for staff on the premises and provided several additional conditions to be attached to the licence which he submitted would assist in improvement in the premises and compliance with the licensing objectives.

The legal representative stated that the premises licence holder would be willing to put forward the name and contact of the supplier in order to assist the authorities with their further enquiries.

The premises licence holder stated that he had already spoken to the staff involved with the incident and had specifically told them not to accept deliveries without his authorisation.

Finally, the premises licence holder and their representative confirmed that measures will be put in place to ensure compliance with the licence conditions and objectives in the future.

In reaching this decision the sub committee had regard to all the relevant considerations and the four licensing objectives.

The sub-committee considered that its decision was appropriate and proportionate in order to address the licensing objectives.

Appeal rights

This decision is open to appeal by:

- a) The applicant for the review
- b) The premises licence holder
- c) Any other person who made relevant representations in relation to the application.

Such appeal must be commenced by notice of appeal given by the appellant to the justices clerk for the magistrates' court for the area within the period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the appellant was notified by this licensing authority of the decision.

This decision does not have effect until either:

- a) The end of the period for appealing against this decision or
- b) In the event of any notice of appeal being given, until the appeal is disposed of.

6. LICENSING ACT 2003: 7A STONEY STREET, LONDON SE1 9AA

The licensing officer presented their report. The licensing officer advised that the applicant and the police had conciliated. Members had no questions for the licensing officer.

The applicant addressed the licensing (urgency) sub-committee. Members had questions for the applicant.

The objectors to the application addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the objectors.

All parties were given five minutes for summing up.

The licensing sub-committee went into closed session at 3.12pm.

The licensing sub-committee resumed at 4.00pm and the chair read out the decision of the sub-committee.

RESOLVED:

That the application submitted by Wine Pantry Ltd for the grant of a premises licence issued under the Licensing Act 2003 in respect of 7a Stoney Street, London SE1 9AA is granted as follows:

Licensable Activity	Monday to Saturday	Sunday
Sale and supply of alcohol (on and off the premises)	10.30 to 22.00	11.00 to 17.00
Hours premises are open to the public	10.30 to 22.00	11.00 to 17.00

Conditions

That the operation of the premises under the licence shall be subject to relevant mandatory conditions and conditions derived from the operation schedule in Section M of the application form and shall be subject to the following additional conditions:

1. That a CCTV system shall be installed at the premises and be maintained in good working order and be continually recording at all times that the premises are in use under the licence. The CCTV system must be capable of capturing a clear facial image of every person who enters the premises.
2. That all CCTV footage shall be kept for a period of 31 days and shall, upon request, be made available to officers of the police and the council.

Reasons

This was an application submitted by Wine Pantry Ltd for the grant of a premises licence issued under the Licensing Act 2003 in respect of 7a Stoney Street, London SE1 9AA.

The licensing (urgency) sub-committee heard evidence from the applicant and their representative who informed the sub-committee that the applicant has been trading for three years in the neighbouring premises without any issues in respect of the licensing objectives. In addressing the committee's concerns in relation to the saturation policy, the representative informed the sub-committee that the applicant had recently surrendered their licence in respect of number 3 Stoney Street. The applicant highlighted their request for the sub-committee to establish their track record in the area for the previous three years and noted that the police had no objections other than their representation relating to CCTV, which have already been agreed between the police and the applicant.

The applicant informed the sub-committee that their intentions are to expand their specialised English Wine sample and sale business, which has been operating in accordance to the licensing objectives.

The licensing (urgency) sub-committee heard from two other persons objecting to the application. The first objector stated that they belong to the organisation that is the freeholder of two neighbouring public houses on Stoney Street. They referred to the saturation policy for Borough and Bankside and stated that to their knowledge there had

been 131 crime reports in the area during the year 2013-14. They both stated that they believed that the new application would have a significant cumulative impact in the area resulting to an increase in pedestrian traffic.

They went on to state that they would not object to an off sales application, however the applicant had stated that the premises would have a maximum capacity of 40 therefore seeking to address any concerns in respect of the increase in crowds on Stoney Street.

The licensing (urgency) sub-committee considered all of the issues put forward and noted the applicant's willingness to conciliate and adopt the reduced hours for the licensable activity.

In considering the saturation policy for the area and the presumption that applications for new premises licences are likely to add to the cumulative impact, the licensing sub-committee, in accordance with saturation policy considered that the applicant had demonstrated not only in their submissions but their recent well established licensable operations that there would be no negative cumulative impact on one or more of the licensing objectives.

In reaching this decision the licensing (urgency) sub-committee had regard to all the relevant considerations and the four licensing objectives.

The licensing (urgency) sub-committee considered that it was appropriate and proportionate to attach conditions in order to address the licensing objectives.

Appeal rights

The applicant may appeal against any decision

- a) to impose conditions on the licence
- b) to exclude a licensable activity or refuse to specify a person as premises supervisor.

Any person who made relevant representations in relation to the application who desire to contend that

- a) That the licence ought not to be granted; or
- b) That on granting the licence, the licensing authority ought to have imposed different or additional conditions on the licence, or ought to have modified them in a different way

May appeal against the decision.

Any appeal must be made to the magistrates' court for the area in which the premises are situated. Any appeal must be commenced by notice of appeal given by the appellant to the justices' clerk for the magistrates' court within the period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the appellant was notified by the licensing authority of the decision appealed against.

7. LICENSING ACT 2003: APPLICATION FOR A PERSONAL LICENCE

The licensing (urgency) sub-committee noted the open report and considered the information in the closed agenda.

RESOLVED:

That the application for a personal licence issued under the Licensing Act 2003 be refused.

The reasons for the decision are set out in the closed minutes.

9. CONFIDENTIAL: LICENSING ACT 2003: APPLICATION FOR A PERSONAL LICENCE**EXCLUSION OF PRESS AND PUBLIC**

It was moved, seconded and

RESOLVED:

That the public be excluded from the meeting for the following items of business on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in categories 1 and 3 of paragraph 10.4 of the Access to Information Procedure Rules of the Southwark Constitution.

The following is a summary of the decisions taken in the closed section of the meeting.

The licensing (urgency) sub-committee considered the closed information relating to this report.

The meeting closed at 5.07pm.

CHAIR:

DATED:

[EXEC ONLY]

DEADLINE FOR NOTIFICATION OF CALL-IN UNDER SECTION 18 OF THE OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY PROCEDURE RULES IS MIDNIGHT, [DATE].

THE ABOVE DECISIONS WILL NOT BE IMPLEMENTABLE UNTIL AFTER THAT DATE. SHOULD A DECISION OF THE EXECUTIVE BE CALLED-IN FOR SCRUTINY, THEN THE RELEVANT DECISION WILL BE HELD IN ABEYANCE PENDING THE OUTCOME OF SCRUTINY CONSIDERATION.



Licensing (Urgency) Sub-Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing (Urgency) Sub-Committee held on Thursday 29 May 2014 at 10.00 am at Ground Floor Meeting Room G02B - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

PRESENT: Councillor Lorraine Lauder MBE (In the chair)
Councillor David Hubber
Councillor Eliza Mann

OTHERS PRESENT: Dale Percival, applicant
Kate Lawrence, applicant
Jeremy Phillips, applicants' legal representative
Gary Blythe, applicant
Anooja Finley, local resident

OFFICER SUPPORT: Cynthia Barrientos, legal officer
Mark Orton, licensing officer
Andrew Weir, constitutional officer

1. APOLOGIES

There were none.

2. CONFIRMATION OF VOTING MEMBERS

The members present were confirmed as the voting members. In the absence of the chair, Councillor Lorraine Lauder MBE was nominated by Councillor David Hubber to chair the meeting. This was seconded by Councillor Eliza Mann.

3. NOTIFICATION OF ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR DEEMS URGENT

There were none.

4. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS

There were none.

5. LICENSING ACT 2003: OLD SALT QUAY, 163 ROTHERHITHE STREET, LONDON SE16 5QU

The licensing officer presented their report. Members had no questions for the licensing officer.

The applicant addressed the licensing (urgency) sub-committee. Members had questions for the applicant.

The local resident objecting to the application addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the local resident.

All parties were given five minutes for summing up.

The licensing (urgency) sub-committee went into closed session at 11.20am.

The licensing (urgency) sub-committee resumed at 12.30pm and the chair read out the decision of the sub-committee.

RESOLVED:

That the application by Greene King Retailing Ltd for a premises licence variation in respect of the premises known as Old Salt Quay, 163 Rotherhithe Street, London SE16 5QU be granted.

Conditions

The operation of the premises under the licence shall be subject to relevant mandatory conditions and conditions derived from the operation schedule in Section M of the application form and shall be subject to the following additional conditions as agreed between the applicant and the police:

- i. That customers shall use no outside area after 23.00 other than those who temporarily leave the premises to smoke a cigarette.
- ii. That no alcohol shall be consumed outside the premises after 23.00.

And the following condition as agreed by the sub-committee:

That a dedicated telephone number will be on display and advertised at the premises for residents or members of the public to phone with any concerns.

Reasons

This was an application submitted by Greene King Retailing Ltd for a premises licence variation in respect of the premises known as Old Salt Quay, 163 Rotherhithe Street, London SE16 5QU.

The licensing (urgency) sub-committee heard evidence from the applicant who informed the sub-committee that the premises was run as a community public house with a

restaurant area. The proposed variation to extend the first floor to include an outside balcony space was part of a major refurbishment project for the premises. The applicant advised that their aim was to enhance the customer experience including offering a more premium food and beverage option and by improving the interior design of the premises. They advised that they intended to place a greater emphasis on the food offering and that the new balcony area would be for seated dining only and that the bar area would remain inside the premises.

The applicant accepted that there had been a few incidents in the past, mainly under previous management. However, they advised that there had been no significant history of issues relating to the premises and that they had voluntarily employed door security staff to help control customers.

The applicant advised that they had agreed the two conditions listed above with the police and that there had been no other concerns from other responsible authorities, which they felt demonstrated that they ran a responsible operation.

The sub-committee noted that the Metropolitan Police Service had conciliated with the applicant.

The sub-committee heard from a local resident who expressed concerns relating to noise nuisance. They advised that there had been a couple of incidents namely an incident that had occurred approximately two weeks prior to this hearing. This incident involved a group of people engaged in anti-social behaviour which resulted in police involvement. However, they accepted that such an occurrence was unusual for the area. They added that they had concerns relating to noise emanating from the proposed balcony area in the evenings and wanted assurances from the applicant that the level of noise would be controlled and that a telephone number would be provided for local residents should there be any future issues.

Having had regard to the application the sub-committee felt that the applicant was a responsible operator and that the listed conditions above would address the concerns of the local residents.

In reaching this decision the licensing (urgency) sub-committee had regard to all the relevant considerations and the four licensing objectives.

The licensing (urgency) sub-committee considered that it was appropriate and proportionate to attach these conditions in order to address the licensing objectives.

Appeal rights

The applicant may appeal against any decision

- a) to impose conditions on the licence
- b) to exclude a licensable activity or refuse to specify a person as premises supervisor.

Any person who made relevant representations in relation to the application who desire to contend that

- a) That the licence ought not to be granted; or

- b) That on granting the licence, the licensing authority ought to have imposed different or additional conditions on the licence, or ought to have modified them in a different way

May appeal against the decision.

Any appeal must be made to the magistrates' court for the area in which the premises are situated. Any appeal must be commenced by notice of appeal given by the appellant to the justices' clerk for the magistrates' court within the period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the appellant was notified by the licensing authority of the decision appealed against.

The meeting closed at 12.35pm.

CHAIR:

DATED:



Licensing Sub-Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Sub-Committee held on Tuesday 17 June 2014 at 10.00 am at Ground Floor Meeting Room G02C - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

PRESENT:	Councillor Renata Hamvas (Chair) Councillor Dora Dixon-Fyle MBE Councillor David Hubber
OTHERS PRESENT:	Waqas Choudhary, applicant Debra Silvester, applicant's representative Shamoon Choudhary, applicant's witness
OFFICER SUPPORT:	Debra Allday, legal officer Richard Parkins, licensing and environmental protection unit manager Bill Masini, trading standards officer Ray Moore, trading standards officer Andrew Weir, constitutional officer

1. APOLOGIES

There were none.

2. CONFIRMATION OF VOTING MEMBERS

The members present were confirmed as the voting members.

3. NOTIFICATION OF ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR DEEMS URGENT

There were none.

4. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS

There were none.

5. LICENSING ACT 2003: APPLICATION TO TRANSFER A PREMISES LICENCE AND APPLICATION TO SPECIFY AN INDIVIDUAL AS DESIGNATED PREMISES SUPERVISOR (DPS) IN RESPECT OF SUPERWAY EXPRESS, 212 JAMAICA ROAD, LONDON SE16 4BD

The licensing officer advised that the applicant had additional documentation to submit in relation to their application.

All parties agreed for this additional information to be circulated.

The licensing officer presented their report. Members had no questions for the licensing officer.

The Metropolitan Police Service representative addressed the sub-committee and explained the reasons for their objections to the licence transfer. The police called the trading standards officer as a witness. Members had questions for the police representative and the trading standards officer.

The applicant, their representative and the applicant's witness addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the applicant, their representative and the witness.

The licensing sub-committee went into closed session at 11.32am.

The licensing sub-committee resumed at 12.48pm and the chair read out the decision of the sub-committee.

RESOLVED:

That the meeting be adjourned to 30 June 2014 in order for the applicant and the licensing officers to submit additional documentation to allow the sub-committee to make a full and informed decision.

The applicant shall provide documentation demonstrating proof of work for the relevant periods, proof that they had instructed a solicitor in relation to the purchase of the business and lease of the property and paperwork showing previous transfers of the licence.

The licensing officer shall provide documents relating to the transfer of the licence and variation of the designated premiss supervisor for the relevant time periods.

6. LICENSING ACT 2003: SUPERWAY EXPRESS, 212 JAMAICA ROAD LONDON SE16 4BD - REVIEW

This item was deferred to 30 June 2014.

The meeting closed at 12.57pm.

CHAIR:

DATED:



Licensing Sub-Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Sub-Committee held on Friday 20 June 2014 at 10.00 am at Ground Floor Meeting Room G02C - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

PRESENT: Councillor Lorraine Lauder MBE (In the chair)
Councillor Eliza Mann
Councillor Adele Morris

OTHERS PRESENT: Councillor Sunny Lambe (observing)
Douglas Otunyo, applicant
Catherine Waite, local resident
P.C. Ian Clements, Metropolitan Police Service

OFFICER SUPPORT: Joanne Devlin, legal officer
Dorcas Mills, licensing officer
Farhad Choudhary, health and safety officer
Mark Prickett, environmental protection officer
David Swaby, licensing officer representing the council as a responsible authority
Andrew Weir, constitutional officer

1. APOLOGIES

There were none.

2. CONFIRMATION OF VOTING MEMBERS

The members present were confirmed as the voting members. In the absence of the chair, Councillor Lorraine Lauder MBE was nominated by Councillor Eliza Mann to chair the meeting. This was seconded by Councillor Adele Morris.

3. NOTIFICATION OF ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR DEEMS URGENT

There were none.

4. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS

There were none.

5. LICENSING ACT 2003: LUSH BAR & RESTAURANT, 280 OLD KENT ROAD, LONDON SE1 5UE

The licensing officer presented their report. Members had no questions for the licensing officer.

The applicant addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the applicant.

The Metropolitan Police Service representative addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the police representative.

The environmental protection officer addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the environmental protection officer.

The licensing officer representing the council as a responsible authority addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the licensing officer representing the council as a responsible authority.

The health and safety officer addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the health and safety officer.

The sub-committee heard from a local resident objecting to the application. Members had questions for the local resident.

All parties were given five minutes for summing up.

The licensing sub-committee went into closed session at 11.40am.

The licensing sub-committee resumed at 1.25pm and the chair read out the decision of the sub-committee.

RESOLVED:

That the application submitted by Douglas Otunyo for the grant of a premises licence issued under the Licensing Act 2003 in respect of Lush Bar & Restaurant, 280 Old Kent Road, London SE1 5UE is granted as follows:

Licensable Activity	Sunday to Thursday	Friday and Saturday
Live Music – indoors	12.00 to 23.00	12.00 to 00.30
Recorded Music – indoors	12.00 to 23.00	12.00 to 00.30

Latenight refreshment	12.00 to 23.00	12.00 to 00.30
Sale and supply of alcohol (on the premises)	12.00 to 23.00	12.00 to 00.30
Hours premises are open to the public	12.00 to 23.30	12.00 to 01.00

Conditions

The operation of the premises under the licence shall be subject to relevant mandatory conditions and conditions derived from the operation schedule in Section M of the application form and shall be subject to the following additional conditions:

1. That intoxicating liquor shall not be sold or supplied on the premises otherwise than to persons taking table meals, the premises will operate as a restaurant where the sale of alcohol is ancillary to the consumption of food. Service to tables will be by waiting staff only.
2. That all licensable activities to cease 30 minutes prior to the terminal hour.
3. That two SIA registered door supervisors, at least one of whom shall be a female, shall be employed at all times between 20.00 and the terminal hour.
4. That the premises shall install and maintain a comprehensive CCTV system as per the minimum requirement to the Metropolitan Police Licensing Officer. All entry and exit points will be covered enabling a clear facial image of every person entering in any light conditions.
5. That the CCTV system shall continually record whilst the premises is open for licensable activities and during all times when customers remain on the premises. All recordings shall be made available immediately upon request of police or authorised officer throughout the proceeding 31 day period. The premises shall have the facility on the system to transfer the images to another data device.
6. That a personal licence holder is on the premises and on duty at all times that intoxicating liquor is supplied.
7. That all staff are trained in their responsibilities under the Licensing Act 2003 and training records to be kept and updated every six months and shall, upon request, be made immediately available to officers of the Metropolitan Police Service and Southwark Council.
8. That all house speakers shall be isolated from the structure of the building, either by rubber acoustic matting, anti vibration hangers or chained.
9. That clearly legible signage will be prominently displayed at the exit where it can easily be seen and read requesting to the effect that customers do not take drinks outside.
10. That clearly legible signage will be prominently displayed at the exit where it can

easily be seen and read requesting to the effect that customers leave the premises in a quiet and orderly manner.

11. That customers shall use no outside area after 23.00 other than those who temporarily leave the premises to smoke a cigarette on to the Old Kent road frontage and the number of customers who are permitted to leave the premises to smoke after 23.00 on to the Old Kent road frontage shall not exceed five persons.
12. That no food or drinks obtained from the premises will be permitted to be consumed outside of the premises at anytime.
13. That a compressor sound limiting device (SLD) shall be installed at the premises and shall be calibrated to the satisfaction of the council's environmental protection team (EPT). All amplification equipment in regards to both live and recorded sound must be routed through the SLD. At no time shall any amplification equipment be operated independently of the SLD. The SLD shall be calibrated to the satisfaction of the EPT prior to any recorded or amplified live music being provided at the premises. Once calibrated, the control settings of the SLD shall not to be altered at any time except with the prior consent of the EPT. The SLD shall be accessible to the licensee and/or manager of the premises only, and its installation be such that its control panel cannot be accessed by any other staff.
14. That suitable acoustic double glazing shall be installed on the Old Kent road window frontage to ensure that internal noise from patrons and from licensable entertainment is not audible externally at the closest noise sensitive property.
15. That the depositing of waste glass/earthenware into external waste receptacles shall not take place between 23.00 and 07.00 the following day.
16. That all deliveries and collections of waste shall be made between the hours of 07.00 and 23.00.
17. That the premises will be adequately mechanically ventilated.
18. That a lobby entrance will be installed at the premises. The doors in the lobby entrance will be fitted with door bottom and perimeter acoustic seals.
19. That the details of a local cab company shall be kept at the premises and shall be provided to customers on request. If staff at the premises order a cab for a customer then those staff shall request that the cab controller instructs the cab-driver not to sound their vehicle horn to attract attention, but to approach a staff member and let the staff member know that they are the driver of a cab that has been ordered by the premises.
20. That all doors and windows at the premises shall be kept closed when licensable activities are taking place at the premises (except for access or egress).
21. That no additional amplification equipment may be used at the premises by performers of any description. Only the installed in house amplification equipment may be used in regards to any performance.

22. That any member of staff receiving a complaint from a patron or neighbour shall complete a premises complaint form.
23. That the licensee shall ensure all entertainers performing at the premises read a copy of the premises licence before they commence their act/performance.
24. That all staff shall receive training on the contents of the premises licence and their roles and responsibilities to uphold the premises licence conditions.
25. That all findings of both premises risk assessments and event risk assessments shall be put in writing and made available at the request of the council or other authority.
26. That a comprehensive dispersal policy shall be produced, maintained and updated and all staff needs to be trained and made aware of any changes, a copy of the dispersal policy shall be made available to the council or police on request.
27. That all premises staff shall be trained in evacuation procedures including wheelchair users and this shall be documented. Documents detailing the training undertaken by staff shall be made available on request to officers of the council.
28. That all equipment, devices and systems used in the premises shall be maintained in good state of repair and effective working order. Documents detailing the maintenance regime shall be made available on request to officers of the council.
29. That any devices brought in the premises by third parties, needs to be inspected by a competent person before use to ensure they are in safe working order.
30. That the premises shall operate an agecheck 'challenge 25' policy whereby customers purchasing alcohol who look or appear to be under 25 years of age will be asked for an approved form of proof of age to verify their age. Approved forms shall include a driving licence, passport or a PASS approved proof of age card such as the Southwark Proof of Age (SPA) card.
31. That all staff involved in the sale of alcohol shall attend a recognised training scheme which will include training in the agecheck 'challenge 25' policy. They must obtain a certificate of competence. A record of their training, including the dates that each member of staff is trained, shall be available for inspection at the premises on request by the council's authorised officers or the police.
32. That agecheck or 'challenge 25' signage shall be displayed at entrances to the premises, areas where alcohol is displayed for sale and at points of sale to inform customers that an agecheck 'challenge 25' policy applies and proof of age may be required
33. That a register of refused sales of alcohol and if applicable, cigarette sales which is clearly marked with details of the premises, address and name of licence holder shall be maintained in order to demonstrate effective operation of the policy. The register shall be available for inspection at the premises on request by the council's authorised officers or the police.

34. That between 12.00 noon and 21.00 no children shall be on the premises where alcohol can be consumed unless accompanied by a responsible adult.
35. That no children shall be on the premises where alcohol can be consumed after 21.00.

Reasons

The licensing sub-committee heard from the applicant who advised that he had taken on the lease of the premises from March 2014 for a period of seven years. He assured the sub-committee that he had no connection with the previous management of the premises. He stated that this was a completely new business. He stated that he was a DJ by profession but that he wanted to embark on running a new business by way of a restaurant with a very different clientele and operation to the previous premises. He also confirmed that there would be no entrance fee for patrons entering the premises.

He confirmed that he had employed a professional chef and that the primary purpose of the premises was to operate as a restaurant. He further stated that he had liaised with all the responsible authorities and local residents and had sought to conciliate and accepted the proposed conditions in order to work with the authorities and the residents. He stated that he wanted the business to operate for a long period of time and therefore was willing to work in conjunction with the authorities and local residents to ensure this.

In addressing the residents concerns he agreed to install lighting at the front and the back of the premises and to provide a telephone number in order to address any issues

The licensing sub-committee heard from the representative from the Metropolitan Police Service who advised that they had visited the premises the previous week and produced photographs showing tables and chairs situated in the premises. The police further confirmed that the kitchen equipment was witnessed on site during their visit, suggesting that the premises was properly equipped to be run as a restaurant.

Following discussions with the applicant, the police confirmed that as far as they were concerned this was a new operator who had no connections with the previous management and that they would be happy for the premises licence to be granted taking into account the proposed conditions and a reduction in the proposed hours.

The licensing sub-committee heard from the environmental protection officer who also stated that in view of the proposed primary operation being a restaurant that they would propose further reduced hours in order to address the public nuisance licensing objective. The environmental protection officer also proposed conditions which were accepted as appropriate and were adopted by the licensing sub-committee.

The licensing sub-committee heard from the licensing officer representing the council as a responsible authority who suggested further enquiries should be made of the applicant in relation to the operation of the premises. Following this the sub-committee made further enquiries of the applicant.

The licensing sub-committee heard from the health and safety officer who referred to their written representations and stated that they were satisfied with the crowd dispersal policy provided by the applicant. He further stated that he could deal with the remaining points

raised in his written representation in accordance with health and safety legislation.

The licensing sub-committee noted that the trading standards representation had been withdrawn following conciliation.

The licensing sub-committee heard from a local resident who advised following the signing of a petition by 12 other residents that she was representing ten of the residents. The local resident raised concerns in relation to the previous premises known as Pardis specifically relating to noise nuisance caused by music and people loitering outside which had an effect on the residents and families living in the area.

The local resident stated that a significant reduction in hours, along with sufficient CCTV and lighting would assist in alleviating the residents concerns in relation to public nuisance and disorder.

The sub-committee accepted the evidence put forward by the applicant that they would operate a completely separate business from Pardis and accepted that the conciliated conditions would address the concerns in relation to the previous premises raised by the representations.

In reaching this decision the sub-committee had regard to all the relevant considerations and the four licensing objectives.

The licensing sub-committee considered that it was appropriate and proportionate to attach these conditions in order to address the licensing objectives.

Appeal rights

The applicant may appeal against any decision:

- a) To impose conditions on the licence
- b) To exclude a licensable activity or refuse to specify a person as premises supervisor.

Any person who made relevant representations in relation to the application who desire to contend that:

- a) That the licence ought not to be granted; or
- b) That on granting the licence, the licensing authority ought to have imposed different or additional conditions on the licence, or ought to have modified them in a different way

May appeal against the decision.

Any appeal must be made to the magistrates' court for the area in which the premises are situated. Any appeal must be commenced by notice of appeal given by the appellant to the justices' clerk for the magistrates' court within the period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the appellant was notified by the licensing authority of the decision appealed against.

The meeting closed at 1.35pm.

CHAIR:

DATED:



Licensing Sub-Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Sub-Committee held on Monday 30 June 2014 at 10.00 am at Ground Floor Meeting Room G02A - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

PRESENT:	Councillor Renata Hamvas (Chair) Councillor David Hubber Councillor Dora Dixon-Fyle MBE
OTHER MEMBERS PRESENT:	Waqas Choudhary, applicant Debra Silvester, applicant's representative P.C. Ian Clements, Metropolitan Police Service
OFFICER SUPPORT:	Debra Allday, legal officer Wesley McArthur, licensing officer Bill Masini, trading standards officer Ray Moore, trading standards officer Andrew Weir, constitutional officer

1. APOLOGIES

There were none.

2. CONFIRMATION OF VOTING MEMBERS

The members present were confirmed as the voting members.

3. NOTIFICATION OF ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR DEEMS URGENT

There were none.

4. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS

There were none.

5. LICENSING ACT 2003 - APPLICATION TO TRANSFER A PREMISES LICENCE AND APPLICATION TO SPECIFY AN INDIVIDUAL AS DESIGNATED PREMISES SUPERVISOR (DPS) IN RESPECT OF SUPERWAY EXPRESS, 212 JAMAICA ROAD, LONDON SE16 4BD

This was a reconvened meeting from 17 June 2014.

The licensing officer presented their report. They advised that they had been unable to locate copies of the licence transfer, that had been requested by the sub-committee on 17 June 2014.

The applicant and their representative addressed the sub-committee. They submitted a letter showing their employment during the relevant period. The applicant did not provide evidence that they had instructed a solicitor regarding the purchase of the business and the lease of the property. Members had questions for the applicant and their representative.

The Metropolitan Police Service representative and the trading standards officer, as the police witness, addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the police representative and the trading standards officer.

All parties were given five minutes for summing up.

The licensing sub-committee went into closed session at 10.54am.

The licensing sub-committee resumed at 12.00pm and the chair read out the decision of the sub-committee.

RESOLVED:

That having considered the objection notices submitted by the Southwark Police Licensing Officer relating to the applications submitted by Mr. Waqas Amin Choudhary to transfer the premises licence and to specify an individual as DPS under the Licensing Act 2003 in respect of the premises known as Superway Express, 212 Jamaica Road, London SE16 4BD, the licensing sub-committee has refused the applications.

Reasons

This was a reconvened meeting from 17 June 2014. This meeting had been adjourned for the applicant to provide evidence of his employment during the relevant period in addition to providing evidence of his attempts to purchase the lease of the premises named above.

The licensing sub-committee had also requested a copy of the application to transfer the licence from Waqas Choudhary to Shamoan Ali Chaudhary but this was not available as a hard copy was missing and an electronic copy had not been attached to the licensing case management system.

The licensing sub-committee heard evidence from the applicant who informed the sub-committee that during the relevant period (which covered the incidents that occurred on 14 September 2012, 8 December 2012, 25 March 2013 in addition to 10 February 2014) the

applicant had no involvement in the premises or the running of the business. To support this contention, Mr Waqas Choudhary provided a letter dated 23 June 2014 from NW Cars that stated that Mr Choudhary had worked for NW Cars as a self-employed mini-cab driver between 10 May 2012 and 23 December 2013. Mr Waqas Choudhary stated that he had not instructed solicitors in the purchase of the lease of 212 Jamaica Road from Southwark Council on the basis that he wanted to ensure that the licence was transferred to him in advance of any purchase of the lease. This was contrary to what Mr Choudhary had informed the licensing sub-committee on 17 June 2014 in which he stated that he had instructed solicitors. Mr Choudhary stated that the contents of the letter dated 18 October 2012 from Payless Group to Southwark Council were incorrect.

The licensing sub-committee heard from the representative from the Metropolitan Police Service who advised that they were calling trading standards officers as witnesses. The police representative stated that the letter from NW Cars (dated 23 June 2014) was of little benefit as it did not provide any specific dates where Mr Choudhary was physically working and that it was possible that he could run the premises at the same time. This was echoed by the trading standards officers who also referred to the Payless Group letter from 18 October 2012 which stated categorically that the property was given under management to Waqas Choudhary on 7 October 2008 and in April 2011 he purchased the property and was responsible for the incident on 14 September 2012 for the exposure of counterfeit goods (Bollinger Champagne) for sale.

A letter was sent from trading standards to Waqas Choudhary dated 9 October 2012 regarding the above incident. This letter was sent to the premises address at 212 Jamaica Road in addition to his home address at 165 Dollis Hill Lane, being the same address provided by Payless Group in the management agreement dated 6 October 2008 and their letter of 18 October 2012. Mr Choudhary never responded to this allegation.

The licensing sub-committee were not satisfied with the explanation provided by Waqas Choudhary regarding his involvement in the premises. The licence was transferred to Waqas Choudhary with immediate effect on 27 October 2008. No other application was made until 19 September 2012 when an application to transfer the licence to Shamoon Ali Choudhary from Waqas Choudhary was submitted with immediate effect. No application to specify a new designated premises supervisor (DPS) was submitted on this date. Therefore, Waqas Choudhary remained DPS of the premises. A note was made by a licensing administrative officer onto the licensing case management system dated 28 January 2013 which stated that Waqas Amin Choudhary was the DPS. Therefore, Waqas Choudhary was the DPS and licensee between 14 September 2012 and 18 September 2012. Furthermore, he was the sole DPS from 19 September 2012 until 27 January 2013, meaning that he was the DPS when the test purchase was conducted on 8 December 2012.

The licensing sub-committee were not convinced by the letter from NW Cars showing that Mr Choudhary had been a self-employed mini-cab driver and took the view that he was involved in the premises at this time based on the other evidence (the Payless Group letter from 18 October 2012, the management agreement and the letter dated 15 October 2012). The licensing sub-committee was also concerned as to the reliability of Mr Choudhary's evidence given that it had changed since the meeting on 17 June where he stated that he had instructed solicitors in relation to the purchase of the lease of the premises, when in fact he had not. In all the circumstances the licensing sub-committee concluded that the transfer to Mr Waqas Choudhary would have an adverse effect on the licensing objectives

and was an attempt to undermine the licensing review process and there were exceptional grounds to object to these applications.

In reaching this decision the sub-committee had regard to all the relevant considerations and the four licensing objectives.

The licensing sub-committee considered that this decision was appropriate and proportionate.

Appeal rights

The applicant may appeal against any decision.

Any person who made relevant representations in relation to the application may appeal against the decision also.

Any appeal must be made to the magistrates' court for the area in which the premises are situated. Any appeal must be commenced by notice of appeal given by the appellant to the justices' clerk for the magistrates' court within the period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the appellant was notified by the licensing authority of the decision appealed against.

6. LICENSING ACT 2003 - SUPERWAY EXPRESS, 212 JAMAICA ROAD LONDON SE16 4BD - REVIEW

The licensing officer presented their report. Members had no questions for the licensing officer.

The trading standards officer, the applicant for the review, addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the trading standards officer.

No representative from the premises was present.

The licensing sub-committee went into closed session at 12.45pm.

The licensing sub-committee resumed at 1.24pm and the chair read out the decision of the sub-committee.

RESOLVED:

That the council's licensing sub-committee, having had regard to the application by the council's trading standards service for a review of the premises licence granted under the Licensing Act 2003 to Mr Nauman Malik in respect of the premises known as Superway Express, 212 Jamaica Road, London SE16 4BD, and having had regard also to all relevant representations has decided it necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives to revoke the licence.

Reasons

The licensing sub-committee heard from the applicant for the review, an officer in the

council's trading standards service, who submitted the following evidence in respect of the review:

On 28 January 2013 Sharmoon Ali Chaudhary was the premise licence holder. He accepted a simple caution for offences committed on 8 December 2012:

- Carrying on a licensable activity otherwise than in accordance with an authorisation, namely a premise licence, whereby that licence required a personal licence holder to be on the premise at all times alcohol is to be sold, when there was no personal licence holder on the premise contrary to section 136(1)(a) Licensing Act 2003
- Sale of alcohol to a person under 18 years of age
- Sale of cigarettes to a person under 18 years of age.

On 30 January 2013 Sharmoon Ali Chaudhary transferred premise licence to Numan Malik.

On 10 February 2014 a test purchase was made by a 14 year old girl when Numan Malik was the premises licence holder. No personal licence holder was on premises. Trading standards spoke to Sharmoon Chaudhary on the telephone who said Numan Malik "had let him down."

On 14 February trading standards visited the premises following the underage sale. No personal licence holder was on the premises when alcohol was sold that day. On the return to the office trading standards received a telephone call from Nauman Malik stating he had left the business on 3 February and was currently in Bradford. He agreed to attend Southwark Council offices on 18 February. Shortly after that telephone call, trading standards had a call from Sharmoon Chaudhary saying he had sacked Nauman Malik after the underage sale. He also agreed to attend the office on 18 February.

On 18 February 2014 Sharmoon Chaudhary and Nauman Malik both attended Southwark Council offices. They both agreed that Nauman Malik had sold the business to Sharmoon Chaudhary on 12 February but Malik had taken leave on 3 February. Nauman Malik was interviewed under caution.

On 19 February 2014 Nauman Malik sought to transfer the premises licence to Sharmoon Chaudhary.

On 21 February 2014 the police licensing team visited the premises. The person behind the counter identified himself as Mohammed Nawaz. He said he was running the shop but was not in charge. Alcohol was being sold. He said he did not hold a personal licence, this being a condition on the premise licence (336). He said only the boss had a personal licence and he had left the premise about an hour and a half earlier so he could go to his other shop. He confirmed he had sold alcohol since the manager had left. He made attempts to contact the manager by telephone. Police noted there was very little stock in the stock area and no office where CCTV should have been kept. Police noted a small wooden stair case and walked upstairs where they noted three rooms that had been converted into bedrooms, each with three or more beds in them. There were no working lights and the conditions seemed poor. In one of the rooms in a cupboard a box of Glens vodka was found. On examination of one bottle the officer noted it did not have a UK duty paid sticker on the reverse. An immigration check indicated Mr Nawaz was wanted for questioning by the Immigration Service and so he was arrested.

On 24 February 2014 trading Standards took a copy of the review application to the shop. No personal licence holder was present. The person working behind counter spoke poor English but refused to give his name though did say he did not have a personal licence. He went into the back of the shop and then went upstairs to the living accommodation. He did not return, leaving the shop open for customers to walk in and out as they wished.

On 14 March 2014 a visit was made by trading standards with the International Federation of Spirit Producers (ISFP) to check the authenticity of spirits sold. The ISFP confirmed that bottles of spirits were being sold where duty had been evaded in addition to counterfeit spirits.

On 18 March 2014 Mr Chaudhary sought to transfer licence to Shiraz Ahmed.

A test purchase of alcohol was made by trading standards on 20 March 2014. A sale was made by a female who confirmed that she did not hold a personal licence. No other person was working in the shop. She said she had received no training and could not produce any such records. She also explained she worked six shifts each consisting of 10 hours per week and was paid £180 cash (thus equating to £3 per hour). Trading Standards advised her that this was below the national minimum hourly rate and was in excess of the maximum working hours.

Shiraz Ahmed was cautioned on 6 March 2014 by Tower Hamlets trading standards following the sale of alcohol to a 15 year old child on 16 February at his shop called Shiraz Food and Wine of 178 Hackney Road London E2 7QL.

On 3 April 2014 a visit was made by the police licensing officer. No personal licence holder was on the premises. Staff were unable to operate the CCTV system or provide a copy of the licence or training records.

On 11 April 2014 police and trading standards attended the premises. The only person working in the shop was the same female from the 20 March 2014 visit. Alcohol was on sale and she did not have a personal licence. She knew nothing about the CCTV and stated that she had not received any training and that the manager, Shiraz had been in two days previously.

The licensing sub-committee noted that the health and safety officer had withdrawn their representation.

The licensing sub-committee noted the representation from the other person supporting the review who was not in attendance.

There were neither written representations nor attendance from either Mr. Malik or a representatives from Superway Express.

In the absence of any evidence from Mr. Malik or Superway Express, the licensing sub-committee felt that on this occasion that it had no alternative but to revoke the licence in view of the very serious and prolific breaches of the licence conditions and the blatant disregard to the Licensing Act 2003 in particular to the crime and disorder and protection of children from harm licensing objectives.

In reaching this decision the sub-committee had regard to all the relevant considerations and the four licensing objectives.

The licensing sub-committee considered that this decision was appropriate and proportionate.

Appeal rights

This decision is open to appeal by either:

- a) The applicant for the review
- b) The premises licence holder
- c) Any other person who made relevant representations in relation to the application.

Such appeal must be commenced by notice of appeal given by the appellant to the justices' clerk for the magistrates' court for the area within the period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the appellant was notified by this licensing authority of the decision.

This decision does not have effect until either:

- a) The end of the period for appealing against this decision
- b) In the event of any notice of appeal being given, until the appeal is disposed of.

The meeting closed at 1.30pm.

Meeting ended at Time Not Specified

CHAIR:

DATED:

[CABINET ONLY]

DEADLINE FOR NOTIFICATION OF CALL-IN UNDER SECTION 21 OF THE OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY PROCEDURE RULES IS MIDNIGHT, [DATE].

THE ABOVE DECISIONS WILL NOT BE IMPLEMENTABLE UNTIL AFTER THAT DATE. SHOULD A DECISION OF THE CABINET BE CALLED-IN FOR SCRUTINY, THEN THE RELEVANT DECISION WILL BE HELD IN ABEYANCE PENDING THE OUTCOME OF SCRUTINY CONSIDERATION.



Licensing Sub-Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Sub-Committee held on Wednesday 2 July 2014 at 10.00 am at Ground Floor Meeting Room G02A - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

PRESENT:	Councillor Renata Hamvas (Chair) Councillor Lorraine Lauder MBE Councillor Adele Morris
OTHERS PRESENT:	Councillor Jon Hartley (observing) Councillor Maria Linforth-Hall (observing) Yilmaz Kara, representative from Oli Centre Leo Charalambides, legal representative for Oli Centre Joanne Surguy, representative from Sainsbury's Robert Botkai, legal representative for Sainsbury's
OFFICER SUPPORT:	Debra Allday, legal officer Wesley McArthur, licensing officer Dorcas Mills, licensing officer Bill Masini, trading standards officer Andrew Weir, constitutional officer

1. APOLOGIES

There were none.

2. CONFIRMATION OF VOTING MEMBERS

The members present were confirmed as the voting members.

3. NOTIFICATION OF ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR DEEMS URGENT

The chair agreed to vary the order of business to hear item 6 first. The order of the minutes follows the original order of the items as they appeared in the agenda.

4. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS

There were none.

5. LICENSING ACT 2003 - OLI CENTRE, 332- 334 WALWORTH ROAD, LONDON, SE17 2NA

The licensing officer presented their report. Members had no questions for the licensing officer.

The trading standards officer, the applicant for the review, addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the trading standards officer.

The Metropolitan Police Service representative addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the Metropolitan Police Service representative.

The legal representative for the premises and the licensee addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the licensee and the the legal representative.

All parties were given five minutes for summing up.

The licensing sub-committee went into closed session at 11.35am.

The licensing sub-committee resumed at 1.15pm and the chair read out the decision of the sub-committee.

RESOLVED:

That the council's licensing sub-committee, having had regard to the application by trading standards for a review of the premises granted under the Licensing Act 2003 granted to Ozkan Ugudur and Yilmaz Kara in respect of the premises known as Oli Centre, 332-334 Walworth Road, London SE17 2NA and having had regard also to all other relevant representations has decided it necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives to suspend the licence for the period of two weeks and to modify the conditions of the licence as follows:

1. That refresher licensing training be provided to key members of staff of the Oli Centre by an independent trainer within 14 days of the decision of the sub-committee.
2. That the premises shall operate an age check 'Challenge 25' policy whereby customers purchasing alcohol who look or appear to be under 25 years of age will be asked for an approved form of age to verify their age. Approved forms shall include a driving licence, passport or a PASS approved proof of age card such as the Southwark proof of Age (SPA) card.
3. That all staff involved in the sale of alcohol shall attend a recognised training scheme which will include training in the age check 'Challenge 25' policy. They must obtain a certificate of competence. A record of their training, including the dates that each member of staff is trained, shall be available for inspection at the premises on request

by the Council's authorized officer of the Police.

4. That age check or 'Challenge 25' signage shall be displayed at entrances to the premises, areas where alcohol is displayed for sale and at points of sale to inform customers that an age check 'Challenge 25' policy applies and proof of age may be required.
5. That all tills shall automatically prompt staff to ask for age verification identification when presented with an alcohol sale.
6. That a register of refused sales of alcohol and if applicable, cigarette sales which is clearly marked with details of the premises, address and name of licence holder shall be maintained in order to demonstrate effective operation of the policy. The register shall be available for inspection at the premises on request by the Council's authorized officers or the Police.
7. That no beers or ciders in single cans, bottles or multi-packs with an ABV of more than 7% will be displayed, sold or offered for sale from the premises
8. There shall be a personal licence holder on duty on the premises at all times when the premises are authorised to sell alcohol
9. That a record shall be kept detailing all purchases of alcohol stock for the premises. The record should include the date, time and details of the supplier of the alcohol stock for the premises and include receipts of all stock from bona fides suppliers. This record shall be made available on request to an authorized officer of the Council or the police.
10. That the management and staff of the premises will report any suspicious or unidentifiable itinerant salesmen purporting to supply alcohol to the trading standards and the police. Noting where possible a brief description of the person/s and any vehicle registration.

Reasons

The licensing sub-committee heard from the trading standards officer, the applicant for the review, who informed the licensing sub-committee that on 27 March 2014 trading standards attended the premises with the International Spirits Federation (ISF). 37 bottles of diversion fraud spirits were identified and were being offered for sale to the public. These bottles did not hold the correct duty stamp label and was an offence under duty evasion legislation. It was also an offence under the Trade Marks Act 1994. The sole director of the company, premises licence holder and designated premises supervisor (DPS) Mr Yilmaz Kara was interviewed under caution on 28 April 2014 and he admitted that he bought the alcohol through someone from the street with the intention of not putting it through the business in order to avoid tax. He accepted that he did not know whether the alcohol had been counterfeit and therefore, was potentially putting the public's health at risk.

The licensing sub-committee was informed that Mr Kara and the company were cautioned in September 2012 for exposing for sale illegal shisha tobacco, where duty had been evaded, in addition to possessing 25 tobacco blunts that failed to comply with tobacco

regulations. These were purchased from an unknown person without any identification or paperwork.

Trading standards again cautioned Mr Kara's company in 2011 for exposing 89 bottles of counterfeit Jacobs Creek. Again, no receipts or details of the person who supplied the alcohol were available.

The licensing sub-committee heard from the Metropolitan Police Service representative who advised that he was in agreement with trading standards. The representative from the police informed the sub-committee that the premises were not known to be a "problem premises" and was not linked to any local anti-social behaviour.

The licensing sub-committee noted the representation from the other person who sought leniency from the sub-committee in this review.

The licensing sub-committee heard from the representative of Oli Centre who accepted that the representations from trading standards and the Metropolitan Police Service were fair. The premises licence holder and DPS, Mr Kara, accepted his wrong doing in exposing for sale the alcohol without paid duty. He accepted that he was seeking to avoid the payment of taxes.

Regarding the incidents that occurred in 2011 and 2012, to which Mr Kara had accepted cautions, he advised the sub-committee that these purchases had been done by his father believing that he was helping the business, but accepted that this was wrong also.

They advised that the Oli Centre was an independent store which had 18 members of staff that serviced the local community. They advised that there was a second operation in Lewisham which had not had any problems.

The sub-committee also noted the representative's proposal of training of ten key members of staff within 14 days. The representative submitted a list of amended and proposed conditions that had been approved by trading standards and the police.

Whilst it was accepted that the premises licence holder and DPS, Mr Kara had admitted his wrong doing, the sub-committee were very concerned that despite receiving cautions he had continued to place the public at risk and evade duty.

However, the sub-committee accepted that this was not a problem premises and was not linked to local anti-social behaviour.

Mr Kara is the sole director of the company and DPS who was the sole individual who could bring about the necessary changes to ensure the safe and proper running of the licence. The sub-committee have concluded that on this occasion it would be wrong to remove the DPS and it is for this reason that this sub-committee decided to suspend the licence for 14 days to allow full independent training to be given to members of staff at the premises.

The sub-committee ask that trading standards inspect the premises before the end of the suspension to ensure that it is fully compliant with the conditions of the licence.

In reaching this decision the sub-committee had regard to all the relevant considerations

and the four licensing objectives.

The licensing sub-committee considered that this decision was appropriate and proportionate.

Appeal rights

This decision is open to appeal by either:

- a) The applicant for the review
- b) The premises licence holder
- c) Any other person who made relevant representations in relation to the application.

Such appeal must be commenced by notice of appeal given by the appellant to the justices' clerk for the magistrates' court for the area within the period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the appellant was notified by this licensing authority of the decision.

This decision does not have effect until either:

- a) The end of the period for appealing against this decision
- b) In the event of any notice of appeal being given, until the appeal is disposed of.

6. LICENSING ACT 2003 - SAINSBURY'S, 17A SPA ROAD, LONDON, SE16 3AS

The licensing officer presented their report. Members had questions for the licensing officer.

The applicant addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the applicant.

The licensing sub-committee went into closed session at 10.20pm.

The licensing sub-committee resumed at 10.45pm and the chair read out the decision of the sub-committee.

RESOLVED:

That the application submitted by Sainsbury's Supermarkets Ltd for the grant of a premises licence issued under the Licensing Act 2003 in respect of 17a Spa Road, London SE16 3SA is granted as follows:

Licensable Activity	Monday to Sunday
Sale and supply of alcohol (on the premises)	07.00 to 23.00
Hours premises are	00.00 to 00.00

open to the public	
--------------------	--

Conditions

The operation of the premises under the licence shall be subject to relevant mandatory conditions and conditions derived from the operation schedule in Section M of the application form.

Reasons

This was an application submitted by Sainsbury's Supermarkets Ltd for the grant of a premises licence issued under the Licensing Act 2003 in respect of 17a Spa Road, London SE16 3SA.

The licensing sub-committee heard evidence from the applicant who referred to the policies they had in place regarding staff training, underage sales and CCTV. They advised that they had offered a number of additional conditions to be put on the licence in respect to other Sainsbury's premises which are Southwark specific.

The applicant also advised that they had offered a conciliation meeting to the objector via the council's licensing service, however the objector had not replied to the invitation.

The licensing sub-committee noted the written objection of the local resident who was not in attendance.

Whilst the licensing sub-committee understood the concerns of the objector, the complaints were not specific to the premises and the conditions offered by Sainsbury's in the operating schedule satisfied these concerns.

In reaching this decision the sub-committee had regard to all the relevant considerations and the four licensing objectives.

The licensing sub-committee considered that this decision was appropriate and proportionate.

Appeal rights

The applicant may appeal against any decision:

- a) To impose conditions on the licence
- b) To exclude a licensable activity or refuse to specify a person as premises supervisor.

Any person who made relevant representations in relation to the application who desire to contend that:

- a) The licence ought not to be been granted; or
- b) on granting the licence, the licensing authority ought to have imposed different or additional conditions on the licence, or ought to have modified them in a different way

may appeal against the decision.

Any appeal must be made to the magistrates' court for the petty sessions area in which the premises are situated. Any appeal must be commenced by notice of appeal given by the appellant to the justices' clerk for the magistrates' court within the period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the appellant was notified by the licensing authority of the decision appealed against.

The meeting closed at 1.20pm.

CHAIR:

DATED:



Licensing Sub-Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Sub-Committee held on Tuesday 8 July 2014 at 10.00 am at Ground Floor Meeting Room G02B - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

PRESENT: Councillor Renata Hamvas (Chair)
Councillor David Hubber
Councillor Eliza Mann

OTHER MEMBERS PRESENT: Councillor Sunny Lambe (observing)
Councillor Sandra Rhule (observing)
Councillor Charlie Smith (observing)
John Reiss, representative from Peckhamplex
Simone Brown, representative from Peckhamplex
Mr M T U, applicant for personal licence
P.C. Graham White, Metropolitan Police Service

OFFICER SUPPORT: Debra Allday, legal officer
David Franklin, licensing officer representing the council as a responsible authority
David Swaby, licensing officer
Jayne Tear, licensing officer
Ann Flynn, safeguarding children board
Andrew Weir, constitutional officer

1. APOLOGIES

There were none.

2. CONFIRMATION OF VOTING MEMBERS

The members present were confirmed as the voting members.

3. NOTIFICATION OF ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR DEEMS URGENT

There were none.

4. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS

There were none.

5. LICENSING ACT 2003: PECKHAMPLEX, 95A RYE LANE, LONDON SE15 4ST

The licensing officer presented their report. Members had no questions for the licensing officer.

The applicant addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the applicant.

The trading standards officer addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the trading standards officer.

The licensing officer representing the council as a responsible authority addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions.

The sub-committee heard from the Southwark safeguarding children board officer. Members had questions for the safeguarding children board officer.

All parties were given five minutes for summing up.

The licensing sub-committee went into closed session at 11.17am.

The licensing sub-committee resumed at 12.15pm and the chair read out the decision of the sub-committee.

RESOLVED:

That the application by Peckhamplex Ltd for a grant of a variation to the premises licence issued under the Licensing Act 2003 in respect of Peckhamplex, 95A Rye Lane, London SE15 4ST be refused.

Reasons

This was an application submitted by Peckhamplex Ltd for a grant of a variation to the premises licence issued under the Licensing Act 2003 in respect of Peckhamplex, 95A Rye Lane, London SE15 4ST.

The licensing sub-committee heard evidence from the applicant who informed the sub-committee that they sought to vary their licence to screen cinema films in the daytime for watch with baby sessions where only parents with children under one year can attend. The films could include those of 15 and 18 classifications.

They advised that this request for the variation was customer led and that they already had watch with baby sessions that screened films up to a classification of 12A. At present the watch with baby screenings had a number of safeguards (listed in additional document 2, circulated at the meeting) that would be extended if the sub-committee were minded to vary the licence.

The applicant recognised the concerns of the responsible authorities but the application was in response to the local community who wanted to know why cinemas outside of Southwark were showing films classified above 12A at similar watch with baby sessions.

When asked the applicant was not able to provide documentary evidence, including licences of cinemas running such sessions with these higher classifications.

The licensing sub-committee heard from The trading standards officer whose representation was made purely on the basis of the legality of the application, that it is not possible to amend condition 102 (of the licence) to accommodate the applicant's wishes.

The licensing sub-committee heard from the safeguarding children board officer who maintained their objection to the application in that the Southwark safeguarding children board of the view that babies may be affected by the content of higher category films. They advised that babies under the age of one do not understand that a film is a time limited experience. By being exposed to a film classified above 12A babies can build on memories and experiences that could ultimately be an unintentional negative experience.

Whilst the applicant was making this application in response to the local community, the applicant needed to act as a role model by complying with the BBFC guidelines rigorously.

The licensing sub-committee heard from the licensing officer representing the council as a responsible authority who made representations on the legality of the application and not on the morality. In their view it was not legally possible to circumvent the mandatory conditions regarding the exhibition of films in section 20 of the Licensing Act 2003. The licensing authority (as a responsible authority) made enquiries with other licensing authorities in response to the applicant's contention that several cinema sites around the country had parent and baby screenings showing films classified as 15. However, none of the other licensing authorities were able to advise how the mandatory condition 102 could be overcome.

The licensing sub-committee scrutinised section 20 of the Licensing Act 2003 in addition to the section 182 guidance that states that "The 2003 Act provides that where a premises licence....authorises the exhibition of a film, it must include the condition requiring the admission of children to films to be restricted in accordance with recommendations given by the BBFC or by the licensing authority itself. In this circumstance the sub-committee had no option but to refuse the application.

In reaching this decision the sub-committee had regard to all the relevant considerations and the four licensing objectives. The licensing sub-committee considered that its decision was appropriate and proportionate in order to address the licensing objectives.

Appeal rights

That the licensee and any person who made relevant representations in relation to the application may appeal against the decision. Any appeal must be made to the magistrates' court for the local justice area in which the premises are situated. Any appeal must be commenced by notice of appeal given by the appellant to the justices' clerk for the magistrates' court within the period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the appellant was notified by the licensing authority of the decision appealed against.

6. LICENSING ACT 2003: APPLICATION FOR A PERSONAL LICENCE

The sub-committee noted the open report and considered the information in the closed agenda.

RESOLVED:

That the application for a personal licence issued under the Licensing Act 2003 be refused.

The reasons for the decision are set out in the closed minutes.

7. CONFIDENTIAL: LICENSING ACT 2003: APPLICATION FOR A PERSONAL LICENCE**EXCLUSION OF PRESS AND PUBLIC**

It was moved, seconded and

RESOLVED:

That the public be excluded from the meeting for the following items of business on the grounds that they involve the likely disclosure of exempt information as defined in categories 1 and 3 of paragraph 10.4 of the Access to Information Procedure Rules of the Southwark Constitution.

The following is a summary of the decisions taken in the closed section of the meeting.

The licensing sub-committee considered the closed information relating to this report.

The meeting closed at 2.05pm.

CHAIR:

DATED:



Licensing Sub-Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Sub-Committee held on Monday 14 July 2014 at 10.00 am at Ground Floor Meeting Room G02C - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

PRESENT: Councillor David Hubber (In the chair)
Councillor Eliza Mann
Councillor Adele Morris

OTHERS PRESENT: Councillor Tom Flynn (observing)
Councillor Sandra Rhule, ward councillor
Delia Green, representative from Hammler's Limited
Bankule Jones, representative from Hammler's Limited
Austin yardley, representative from Terry's Cafe
Ross Rook, local resident
Kylie Mather, local resident
Stephen Keen, local resident
John Nolan, local resident
Derek Andrews, local resident

OFFICER SUPPORT: Cynthia Barrientos, legal officer
Dorcas Mills, licensing officer
Mark Orton, licensing officer
Andrew Weir, constitutional officer

1. APOLOGIES

There were none.

2. CONFIRMATION OF VOTING MEMBERS

The members present were confirmed as the voting members. In the absence of the chair, Councillor David Hubber was nominated by Councillor Eliza Mann to chair the meeting. This was seconded by Councillor Adele Morris.

3. NOTIFICATION OF ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR DEEMS URGENT

There were none.

4. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS

There were none.

5. LICENSING ACT 2003: HAMMLER'S LIMITED, 169 QUEENS ROAD, LONDON SE15 2ND

The licensing officer presented their report. They advised that the police and the applicant had conciliated. Members had no questions for the licensing officer.

The applicant addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the applicant.

The sub-committee heard from local residents who were objecting to the application. Members had questions for the local residents.

All parties were given five minutes for summing up.

The licensing sub-committee went into closed session at 11.25am.

The licensing sub-committee resumed at 12.30pm and the chair read out the decision of the sub-committee.

RESOLVED:

That the application submitted by Hammler's Limited for the grant of a premises licence issued under the Licensing Act 2003 in respect of Hammlers Limited, 169 Queens Road, London SE15 2ND be granted follows:

Licensable Activity	Monday to Thursday	Friday and Saturday	Sunday
Films	11.00 to 00.00	11.00 to 01.30	12.00 to 00.00
Recorded Music - indoors	11.00 to 00.00	11.00 to 01.30	12.00 to 00.00
Performance of dance - indoors	11.00 to 00.00	11.00 to 01.30	12.00 to 00.00
Late night refreshment	23.00 to 23.30	23.00 to 01.30	23.00 to 23.30
Sale and supply of alcohol (on the premises)	11.00 to 23.00	11.00 to 01.30	12.00 to 23.00

Hours premises are open to the public	07.00 to 00.00	07.00 to 02.00	11.00 to 00.00
---------------------------------------	----------------	----------------	----------------

Conditions

The operation of the premises under the licence shall be subject to relevant mandatory conditions and conditions derived from the operation schedule in Section M of the application form and shall be subject to the following conditions as agreed between the applicant and the environmental protection team:

1. That before the premises licence can take effect an acoustic lobby of adequate dimensions and adequate residence time to the doors be installed in the entrance lobby to minimise sound escape from the premises, ensuring that all doors open in the direction of escape in case of fire.
2. That before the premises licence can take effect self-closers shall be installed to the doors to the acoustic lobby in accordance with BS 6459 Pt.11984.
3. That before the premises licence can take effect sound limiting devices shall be installed to both the ground floor and basement areas and, in conjunction with a qualified sound engineer, maximum volume and bass levels shall be set to ensure that any music, speech or song from licensed entertainment shall not be audible in nearby residential premises nor will cause a public nuisance in the vicinity of the premises.
4. That the sound limiting devices be maintained at the set level thereafter.
5. That should there be any change to the equipment involved in the broadcast or limiting of sound from licensed entertainment that the sound limiters be re-set, in conjunction with a qualified sound engineer, to ensure that any music, speech or song from licensed entertainment is not audible in nearby residential premises nor will cause a public nuisance in the vicinity of the premises.
6. That any additional amplification equipment imported on to the premises by third parties be connected to and use the sound limited circuit.
7. That all speakers for the broadcast of sound within the premises shall be isolated from the structure of the premises by anti-vibration mountings or mats.
8. That during any licensed entertainment on the premises permitted under the Licensing Act 2003 or the Live Music Act 2012 all doors and windows shall remain closed (except for access or egress).
9. That before the premises license can take effect noise insulation to any air handling plant/condensers/etc be installed to ensure their sound output is 10 dBA below the lowest L90 15 minute relevant in the period the plant will be operational.
10. That there shall be no drinks taken outside the premises at any time.

11. That there shall be no more than eight persons permitted outside, to smoke only, on the frontage at any time.
12. That external waste handling, collections, deliveries and the cleaning of external areas shall only occur between the hours of 08.00 and 20.00.

And the following additional conditions as agreed with the police:

13. That a CCTV system be installed at the premises and be maintained in good working order to the satisfaction of the Metropolitan Police and be continually recording at all times the premises are in use under the licence. The CCTV system must be capable of capturing a clear facial image of every person who enters the premises.
14. That all CCTV footage shall be kept for a period of 31 days and shall, upon request, be made immediately available to officers of the police and the council.
15. That all staff are trained in their responsibilities under the Licensing Act 2003 and training records to be kept and updated every six months.
16. That two SIA registered door supervisors, at least one of whom shall be a female, shall be employed at all times after 20.00 when the terminal hour is after 01.00.

And the following additional conditions as agreed by the sub-committee:

17. That intoxicating liquor shall not be sold or supplied on the premises otherwise than to persons taking table meals there and for consumption by such persons as an ancillary to their meal.
18. That a dedicated telephone number will be on display and advertised at the premises for residents or members of the public to call with any concerns.

Reasons

The licensing sub-committee heard from the applicant who advised that she intended to open her first restaurant which would among other things specialise in Sierra Leonian cuisine. She advised that there would be up to 60 covers and that she would be employing qualified staff all of whom would be trained in their responsibilities under the Licensing Act 2003.

The applicant advised that in response to the responsible authorities and the local residents' concerns they had amended their application by reducing the opening hours by two hours and also had removed the live music element from their application.

The applicant advised that they had considered the local residents' concerns and wanted to assure the sub-committee that this would be a well run establishment and made it clear that this would not be a night club, as suggested by some local residents, but would be an upmarket restaurant.

They further added that they would welcome feedback from local residents and work with them going forward. Additionally, they agreed to the proposal of providing a contact

telephone number to be made available to local residents and general members of the public.

The licensing sub-committee noted that the Metropolitan Police Service and the environmental protection team had conciliated with the applicant and had agreed the above conditions.

The licensing sub-committee heard from other persons who advised that they had concerns that this premises would be run as a night club. They advised that they had not been aware of the reduction in hours and the withdrawal of the live music element of the application, prior to the hearing. They advised that they still had concerns even with these amendments to the application.

They advised that in principle they were not opposed to a restaurant being opened but had concerns regarding the opening times. They also were worried that should the licence be transferred in the future that a future licensee may operate the premises as a night club,

On questioning, they confirmed that there were other premises that were open even later than the hours sought in this application, in the immediate vicinity. These included a late night kebab shop and two chicken shops. They advised that these premises did not cause any problems to residents.

Other general concerns related to the dispersal of customers at closing time and potential problems caused by patrons smoking outside. They also referred to past incidents from other premises where there were problems such as litter, waste and unsociable activities.

Having considered all the relevant evidence before it and having taken into account the individual circumstances of this application, the licensing sub-committee agreed that the conditions above would be sufficient to address the residents' concerns. The licensing sub-committee noted the applicant's willingness to engage with the authorities and local residents and their amendments to their application in response to the concerns raised.

In reaching this decision the sub-committee had regard to all the relevant considerations and the four licensing objectives.

The licensing sub-committee considered that it was appropriate and proportionate to attach these conditions in order to address the licensing objectives.

Appeal rights

The applicant may appeal against any decision:

- a) To impose conditions on the licence
- b) To exclude a licensable activity or refuse to specify a person as premises supervisor.

Any person who made relevant representations in relation to the application who desire to contend that:

- a) That the licence ought not to be granted; or
- b) That on granting the licence, the licensing authority ought to have imposed different

or additional conditions on the licence, or ought to have modified them in a different way

May appeal against the decision.

Any appeal must be made to the magistrates' court for the petty sessions area in which the premises are situated. Any appeal must be commenced by notice of appeal given by the appellant to the justices' clerk for the magistrates' court within the period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the appellant was notified by the licensing authority of the decision appealed against.

6. LICENSING ACT 2003: TERRY'S CAFE, 158 GREAT SUFFOLK STREET, LONDON SE1 1PE

The licensing officer presented their report. Members had no questions for the licensing officer.

The applicant addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the applicant.

The local resident objecting to the application addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the local resident.

All parties were given five minutes for summing up.

The licensing sub-committee went into closed session at 1.15pm.

The licensing sub-committee resumed at 2.05pm and the chair read out the decision of the sub-committee.

RESOLVED:

That the application submitted by Austins of London Limited for a premises licence to be granted under the Licensing Act 2003 in respect of the premises known as Terry's Cafe, 158 Great Suffolk Street, London SE1 1PE be granted as follows:

Licensable Activity	Monday to Sunday
Sale and supply of alcohol	12.00 to 23.00
Hours premises are open to the public	07.00 to 23.00

Conditions

The operation of the premises under the licence shall be subject to relevant mandatory conditions and conditions derived from the operation schedule in Section M of the application form and shall be subject to the following conditions as agreed between the applicant and the police:

1. That a CCTV system be installed at the premises and be maintained in good working order to the satisfaction of the Metropolitan Police and be continually recording at all times the premises are in use under the licence. The CCTV System must be capable of capturing a clear facial image of every person who enters the premises and all licensable area's including any outside areas.
2. That all CCTV footage shall be kept for a period of thirty one days and shall, upon request, be made immediately available to officers of the police and the council.
3. That all staff are trained in their responsibilities under the Licensing Act 2003 and training records to be kept and updated every six months.

And the following additional conditions offered by the applicant:

4. That a minimum of two members of staff shall be tasked with moving the tables and chairs in and out of the premises and every effort will be made to avoid the tables or chairs being dragged across the pavement.
5. That all licensable activities outdoors shall cease at 20.00.

And the following additional condition as agreed by the sub-committee:

6. That intoxicating liquor shall not be sold or supplied on the premises otherwise than to persons taking table meals there and for consumption by such persons as an ancillary to their meal.

Reasons

The licensing sub-committee heard from the applicant who advised that this was a small family run traditional café that had been in operation since 1982. He advised that he had been running the premises for the past five years with no complaints from the authorities or local residents.

He advised that he planned to enhance his offering by being able to serve beers or wine with meals and that the alcohol would be ancillary to a table meal.

He informed the sub-committee that he had liaised with local residents and in response to their concerns about noise from the movement of outside furniture he had offered the condition above, in order to minimise the noise. He also highlighted that there were no outstanding representations from responsible authorities and that there was only one objection from an other person.

On questioning, he advised that if the licence was granted that he would undertake the personal licence training.

The licensing sub-committee noted that the Metropolitan Police Service had conciliated with the applicant and had agreed the above conditions.

The licensing sub-committee heard from an other person, a local resident who lived in the immediate vicinity, whose main concern related to the noise created by the movement of the outdoor furniture. He also questioned whether the tables and chairs on the edge of the pavement (outside the licensable area) were permissible. He also raised concerns about the serving of alcohol outdoors.

Having considered all the relevant evidence before it and having taken into account the individual circumstances of this application, the licensing sub-committee agreed that the conditions above would be sufficient to address the resident's concerns. The sub-committee acknowledged the concern of the local resident regarding the furniture outside the licensable area. However, the sub-committee noted that this was not a relevant matter in relation to the licensing objectives. The sub-committee also noted that the licensing officer had referred this matter to the highways department.

In reaching this decision the sub-committee had regard to all the relevant considerations and the four licensing objectives.

The licensing sub-committee considered that it was appropriate and proportionate to attach conditions in order to address the licensing objectives.

Appeal rights

The applicant may appeal against any decision:

- a) To impose conditions on the licence
- b) To exclude a licensable activity or refuse to specify a person as premises supervisor.

Any person who made relevant representations in relation to the application who desire to contend that:

- c) That the licence ought not to be been granted; or
- d) That on granting the licence, the licensing authority ought to have imposed different or additional conditions on the licence, or ought to have modified them in a different way

May appeal against the decision.

Any appeal must be made to the magistrates' court for the petty sessions area in which the premises are situated. Any appeal must be commenced by notice of appeal given by the appellant to the justices' clerk for the magistrates' court within the period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the appellant was notified by the licensing authority of the decision appealed against.

The meeting closed at 2.15pm.

CHAIR:

DATED:



Licensing Sub-Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Sub-Committee held on Monday 21 July 2014 at 10.00 am at Ground Floor Meeting Room G02C - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

PRESENT: Councillor Lorraine Lauder MBE (In the chair)
Councillor Jon Hartley
Councillor Maria Linforth-Hall

OTHERS PRESENT: Kofi Abom-Berchie, applicant

OFFICER SUPPORT: Cynthia Barrientos, legal officer
Wesley McArthur, licensing officer
Mark Prickett, environmental protection officer
Farhad Chowdhury, health and safety officer
Andrew Weir, constitutional officer

1. APOLOGIES

There were none.

2. CONFIRMATION OF VOTING MEMBERS

The members present were confirmed as the voting members. In the absence of the chair, Councillor Lorraine lauder MBE was nominated by Councillor Jon Hartley to chair the meeting. This was seconded by Councillor Maria Linforth-Hall.

3. NOTIFICATION OF ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR DEEMS URGENT

The chair accepted the following item as late and urgent: Licensing Act 2003: 5th Floor, 70 Newington Causeway, London SE1 6DF – Temporary event Notice.

4. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS

There were none.

5. LICENSING ACT 2003: GANAPATI TAKEAWAY KITCHEN, 4 MAXTED ROAD, LONDON SE15 4LL

The licensing officer advised that this item had been conciliated.

6. LICENSING ACT 2003: PAZZIA BAR & RESTAURANT, 374 WALWORTH ROAD, LONDON SE17 2NF

The licensing officer advised that this item had been postponed to a future date.

7. LICENSING ACT 2003: 5TH FLOOR, 70 NEWINGTON CAUSEWAY, LONDON SE1 6DF - TEMPORARY EVENT NOTICE

The licensing officer presented their report. Members had no questions for the licensing officer.

The licensing sub-committee addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the applicant.

The environmental protection officer addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the environmental protection officer.

The health and safety officer, as a witness for the environmental protection officer, addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the health and safety officer.

All parties were given five minutes for summing up.

The licensing sub-committee went into closed session at 11.38am.

The licensing sub-committee resumed at 12.35pm and the chair read out the decision of the sub-committee.

RESOLVED:

That a counter notice be issued under Section 105 of the Licensing Act 2003 in respect of the Temporary Event Notice served by Mr Kofi Berchie-Adom in respect of the premises known as 5th Floor, 70 Newington Causeway, London SE1 6DF for an event to take place between 18.00 and 02.00 the following day on 26 July 2014.

Reasons

This was a temporary event notice served by Mr Kofi Berchie-Adom in respect of the premises known as 5th Floor, 70 Newington Causeway, London SE1 6DF.

The licensing sub-committee heard evidence from the premises user, Mr Kofi Berchie-Adom, who advised that he had carried out all the works as identified by officers. He informed the sub-committee that he had carried out two further fire risk assessments and had obtained a certificate dated 12 July 2014 confirming that the fire detection and alarm system was in good condition.

The premises user advised that there had been two previous temporary events, which had not been objected to and had proceeded without complaint or incident.

The premises user advised that he was not present during the fire evacuation on 27 June 2014. The evacuation related to occupants on the 6th floor. Following the incident, the fire alarm had been inspected and deemed to be in good condition and all tenants were provided with a key to turn off the alarm system.

He advised that there was security present at the premises at all times and that if there was an evacuation that he would ensure that all occupants from the 5th floor would use the stairs.

The licensing sub-committee heard evidence from the council's environmental protection team who called a health and safety officer as a witness.

The environmental protection officer advised that there had been an evacuation of the building on 27 June 2014 and that it took 20 minutes for the occupants to leave the building. He advised that there was no member of staff present to manage the fire evacuation procedure or to direct occupants to the fire assembly point. The officer advised that they had serious concerns over the safety of patrons using this premises and the ability of the premises user to manage patrons in the event of an emergency.

The health and safety officer provided evidence on behalf of the environmental protection team. He advised that he had attended the building, in which the premises are located, on 16 July 2014 and noticed that a fire exit was blocked, preventing a safe means of escape. He also noted that on a number of occasions when he had attended the building that no caretaker/security staff had been present. He also raised the problems he had contacting the landlord to address the lack of fire safety in place for the whole building.

He further added that there was a risk to members of the public who used the building as the tenants did not limit the number of people attending events in the building. In the event of overcrowding in the building and in an emergency situation the officer was not confident that there would be a safe means of escape.

The sub-committee acknowledged the efforts made by the premises user to address public safety concerns in relation to the 5th floor, which he occupied. However, in light of the evidence, the sub-committee considered that the building as a whole remained a significant risk to public safety and therefore had no alternative but to issue the counter notice.

In reaching this decision the sub-committee had regard to all the relevant considerations and the four licensing objectives and considered that this decision was appropriate and proportionate.

Appeal rights

Where the relevant counter notice under Section 105(3) is given the premises user may appeal against the decision. Where counter notice is not given, the chief officer of the environmental protection team may appeal against that decision. The appeal must be made to the Magistrates' Court within a period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the applicant was notified by the licensing authority of the decision to be appealed against.

No appeal may be brought later than five working days before the day on which the event begins.

The meeting closed at 12.40pm.

CHAIR:

DATED:



Licensing Sub-Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Sub-Committee held on Friday 1 August 2014 at 10.00 am at Ground Floor Meeting Room G02A - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

PRESENT: Councillor Dora Dixon-Fyle MBE (In the chair)
Councillor Tom Flynn
Councillor Charlie Smith

OTHERS PRESENT: Councillor Stephanie Cryan (observing)
Councillor Jane Lyons (observing)
Yue Jun Liu, applicant
A.Oatey, applicant's representative
Anastasia Cavouras, local resident
Mary Arayo, local resident

OFFICER SUPPORT: Joanne Devlin, legal officer
Mark Orton, licensing officer
Jayne Tear, licensing officer
Andrew Weir, constitutional officer

1. APOLOGIES

There were none.

2. CONFIRMATION OF VOTING MEMBERS

The members present were confirmed as the voting members. In the absence of the chair, Councillor Dora Dixon-Fyle MBE was nominated by Councillor Charlie Smith to chair the meeting. This was seconded by Councillor Tom Flynn.

3. NOTIFICATION OF ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR DEEMS URGENT

There were none.

4. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS

There were none.

5. LICENSING ACT 2003: PICTUREHOUSE CINEMAS LIMITED, 116A LORDSHIP LANE, LONDON SE22 8HD

The licensing officer addressed the sub-committee. Members had no questions for the licensing officer.

The Applicant addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the applicant.

The licensing sub-committee went into closed session at 10.37am.

The licensing sub-committee resumed at 11.15am and the chair read out the decision of the sub-committee.

RESOLVED:

That the application submitted by Picturehouse Cinemas Limited for the grant of a premises licence issued under the Licensing Act 2003 in respect of East Dulwich Picturehouse, 116A Lordship Lane, London, SE22 8HD be granted as follows

Licensable Activity	Monday to Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Films, Plays, Live Music	08:00 to 23.30	08.00 to 00.30	08.00 to 00.30	08.00 to 23.30
Late night refreshment	23.00 to 23.30	23.00 to 00.30	23.00 to 00.30	23.00 to 23.30
Sale and supply of alcohol (on the premises)	10.00 to 23.00	10.00 to 00.00	10.00 to 00.00	10.00 to 23.00
Hours premises are open to the public	08.00 to 23.30	08.00 to 00.30	08.00 to 00.30	08.00 to 23.30
Non-standard timings	The hours on public holidays/bank holidays will be the same as the Saturday hours.			

Conditions

The operation of the premises under the licence shall be subject to relevant mandatory conditions and conditions derived from the operation schedule in Section M of the application form.

Reasons

The licensing sub-committee heard from the applicant who advised that the company had been in operation since 1989 and operated a total of 19 cinemas and therefore sought to demonstrate a good track record of the company.

Following representations made by the Metropolitan Police Service, trading standards, safeguarding children board and the licensing authority, the applicant addressed the various concerns raised by all and in doing so reduced the original hours applied for and agreed the conditions proposed. As a consequence, all of the responsible authorities withdrew their representations.

The applicant also removed all parts of the application that would allow children to view films other than in accordance with Section 20 of the Licensing Act 2003.

The applicant also sought to address the concerns raised by four other persons and in doing so had reduced the operating hours and reduced the hours of use in regards to the rear garden of the premises. A conciliation statement in this respect was drawn up and circulated to all of the other persons. However, no response was received from any of the other persons.

The applicant stated that the conciliation statement addressed the concerns in respect of opening times, noise and any age related restrictions and had demonstrated this in the amended operating schedule.

The licensing sub-committee noted that the applicant had conciliated with the responsible authorities.

The licensing sub-committee noted the representations from the four other persons and considered that the relevant issues raised had been addressed by way of conciliation as can be seen from the amended operating schedule.

In reaching this decision the sub-committee had regard to all the relevant considerations and the four licensing objectives.

The licensing sub-committee considered that this decision was appropriate and proportionate in respect of the licensing objectives.

Appeal rights

The applicant may appeal against any decision:

- a) To impose conditions on the licence
- b) To exclude a licensable activity or refuse to specify a person as premises supervisor.

Any person who made relevant representations in relation to the application who desire to contend that:

- a) That the licence ought not to be granted or
- b) That on granting the licence, the licensing authority ought to have imposed different or additional conditions on the licence, or ought to have modified them in a different way

May appeal against the decision.

Any appeal must be made to the magistrates' court for the area in which the premises are situated. Any appeal must be commenced by notice of appeal given by the appellant to the justices' clerk for the magistrates' court within the period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the appellant was notified by the licensing authority of the decision appealed against.

6. LICENSING ACT 2003: HAPPY VALLEY, UNIT NR6, MONTREAL HOUSE, SURREY QUAYS ROAD, LONDON SE16 7AP

The licensing officer presented their report. Members had no questions for the licensing officer.

The applicant and their representative addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the applicant and their representative.

The local residents objecting to the application addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the local residents.

All parties were given five minutes for summing up.

The licensing sub-committee went into closed session at 12.10pm.

The licensing sub-committee resumed at 12.58pm and the chair read out the decision of the sub-committee.

RESOLVED:

That the application by Chris and Cherry Ltd for a premises licence variation in respect of the premises known as Happy Valley, Unit NR6, Montreal House, Surrey Quays Road, London SE16 7AP be granted.

Conditions

The operation of the premises under the licence shall be subject to relevant mandatory conditions and conditions derived from the operation schedule in Section M of the application form in addition to the conditions as set out in the licensing sub-committee decision dated 17 January 2014.

Reasons

This was an application submitted by Chris and Cherry Ltd for a premises licence variation

in respect of the premises known as Happy Valley, Unit NR6, Montreal House, Surrey Quays Road, London SE16 7AP.

The licensing sub-committee heard evidence from the applicant who informed the sub-committee that the premises licence was granted on 17 January 2014 and had not been subject to any appeals. Since the granting of the licence the construction of the premises had commenced, causing builders and architects to propose alternative preferred plans for the internal layout. The applicant stated that whilst the bar was being moved to the ground floor from the basement it would be reduced in size and in addition to other variations, was considered a more sensible layout for the premises resulting in a more positive effect.

The applicant also confirmed that for at least three years, the basement would be used as an office space with occasional private dining. Furthermore, in alleviating any noise concerns, highlighted that the same sound proofing conditions would apply as per the original application.

The applicant did not consider some of the other persons' representations to be relevant to the variation application or the licensing objectives. Instead he considered that some of the residents mistakenly perceived this as a re-hearing of the original application and not a variation.

The applicant also highlighted the fact that the representations were considered at the original hearing. They also noted that there were no representations made by any of the responsible authorities in relation to this variation application.

The licensing sub-committee heard from two local residents, one of whom spoke on behalf of various other residents. They expressed concerns in relation to nuisance from odour and noise from the ventilation and extraction systems and also expressed concerns in relation to sound speakers and noise from the ground floor and further concerns in respect of public nuisance caused by overcrowding as a result of karaoke nights. The residents also expressed concerns relating to parking issues and sought clarification in respect of where deliveries would take place.

In addressing these concerns, the applicant stated that the kitchen would remain in the same location as per the original application and furthermore they highlighted that the premises would be subject to any noise limitation imposed by the relevant authorities in respect of the original application.

The applicant also highlighted that the premises licence imposed a condition ensuring that alcohol would only be served as ancillary to food, therefore reassuring the residents that the premises would be a fine dining restaurant with karaoke as a secondary concern. The applicant also referred to the condition on the licence requiring that only background music would be allowed on the ground floor of the premises.

The residents were also concerned about the proximity of the children's playground. It was noted that this issue had been addressed during the original application and furthermore the council's safeguarding team had made no representations in respect of protecting children from harm.

The applicant also highlighted that some of the concerns such as parking issues were not of concern in relation to the licensing objectives and could be dealt with within other

forums.

The sub-committee noted that the applicant expressed willingness to work with local residents to ensure that all licensing conditions were adhered to and agreed to provide contact telephone numbers once the premises is in operation. The sub-committee considered that there was sufficient protection to the local residents and that any breaches of the conditions and/or complaints could be dealt with by way of a review of the premises licence or alternatively a prosecution for breaches of the Licensing Act 2003.

In reaching this decision the sub-committee had regard to all the relevant considerations and the four licensing objectives and considered that this decision was appropriate and proportionate.

Appeal rights

The applicant may appeal against any decision:

- a) To impose conditions on the licence
- b) To exclude a licensable activity or refuse to specify a person as premises supervisor.

Any person who made relevant representations in relation to the application who desire to contend that:

- a) That the licence ought not to be been granted or
- b) That on granting the licence, the licensing authority ought to have imposed different or additional conditions on the licence, or ought to have modified them in a different way.

May appeal against the decision.

Any appeal must be made to the magistrates' court for the petty sessions area in which the premises are situated. Any appeal must be commenced by notice of appeal given by the appellant to the justices' clerk for the magistrates' court within the period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the appellant was notified by the licensing authority of the decision appealed against.

The meeting ended at 1.05pm.

CHAIR:

DATED:



Licensing Sub-Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Sub-Committee held on Friday 8 August 2014 at 10.00 am at Ground Floor Meeting Room G02C - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

PRESENT:	Councillor Renata Hamvas (Chair) Councillor Sunny Lambe Councillor Sandra Rhule
OTHERS PRESENT:	Kazi Abdul, applicant from Thomas A Beckett Kashim Abdul, applicant from Thomas A Beckett Victoria Mawson, applicant from Jacks P.C. Ian Clements, Metropolitan Police Service
OFFICER SUPPORT:	Cynthia Barrientos, legal officer David Franklin, licensing officer David Swaby, licensing officer Fabien Simms, licensing officer (observing) Mark Prickett, environmental protection officer Sarah Newman, environmental protection team Andrew Weir, constitutional officer

1. APOLOGIES

There were none.

2. CONFIRMATION OF VOTING MEMBERS

The members present were confirmed as the voting members.

3. NOTIFICATION OF ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR DEEMS URGENT

There were none.

The chair advised that the order of business would be varied to hear item 6 first.

4. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS

There were none.

5. LICENSING ACT 2003: THOMAS A BECKETT, 320-322 OLD KENT ROAD, LONDON SE1 5UE

The licensing officer presented their report and circulated additional documents from the applicant. Members had no questions for the licensing officer.

The applicant addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the applicant.

The Metropolitan Police Service representative addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the police representative.

The environmental protection officer addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the environmental protection officer.

All parties were given five minutes for summing up.

The licensing sub-committee went into closed session at 12.25pm.

The licensing sub-committee resumed at 1.30pm and the chair read out the decision of the sub-committee.

RESOLVED:

That the application by Thomas Becket Leisure Investment Limited for a variation of a premises licence issued under the Licensing Act 2003 in respect of Thomas A Beckett 320 - 322 Old Kent Road, London SE1 5UE be granted in part as follows:

	Sunday to Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Live music	12.00 to 05.00	12.00 to 05.00	07.00 to 05.30
Recorded music	12.00 to 05.00	12.00 to 05.00	07.00 to 05.30
Dancing	12.00 to 05.00	12.00 to 05.00	07.00 to 05.30
Latenight refreshment (Sunday only)	23.00 to 05.00	23.00 to 05.00	23.00 to 05.30
Supply of alcohol on and off the premises	10.00 to 05.00	10.00 to 05.00	07.00 to 05.30
Opening Hours of premises	10.00 to 05.30	10.00 to 05.30	07.00 to 06.00

Non-standard timings	To have all public holidays and Bank holidays treated as weekend licensable activities and operating hours permitted.
----------------------	---

Conditions

1. That before the premises license can take effect a sound limiting device shall be installed and using a qualified sound engineer shall set maximum volume and bass levels to ensure that any music, speech or song from licensed entertainment is not audible in the residential premises above or will cause a public nuisance in the vicinity of the premises.
2. That the sound limiting device be maintained at the set level there-after.
3. That should there be any change to the equipment involved in the broadcast or limiting of sound from licensed entertainment that the sound limiters be re-set, using a qualified sound engineer, to ensure that any music, speech or song from licensed entertainment is not audible in nearby residential premises or will cause a public nuisance in the vicinity of the premises.
4. That all speakers for the broadcast of sound shall be isolated from the structure of the premises by anti-vibration mountings or mats.
5. That any additional amplification equipment imported on to the premises by third parties be connected to and use the sound limited circuit wherever possible.
6. That no additional front-of-house amplification shall be imported onto the premises by third parties.
7. Live music performers may bring backline amplification onto the premises subject to the following limitations:
 - Guitar amplifiers: no more than one speaker cabinet per performer, containing no more than two speakers of up to 12" diameter.
 - Bass and keyboard amplifiers: no more than one speaker cabinet per performer, containing no more than one speaker of diameter 15", or no more than two speakers of diameter 12", or no more than 4 speakers of diameter up to 10".
8. That loud acoustic instruments (for example brass, drums, pipes, etc.) shall be muted or muffled.
9. That there shall be no more than 6 persons permitted on the frontage to smoke between 07.00 and 22.00. Smokers shall use the rear smoking area at all other times.
10. That external waste handling, collections, deliveries (including performer's equipment) and the cleaning of external areas shall only occur between the hours of 07.00 and 22.00.
11. That all exit doors for patrons will be fitted with clearly legible, noticeable signs requesting that patrons leave quietly.

12. That the premises will operate a cab ordering service for patrons and permit them to wait inside the premises until they are picked up.
13. That when licensed entertainment is taking place all doors, lobby doors and windows shall remain closed (except for access or egress).
14. That before the premises license can take effect the applicant shall submit details of the noise insulation and containment proposed for the premises, for approval by the licensing authority, and shall have undertaken all the approved works.
15. That before the premises license can take effect all entrance doors and acoustic lobby doors shall be fitted with self-closers (in accordance with BS 6459 Pt. 1 1984), flexible seals and brushes.
16. That condition 308 be varied to read that there shall be no new entry or re-entry to the premises after 03.30 where the terminal hour is 5.30 and no new entry or re-entry after 04.00 when the terminal hour is 06.00.

Reasons

This was an application by Thomas Becket Leisure Investment Limited for a variation of a Premises Licence issued under the Licensing Act 2003 in respect of Thomas A Beckett 320 - 322 Old Kent Road, London SE1 5UE.

The licensing sub-committee heard evidence from the applicant who advised that the intention of the variation application was to ensure that they were a competitive business and also to ensure greater safety of their patrons.

The applicant had advised that the last entry at 02.00 had caused problems as some people who were refused entry after this time congregated outside the premises and had caused nuisance.

The applicant further stated that the terminal hour of 05.30 had caused difficulties for the patrons leaving the area, particularly on Sunday mornings when public transport was limited. With a later terminal hour, the applicant claimed that patrons would be able to leave in a staggered and more managed way as public transport would be more frequent.

The Metropolitan Police Service representative addressed the sub-committee. They advised that they had concerns that an extension to the terminal hour would increase alcohol related crime. They referred to several incidents which had taken place between 9 February 2013 and 20 July 2014, which had taken place in the early hours of the morning in and around the premises.

The police representative advised that the variation would only contribute to the sale of alcohol to already intoxicated persons and would allow intoxicated patrons from other venues to continue drinking at the premises.

The police representative also advised that they were open-minded in relation to varying condition 308, regarding last entry time.

The environmental protection officer addressed the sub-committee and advised that she

had met the applicant at the premises to discuss concerns relating to noise nuisance. She made reference to a night time economy visit to the premises, which highlighted issues relating to noise nuisance.

The environmental protection officer informed the committee that the applicant had provided a noise impact assessment report which she had considered prior to the meeting. In their view, the recommendations made in the report would be sufficient to satisfy her concerns, if implemented by the applicant.

She advised that the applicant had been cooperative and had agreed to the environmental protection team conditions above.

The sub-committee noted the health and safety officer's written representations. The sub-committee, having considered all the evidence, believed that the extension of the hours would not assist the premises with the dispersal of their patrons. However, the sub-committee took on board the applicant's representation regarding extending opening hours on Sunday mornings due to later initiation of full transport services on Sunday mornings and therefore agreed to extend the terminal hour by 30 minutes. The sub-committee felt that the existing late entry time could be prohibitive for the business and therefore extended this by way of variation of condition 308, as described above.

In reaching this decision the sub-committee had regard to all the relevant considerations and the four licensing objectives and considered that this decision was necessary and proportionate.

Appeal rights

The applicant may appeal against any decision to modify the conditions of the licence.

Any person who made relevant representations in relation to the application who desire to contend that:

- a) That variation ought not to have been made; or
- b) That, when varying the licence, the licensing authority ought not to have modified the conditions of the licence, or ought to have modified them in a different way

May appeal against the decision.

Any appeal must be made to the magistrates' court for the petty sessions area in which the premises are situated. Any appeal must be commenced by notice of appeal given by the appellant to the justices' clerk for the magistrates' court within the period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the appellant was notified by the licensing authority of the decision appealed against.

6. LICENSING ACT 2003: JACKS, ARCH 96 JOAN STREET, SE1 - TEMPORARY EVENT NOTICE

The licensing officer presented their report. Members had no questions for the licensing officer.

The applicant addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the applicant.

The environmental protection officer addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the environmental protection officer.

The licensing sub-committee went into closed session at 10.45am.

The licensing sub-committee resumed at 11.15am and the chair read out the decision of the sub-committee.

RESOLVED:

That a counter notice be issued under Section 105 of the Licensing Act 2003 in respect of the Temporary Event Notice given by Mr John Francis McElhinney in respect of the premises known as Jack's, Arch 96, Joan Street, London SE1 8DA on Sunday 10 August 2014 from 00.00 to 03.00.

Reasons

This was an application by Mr John Francis McElhinney in respect of the premises known as Jack's, Arch 96, Joan Street, London SE1 8DA.

The licensing sub-committee heard evidence from the applicant who advised that they had been responsive to the complaints received to date. They advised that they would hire extra security to patrol the street and usher away patrons from the area. They also advised that they would prevent drinking outside and limit the number of smokers to three or four people at a time.

In terms of limiting the noise from within the premises they had employed the services of an acoustic engineer and had spent a considerable amount of money on new acoustic speakers and had installed a noise limiter. They confirmed that the noise limiter had not been calibrated by the environmental protection team.

They advised that they'd had no direct contact with local residents but were aware that there would be a residents' meeting in September and wished to attend this to address the concerns of residents.

The licensing sub-committee heard evidence from the council's environmental protection team (EPT) officer who advised that there had been ongoing complaints regarding noise and public nuisance. However, the number of complaints had escalated since the beginning of July as more people drank outside during the summer months.

The officer made reference to several visits made by the night time economy team where public nuisance, in particular noise, was witnessed from within the premises and from patrons outside the premises also.

The officer informed the sub-committee that the EPT had made recommendations to the premises regarding limiting the number of patrons smoking outside and the time for using the outside area. Despite this, it appeared that these recommendations had not been taken on board as complaints were still received.

He also advised that he had not been informed by the premises that a noise limiter had been installed and as such there had been no opportunity to inspect the noise limiter.

In reaching this decision the sub-committee had regard to all the relevant considerations and the four licensing objectives. The sub-committee were not satisfied that the necessary measures were in place to fulfil the four licensing objectives in this instance.

The licensing sub-committee considered that this decision was appropriate and proportionate in order to address the licensing objectives.

Appeal rights

Where the relevant counter notice under Section 105(3) is given the premises user may appeal against the decision. Where counter notice is not given, the chief officer of the environmental protection team may appeal against that decision. The appeal must be made to the Magistrates' Court within a period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the applicant was notified by the licensing authority of the decision to be appealed against. No appeal may be brought later than five working days before the day on which the event begins.

The meeting closed at 1.35pm.

CHAIR:

DATED:



Licensing Sub-Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Sub-Committee held on Thursday 14 August 2014 at 10.00 am at Ground Floor Meeting Room G01C - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

PRESENT: Councillor Renata Hamvas (Chair)
Councillor Stephanie Cryan
Councillor Dora Dixon-Fyle MBE

OFFICER SUPPORT: Debra Allday, legal officer
P.C. Ian Clements, Metropolitan Police Service
Bill Maisni, trading standards officer
Wesley McArthur, licensing officer
Richard Parkins, licensing officer
Ray Moore, trading standards officer
Sarah Koniarski, constitutional officer

1. APOLOGIES

There were none.

2. CONFIRMATION OF VOTING MEMBERS

The members present were confirmed as the voting members.

3. NOTIFICATION OF ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR DEEMS URGENT

There were none.

4. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS

There were none.

5. LICENSING ACT 2003: APPLICATION TO TRANSFER THE PREMISES LICENCE ISSUED IN RESPECT OF SUPERWAY EXPRESS, 212 JAMAICA ROAD, LONDON, SE16 4BD

The Chair welcomed everyone to the meeting.

In the absence of the applicant or their representative, the committee considered that it was necessary in the public interest to adjourn the hearing.

RESOLVED:

That the meeting be adjourned until 10.00am on Friday 12 September 2014 at Southwark Council offices, 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH.

Meeting ended at 10.52 am

CHAIR:

DATED:



Licensing Sub-Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Sub-Committee held on Friday 15 August 2014 at 10.00 am at Ground Floor Meeting Room G02C - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

PRESENT:	Councillor Renata Hamvas (Chair) Councillor Adele Morris Councillor Maria Linforth-Hall
OTHERS PRESENT:	Sergio Soares, applicant P.C. Ian Clements, Metropolitan Police Service Councillor Dan Garfield, ward councillor
OFFICER SUPPORT:	Debra Allday, legal services Fabien Simms, licensing officer Sarah Newman, environmental protection team Virginia Wynn-Jones, constitutional team

1. APOLOGIES

Apologies were received from Councillor Lorraine Lauder MBE. Councillor Maria Linforth-Hall attended as reserve.

2. CONFIRMATION OF VOTING MEMBERS

The members present were confirmed as the voting members.

3. NOTIFICATION OF ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR DEEMS URGENT

There were none.

4. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS

There were none.

5. LICENSING ACT 2003: PAZZIA BAR & RESTAURANT, 374 WALWORTH ROAD, LONDON SE17 2NF

The applicant advised that they had withdrawn their application.

The meeting closed at 10.17am

CHAIR:

DATED:



Licensing Sub-Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Sub-Committee held on Tuesday 19 August 2014 at 10.00 am at Ground Floor Meeting Room G02B - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

PRESENT: Councillor Renata Hamvas (Chair)
Councillor Jon Hartley
Councillor Sunny Lambe

OTHERS PRESENT: Lerryn Elisabeth Whitfield, applicant

OFFICER SUPPORT: Cynthia Barrientos, legal officer
Dorcas Mills, licensing officer
Sarah Newman, environmental protection officer
Virginia Wynn-Jones, constitutional officer

1. APOLOGIES

There were none.

2. CONFIRMATION OF VOTING MEMBERS

The members present were confirmed as the voting members.

3. NOTIFICATION OF ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR DEEMS URGENT

The chair accepted as late and urgent:

- an email and photos from a local resident
- a section of text on the Peckham saturation zone
- an email from the applicant to the environmental protection team, setting out proposed conditions.

4. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS

There were none.

5. LICENSING ACT 2003: LERRYN'S CAFE, 200 RYE LANE, LONDON SE15 4NF

The licensing officer presented her report.

The applicant made representations to the sub-committee. Members had questions for the applicant.

The environmental protection officer made representations to the sub-committee. Members had no questions for the environmental protection officer.

The applicant summed up her application.

The licensing sub-committee went into closed session at 10.45am

The licensing sub-committee resumed at 11.28am and the chair read out the decision of the sub-committee.

RESOLVED:

That the application by Lerryn Elisabeth Whitfield for a grant of a Premises Licence issued under the Licensing Act 2003 in respect of Lerryn's Cafe, 200 Rye Lane, London SE15 4NF be granted as follows:

Licensable Activity	
Sale and supply of alcohol (on the premises)	Monday to Sunday from 11.00 to 23.00
Opening hours	Monday to Friday from 07.30 to 23.30 Saturday to Sunday from 10.00 to 23.30
Non standard timings	Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Eve and New Year's Day from 07.30 to 00.00

Conditions

The operation of the premises under the licence shall be subject to relevant mandatory conditions and conditions derived from the operation schedule in Section M of the application form and shall be subject to the following additional conditions:

1. That a CCTV system be installed at the premises and be maintained in good working order to the satisfaction of the Metropolitan Police Service and be continually recording at all times the premises are in use under the licence. The CCTV system must be capable of capturing a clear facial image of every person who enters the premises and all licensable areas including any outside areas.
2. That all CCTV footage shall be kept for a period of thirty one days and shall, upon request, be made immediately available to officers of the police and the council.

3. That all staff are trained in their responsibilities under the Licensing Act 2003 and training records to be kept and updated every six months.
4. There shall be no more than five persons permitted on the frontage at any one time.
5. That there shall be no drinks taken to the frontage of the premises.
6. That the garden shall be closed after 21.00.
7. That no windows be opened on the premises and that doors are kept shut during opening hours.
8. That an SIA registered door officer be employed between 21.00 and close.

Reasons

The reasons for the decision are as follows:

The licensing sub-committee heard evidence from the applicant, who advised that it was her intention to run a late night café, allowing patrons to extend their evening with wine and bar snacks. The applicant advised that an application had been made initially for recorded music, but had been withdrawn following discussion with the environmental protection team. In response to the local resident's objection, she explained that on the night the photographs were taken, it was the opening night which was particularly busy; at that point in time the patrons had just left the premises. In response to concerns about dispersal, the applicant advised that SIA door staff would be employed in order to encourage quiet dispersal.

The sub-committee heard from the environmental protection officer, who was content with the applicant's proposed conditions and the removal of recorded music from the application. The environmental protection team therefore withdrew their objection.

The licensing sub-committee noted that the Metropolitan Police Service had conciliated with the applicant and included conditions 1-3 above.

The licensing sub-committee noted the written representations of the local resident, and felt that the removal of recorded music and the steps taken to address the dispersal issues were sufficient to ensure that similar issues would not occur.

The licensing sub-committee, having considered the business model of the premises, the amended application and the agreed conditions listed above, concluded that this premises would not add to the cumulative impact within the Peckham saturation zone.

In reaching this decision the sub-committee had regard to all the relevant considerations and the four licensing objectives.

The licensing sub-committee considered that its decision was appropriate and proportionate.

Appeal rights

The applicant may appeal against any decision:

- a) To impose conditions on the licence
- b) To exclude a licensable activity or refuse to specify a person as premises supervisor

Any person who made relevant representations in relation to the application who desire to contend that

- a) That the licence ought not to be been granted; or
- b) That on granting the licence, the licensing authority ought to have imposed different or additional conditions on the licence, or ought to have modified them in a different way.

may appeal against the decision.

Any appeal must be made to the magistrates' court for the area in which the premises are situated. Any appeal must be commenced by notice of appeal given by the appellant to the justices' clerk for the magistrates' court within the period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the appellant was notified by the licensing authority of the decision appealed against.

The meeting ended at 11.33am.

CHAIR:

DATED:



Licensing Sub-Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Sub-Committee held on Wednesday 27 August 2014 at 1.30 pm at Ground Floor Meeting Room G02B - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

PRESENT: Councillor Renata Hamvas (Chair)
Councillor Dora Dixon-Fyle MBE
Councillor Adele Morris

OTHERS PRESENT: Keith Dempster, Metropolitan Police Service
P.C. Graham White, Metropolitan Police Service

OFFICER SUPPORT: Debra Allday, legal officer
Andrew Weir, constitutional officer

1. APOLOGIES

There were none.

2. CONFIRMATION OF VOTING MEMBERS

The members present were confirmed as the voting members.

3. NOTIFICATION OF ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR DEEMS URGENT

The chair agreed to accept item 5: Licensing Act 2003: Summary review - Banana's Bar, 374 Walworth Road, London SE17 2NF as late and urgent.

4. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS

There were none.

5. LICENSING ACT 2003: SUMMARY REVIEW - BANANA'S BAR, 374 WALWORTH ROAD, LONDON SE17 2NF

This was an application for a summary review of the premises.

The licensing officer presented the report.

The representative from the Metropolitan Police Service addressed the committee. The committee had questions of the police

The licensing sub-committee went into closed session at 2.20pm.

The licensing sub-committee resumed at 3.15 pm and the chair read out the decision of the sub-committee

RESOLVED

That the premises licence be suspended as an interim step to promote the licensing objectives pending the determination of the review application at the full hearing.

Reasons

This was a hearing to consider if it is appropriate to take interim steps to promote the licensing objectives upon receipt of an application by the Metropolitan Police for an expedited summary review of the premises.

The licensing sub-committee considered the application made by the Metropolitan Police Service and supplementary evidence from the police presented at this hearing. The police advised that on 24 August 2014 at approximately 23.54 a fight involving four males armed with bottles occurred within the premises. One male received a serious head wound requiring 12 stitches. The premises failed to call the police or the ambulance service and this was left to a member of the public. The premises cleaned up the crime scene, mopping up the blood and glass and discarded the weapon (the bottle) in a glass recycling bin, negating forensic evidence.

The licensing sub-committee noted that there was no representative from the premises in attendance at the meeting.

The licensing sub-committee considered this incident to be extremely serious. It was noted that a similar incident occurred on 18 January 2014 when the premises failed to preserve the crime scene and also failed to inform the police of the incident. On 24 August 2014, the premises again failed to inform the police or the ambulance service and this was left to a member of the public to do. The premises had been cleaned and the crime scene was not preserved. Police officers at the scene struggled to find a witness who was not heavily intoxicated to give a statement so that they could continue with the investigation. No security staff or security measures were in place on the night of the incident. On 26 August 2014, the officer in the case (of the criminal investigation) spoke with the manager of the premises, Mr Lino Louenco, who advised that he did not have security working on 24 August 2014. This was in direct breach of conditions 290 and 291 of the premises licence.

Furthermore, two individuals had been charged in connection with the incident and have been remanded in custody, pending trial at Woolwich Crown Court.

The licensing sub-committee concluded that the premises remaining open posed a risk to public safety and therefore suspended the premises licence pending the full review

hearing on 22 September 2014.

Appeal rights

There is no right of appeal to a magistrates' court against the licensing authority's decision at this stage.

The premises licence holder may make representation against any interim steps imposed and a hearing to consider the representation will be held within 48 hours of receipt of the representation.

Any representation should be in writing to: licensing@southwark.gov.uk between 9am and 4pm, Monday to Friday.

The meeting closed at 3.17pm.

CHAIR:

DATED:



Licensing Sub-Committee

MINUTES of the OPEN section of the Licensing Sub-Committee held on Friday 29 August 2014 at 10.00 am at Ground Floor Meeting Room G02B - 160 Tooley Street, London SE1 2QH

PRESENT:	Councillor Tom Flynn Councillor Maria Linforth-Hall Councillor Sandra Rhule
OTHERS PRESENT:	Alex Jayes, applicant's representative
OFFICER SUPPORT:	Cynthia Barrientos, legal officer David Franklin, licensing officer Mark Prickett, environmental protection officer Andrew Weir, constitutional officer

1. APOLOGIES

There were none.

2. CONFIRMATION OF VOTING MEMBERS

The members present were confirmed as the voting members. In the absence of the chair, Councillor Tom Flynn was nominated by Councillor Sandra Rhule to chair the meeting. This was seconded by Councillor Maria Linforth-Hall.

3. NOTIFICATION OF ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR DEEMS URGENT

The chair accepted the following item as late and urgent: Licensing Act 2003: Costa Azul, Arch 102a, Rockingham Street, London SE1 - Temporary Event Notice.

4. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS AND DISPENSATIONS

There were none.

5. LICENSING ACT 2003: COSTA AZUL, ARCH 102A, ROCKINGHAM STREET, LONDON SE1 - TEMPORARY EVENT NOTICE

The licensing officer presented their report. Members had no questions for the licensing officer.

The applicant addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the applicant.

The environmental protection officer addressed the sub-committee. Members had questions for the environmental protection officer.

All parties were given five minutes for summing up.

The licensing sub-committee went into closed session at 10.52am.

The licensing sub-committee resumed at 11.40am and the chair read out the decision of the sub-committee.

RESOLVED:

That a counter notice not be issued under Section 105 of the Licensing Act 2003 in respect of the temporary event notice given by Mr Wilson Delgado Armijos in regards to an event to be held at, Costa Azul, Arch 102a Rockingham Street, London, SE1 6PG on Friday 29 August 2014 at 11.00 to 04.00 the following morning Saturday 30 August 2014. Then on Saturday 30 August 2014 at 11.00 to 04.00 the following morning Sunday 31 August 2014.

Conditions

That All of the conditions from the existing premises licence shall apply to this temporary event notice save for condition 8AH in relation to the identification scanning system.

Reasons

The licensing sub-committee heard evidence from the applicant's representative who advised that they had been in discussions with the environmental protection officer following the representations made by the environmental protection officer relating to public nuisance issues. In response, the applicant had installed a noise limiting device, which had been checked by the environmental protection officer. They had also implemented a dispersal policy, which was to the satisfaction of the environmental protection officer. In addition, acoustic seals for the doors had been ordered and a copy of the receipt for these had been provided to the environmental protection officer. The applicant advised that these seals would be fitted as soon as possible.

In relation to the allegations of breaches of the licence, the applicant's representative advised that this had not been a wilful disregard of the conditions but rather the applicant had not fully appreciated the importance of each condition. The representative apologised for the non-compliance and assured the sub-committee that the applicant was now fully aware of the importance of complying with each condition and had rectified previous failures.

With regard to noise complaints, the applicant's representative advised that they had been in contact with local residents and that the local residents had been provided with a point of contact should they have any future issues.

The licensing sub-committee heard evidence from the council's environmental protection team who advised that they had initially objected to the application on the basis that there had been several noise complaints following a previous temporary event notice on 4 July 2014. However council officers did not witness any noise nuisance on attendance at the premises so therefore these complaints were unverified.

The environmental protection officer went on to confirm that they had visited the premises the day before the hearing and were satisfied that the premises had responded to their concerns and were now in full compliance in relation to environmental protection matters.

The environmental protection officer recommended that the temporary event notice be granted with all conditions of the existing licence save for condition 8AH relating to the identification scanning system.

The licensing sub-committee noted the applicant's willingness to engage with local residents and the authorities to ensure that the premises operated responsibly. The sub-committee wishes to remind the applicant of the importance of complying with all conditions of the licence at all times.

In reaching this decision the sub-committee had regard to all the relevant considerations and the four licensing objectives. The licensing sub-committee considered that it was appropriate and proportionate to attach these conditions in order to address the licensing objectives.

Appeal rights

Where the relevant counter notice under Section 105(3) is given the premises user may appeal against the decision. Where counter notice is not given, the chief officer of the environmental protection team may appeal against that decision. The appeal must be made to the magistrates' court within a period of 21 days beginning with the day on which the applicant was notified by the licensing authority of the decision to be appealed against. No appeal may be brought later than five working days before the day on which the event begins.

The meeting ended at 11.45am.

CHAIR:

DATED:

Item: 7.	Classification: Open	Date: 3 November 2014	Meeting Name: Licensing Committee
Report title:		The Licensing Act 2003: partnership analysis of alcohol related violence in Southwark for 2013 and consideration of cumulative impact of licensed premises	
Wards or groups affected:		All	
From:		Strategic Director of Environment and Leisure	

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the committee agrees that, based on the content of the partnership analysis of alcohol related violence in Southwark for 2013, it is appropriate and necessary to maintain the existing special cumulative impact policies in:
 - a) Borough and Bankside
 - b) Camberwell
 - c) Peckham.

2. That the committee agrees that on the basis of the analysis, it is appropriate and necessary to also continue to monitor the situation in:
 - a) Elephant and Castle
 - b) Old Kent Road
 - c) Walworth Road / East Street.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

3. The Home Office issues and regularly updates guidance to local licensing authorities under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003. The most recent edition was issued in June 2014. The guidance establishes that the potential 'cumulative impact' on the promotion of the licensing objectives of a significant number of licensed premises, operating in one area, is a proper matter for a licensing authority to consider in developing its licensing policy statement.
4. In support of this, licensing authorities may introduce a special 'cumulative impact policy' (CIP) or 'saturation policy' where the authority is able to demonstrate evidence of cumulative impact within a specific area.
5. The effect of adopting a special policy of this kind is to create a rebuttable presumption that applications for the grant, or variation of premises licences, or club premises certificates, which are likely to add to the existing cumulative impact will normally be refused, or subject to certain limitations.
6. This authority currently has three special saturation policies in place. These cover:

- Borough and Bankside (established in November 2009 and extended in April 2011)
 - Camberwell (established in November 2008)
 - Peckham (established in November 2008 and extended in November 2009).
7. Three further areas are also under current monitor. These are:
- Elephant and Castle
 - Old Kent Road
 - Walworth / East Street.
8. Each decision taken to establish a special policy has followed consideration of available current information sources and full public consultation.
9. Once adopted, special policies should be reviewed regularly to assess whether they continue to be necessary or should amended or removed. The primary source of information for reviewing the continuation of the policies since their introduction has been the annual partnership analysis of alcohol related violence and crime and disorder within Southwark. This report updates the committee on the most recent analysis, for 2013, with special regard paid to the current situation within the three current special policy areas and those areas under monitor.
10. Based upon the analysis, the committee is recommended to maintain each of the three current CIPs through to the next analysis and also to continue to monitor the three additional areas. However, it is also open to the committee to consider whether any of the policies should be amended or revoked, or other areas placed under consideration. If the committee is minded to either amend or revoke any CIP, then public consultation will be necessary.
11. The CIPs are central to the Southwark statement of licensing policy which is under review. Decisions taken by the licensing committee will be incorporated into the statement of policy review process.

KEY ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

The 2013 partnership analytical report

12. The Safer Southwark Partnership analysis of alcohol related violence was published on 10 June 2014. The analysis comprises three parts as follows:
- Alcohol related violence Southwark 2013 (see Appendix A)
 - Alcohol related violence - Identified saturation areas 2013 (see Appendix B)
 - Alcohol related violence - Proposed saturation areas 2013 (see Appendix C).
13. Together the analytical report provides full statistical information for 2013 on:
- Alcohol related “violence against the person” (VAP)

- Information taken from the police DARIS (commonly known as CAD) crime and disorder database (dealing with alcohol related “disorder and rowdiness” or ‘anti-social behaviour’ (ASB)).
 - Data provided by the London Ambulance Service (LAS) on alcohol related calls.
 - The cost of alcohol related harm in Southwark.
 - General alcohol related health data.
14. Appendix A to this report provides the headline analysis and an overview across Southwark. Appendices B and C provide specific detailed information in respect of the policy areas and the additional areas under consideration. This report provides summary information.

Violence against the person

15. VAP figures reproduced in the analytical report have attempted to capture incidents that are likely to be related to alcohol, excluding incidents of domestic violence. The category of violence against the person incorporates a number of individual crime types, each differing in their level of severity and the impact on the victim. The crime types include:
- Assault with injury
 - Common assault
 - Harassment
 - Murder
 - Offensive weapon
 - Other violence
 - Serious wounding.

Alcohol related CAD / ASB data

16. Statistics reproduced in the partnership analytical report from police CAD data collect information on calls to the police regarding:
- Rowdy / inconsiderate behaviour
 - Licensed premises
 - Street drinking.
17. Section 1.3 of Appendix A sets out the methodology used for capturing data for both violence against the person and alcohol related CAD / ASB data and the limitations of the data provided.

Ambulance / health data

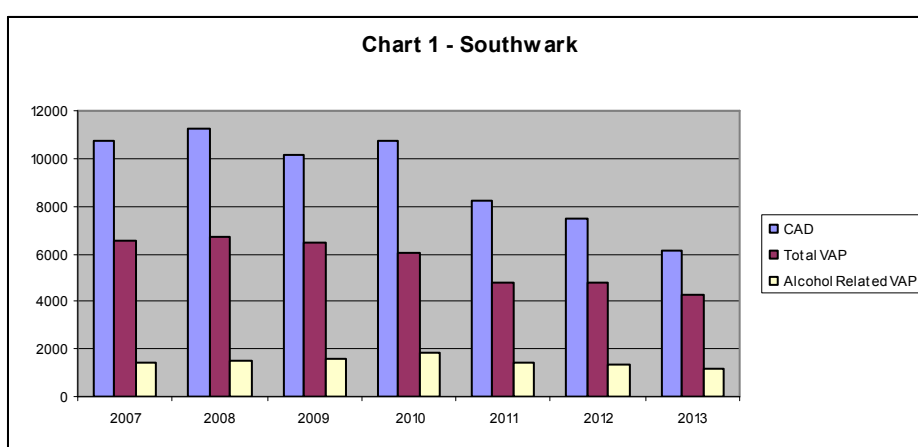
18. Information relating to alcohol related calls received by the London Ambulance Service (LAS) has been extracted from the LAS website. Other alcohol related health data has been drawn from the Southwark profile compiled and published by the North West Public Health Observatory (which has the national remit for alcohol).

General Southwark overview

19. A full analysis of the overall situation within Southwark, including background and context to the information, is given in Appendix A. The key findings of the general analysis are set out below and represented in chart 1 (see following page):
- Overall, Southwark is experiencing very positive decreasing levels of alcohol related VAP and figures are currently at their lowest levels since the monitor began in 2007.
 - Alcohol related VAP reduced by 17% (from 1375 offences to 1147 offences) between 2012 and 2013. The highest level of reduction (25%) was experienced in the night-time period between 0000 and 0559. Daytime alcohol related violence (between 0600 and 1759) reduced by 14%. Evening / night-time alcohol related violence (between 1800 and 0559) reduced by 18%.
 - CAD / ASB data also saw a significant decrease between 2012 and 2013 with 18% fewer calls received.
 - The cost to Southwark of alcohol related violence saw a reduction in 2013 from 2012 of some £351,342 (approximately 3.6%) to £9,309,902.
 - Balanced against this, however, alcohol related health impacts remain of concern.
 - The LAS experienced a 10% increase in alcohol related calls across Southwark when comparing 2013 with 2012. While this level of increase is consistent with that being experienced across London, Southwark remains fourth in the borough rankings behind Westminster, Lambeth and Camden.
 - Both Southwark alcohol specific hospital admissions for males and Southwark admission episodes for alcohol attributable conditions are significantly worse than the national average.
20. The data analysis highlights a contradiction of falling figures for alcohol related VAP and CAD but increasing alcohol related calls to the LAS. Changes in the police recording systems for CAD between 2010 and 2011 and again in October 2013 may have accounted for some of the reduction indicated here.
21. However, this will not be the sole reason for reducing CAD and VAP. Other likely contributing factors are:
- The impact of the partnership night-time economy team, first established in 2011, which has provided a high-visibility presence and partnership policing approach within the night-time economy. This has helped to improve both the working relationships and communications between the enforcement agencies and premises management and front of house staff.
 - The increasing reliance that has been placed in recent years upon risk assessed and intelligence informed premises inspection. This has led to

high risk and problem activities being targeted in place of routine inspection activity.

- There has been increasing use of the licence review process to deal with problem premises - reflected in the fact that in 2013 the licensing committee considered the highest level of licence reviews (18) conducted by this authority in one calendar year.
- There has been increasing partnership working activity, generally between the police, the council and other partner agencies, addressing matters of concern around the late night economy; premises management; and the availability of alcohol.
- Alcohol harm issues have received increasing profile in the media, which has raised awareness of the health impacts of high risk and harmful levels of alcohol consumption and will have impacted upon individual drinking habits.
- There has been an increasing industry focus on more socially responsible premises management which has improved management practices in many premises.
- Reductions in personal disposable income during the downturn in the economy may have contributed toward reduced levels of alcohol consumption.



The special Southwark CIP areas

22. The positive decline in both alcohol related VAP and CAD/ASB is reflected across each of this authority's three current CIP areas. The reductions are represented graphically within charts 2 – 4 on the following page. Detail of each of the three CIP areas follows, with full analysis of the current situation provided within Appendix B.

Borough and Bankside CIP (Appendix B pages 7 to 16)

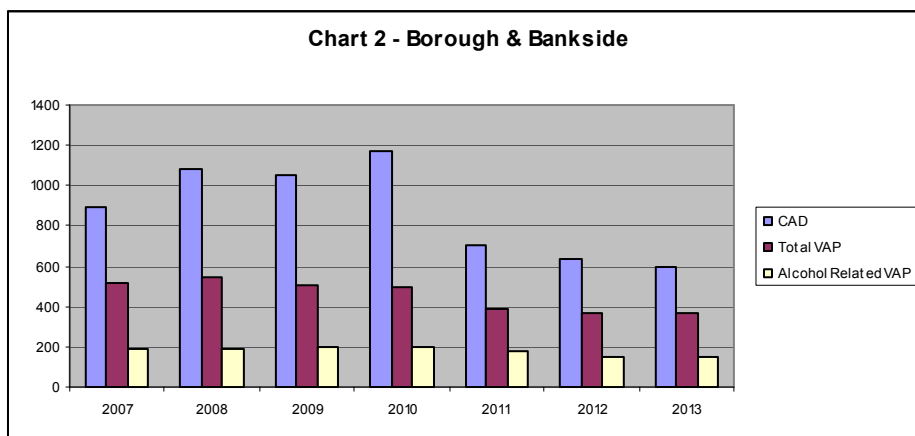
23. A map of the current Borough and Bankside CIP area is provided on page 7 of Appendix B to this report. The boundary of the area follows the Lambeth border on the Thames south through Waterloo Road / St George's Circus / Borough Road / Borough High Street / Long Lane / Crosby Row / Snowsfields /

Bermondsey Street then directly north to the river frontage and west back to the Lambeth border. This is the largest of the six areas currently either subject of a CIP or under monitor.

24. The area is densely filled with shops, restaurants and bars. Many hold late licences. At the time of the analysis some 248 premises were licensed for the sale or supply of alcohol within the area. This represents a reduction of one single premises from 2012 and 24% of the total of 1041 alcohol licensed premises within the borough. Of these there are 90 cafes/restaurants, 73 public houses, 30 supermarkets/off licences/convenience stores. The policy currently applies to night-clubs/public houses and bars/restaurants and cafes/off-licences, supermarkets and grocers.

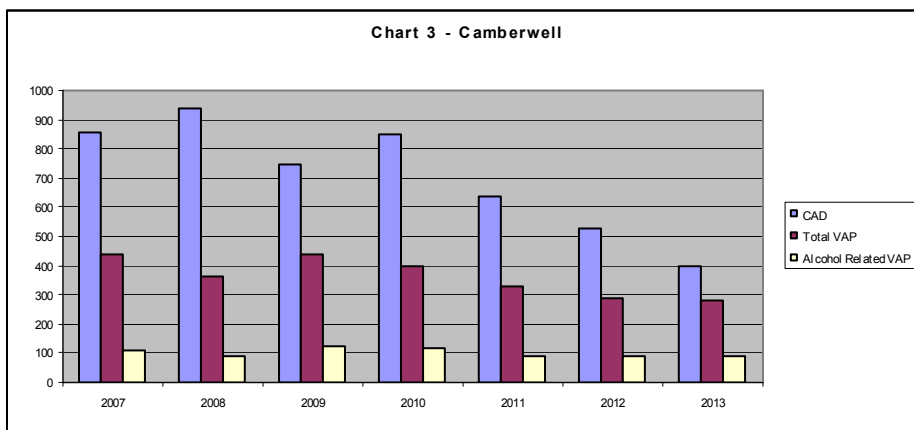
25. Of particular relevance, Borough and Bankside:

- Is a significant tourist destination with easy access to and from the city centre which experiences a very heavy footfall. The Tate Modern, Shakespeare's Globe, Borough Market and Guy's Hospital are all located within its area.
- Continues to be subject of considerable regeneration and development. Recent and ongoing developments include the Shard and the London Bridge and Blackfriars British Rail Stations.
- Is the borough's major transport hub with the London Bridge overground station, bus and underground terminal here.
- Has Southwark's most prominent night time venue, the Ministry of Sound on its boundary, with other large venues including the Pulse within its area.
- Has had the partnership night-time economy team based within its area since 2011 with the team's primary footprint located within its boundary.
- Has an established and well attended pub watch supported by police and relevant council officers.
- Includes the community drug and alcohol team (CDAT) located within the area.



Camberwell CIP (Appendix B pages 17 – 26)

26. A map of the Camberwell CIP area is provided on page 17 of Appendix B. The boundary of the policy area begins at Camberwell New Road at the junction with Wyndham Road and progresses through Camberwell Road / Bowyer Place / Edmund Street / Benhill Road / Wilson Road / Graces Road / Graces Mews / Camberwell Grove (via alley) / Grove Lane / De Crispigny Park / Denmark Hill following the Lambeth boundary to Coldharbour Lane / Denmark Road / Flodden Road and Camberwell New Road to the start.
27. The CIP is concentrated around the Camberwell Green crossroads. It incorporates numerous public houses, bars and restaurants in a relatively small area. At the time of the analysis there were 67 premises licensed for the sale of alcohol within the Camberwell area. This figure remains consistent from the previous year and represents 6% of the total alcohol licensed premises in Southwark. This figure includes 25 convenience, supermarket, off licence and other stores, 24 restaurant/cafes and 12 public houses. The classes of premises to which the policy currently applies are night-clubs, public houses and bars, off-licences, grocers, supermarkets, convenience stores and other similar premises.
28. Of particular relevance:
- While the area is not directly serviced by rail or tube, it is one of the main bus interchanges in the borough. Camberwell is connected to central London by Camberwell Road to the north and Camberwell New Road to the west. The closest rail stations are Denmark Hill station and Loughborough Junction station.
 - Kings College Hospital is located on the southern edge of the saturation area.

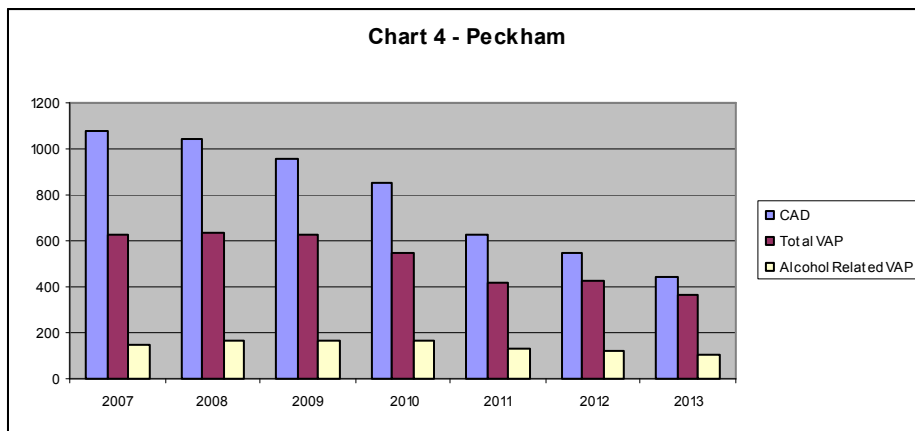


Peckham CIP (Appendix B pages 27 – 36)

29. A map of the Peckham CIP area is provided on page 27 of Appendix B. The boundary commences on Peckham High Street at the junction with Kelly Avenue and progresses to Gattonby Street / Sumner Road / Jocelyn Street / across Peckham Hill Street / Goldsmith Road / Meeting House Lane / Consort Road / Heaton Road / Sternhall Lane / McDermott Road / Maxted Road /

Bellenden Road / Chadwick Road / Lyndhurst Way / Peckham Road to the junction with Talfourd Road and back to Peckham High Street.

30. The Peckham CIP centres on Peckham High Street and Rye Lane. It extends over a mixed residential and commercial area, with many public houses, late night eateries and convenience stores present. At the time of analysis there were 60 premises licensed for the sale of alcohol within the Peckham area. This figure represents an increase of three premises from 2012 and 5.8% of the total alcohol licensed premises in Southwark. This figure includes 27 convenience stores, supermarkets, off-licences and similar, 13 public houses and nine cafe / restaurants. The classes of premises within the area to which the policy applies are: night-clubs; public houses, bars, off-licences, grocers, supermarkets, convenience stores and other similar premises.
31. Of particular relevance:
- Peckham is extremely accessible from most parts of SE London with Peckham Rye Station within the CIP area and Queens Road station just outside. There is also a large network of buses serving the area, running through the Elephant and Castle and Camberwell.
 - There is a newly reinstated pub watch and business watch in the area.
 - The area has been subject of targeted partnership work across community safety services which has led to notable street and town centre improvements.



Southwark CIP area conclusions

32. Within each of the three CIP areas, alcohol related VAP and CAD/ASB are reducing and have reached their lowest levels since 2007. This would indicate that the introduction of the CIPs has had a positive effect.
33. However, these positive results are tempered by the fact, in each of the three CIP areas London Ambulance Service calls have increased. Concerns remain across Southwark over LAS calls and alcohol related health harms which indicate there is further room for improvement. The analytical review highlights:
- There has been a 9% increase in alcohol related LAS calls in Southwark in 2013, compared to 2012.

- In the Borough and Bankside saturation area alcohol related calls increased by 30% (an increase of 160 calls) in 2013 compared to 2012.
 - In Camberwell there has been a 12% increase (22 additional calls) in 2013 compared to 2012.
 - In Peckham levels of alcohol related LAS calls slowly rose from 2007 to 2011 with steeper increase experienced through to 2012. Although there has been a slight decrease of 8% (21 calls) in 2013 compared to 2012 figures, the number of calls received was still around 90 calls higher than in 2007.
34. In the light of these increases it is recommended that the licensing committee support the case for the retention of the policy areas for the present.

Areas under monitor

35. The downward trend in both alcohol related VAP and CAD/ASB is also reflected across each of the three additional areas under monitor: Elephant and Castle, Old Kent Road and Walworth Road / East Street. Full details are provided within Appendix B to this report. The reductions are represented graphically within charts 5 - 7 on the following pages.

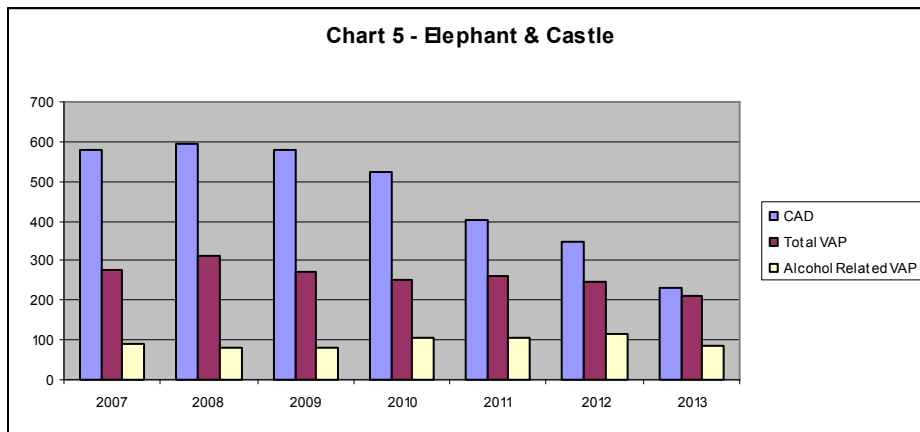
Elephant & Castle (Appendix C pages 7 – 16)

36. For the purposes of this monitoring exercise the Elephant and Castle area has been defined by the following boundary: From the junction of Southwark Bridge Road and Borough Road following east along Borough Road to Newington Causeway then south to the railway line and across New Kent Road to Elephant Road and into Walworth Road. Then south down Walworth Road to Hampton Street / Howell Walk / Newington Butts / Kennington Lane / Brook Drive / Hayles Street / St George's Road / Garden Row / London Road / Thomas Doyle Street and back to the junction of Southwark Bridge Road. A map of the area is provided on page 7 of Appendix C.
37. At the time of the analysis, there were 46 premises licensed for the sale or supply of alcohol within the area. This figure represents an increase of 3 premises since the last monitor and 4.4% of the current total alcohol licensed premises in the borough. It includes 18 cafe / restaurants; 10 supermarkets, convenience, off licence and other stores; 7 public houses; and 5 night clubs.
38. The area takes in the Elephant & Castle shopping centre and surrounds. The Elephant & Castle is well served by transport facilities with British rail and London underground lines located here, plus many bus routes. The Elephant & Castle station is the second busiest train station in Southwark after London Bridge. Many people choose to travel to the Elephant & Castle to socialise in the evening. Situated within this area are two of the borough's largest capacity venues - the Ministry of Sound nightclub in Gaunt Street and the Coronet in the New Kent Road.
39. Chart 5 indicates that, overall, while recorded figures for violence against the person have fallen by 33% (102 incidents) and police disorder calls by 61% (344 incidents) since the highest levels recorded in 2008, figures for alcohol

related violence have shown a small increase (6% and 5 incidents) over the same period. Additionally, while there has been a 5% decrease in alcohol related ambulance call outs between 2012 and 2013 this follows considerable increases (circa 35%) the two years previously.

40. Some other local considerations are:

- Elephant and Castle is currently subject of a £1.5 billion, 55 acre regeneration programme. This will create a pedestrian town centre, market square, homes, retail space, transport hubs and green spaces. The first phase of the demolition of the neighbouring Heygate estate is under way, including Rodney Road, and it is anticipated that works will be completed by the end of 2015. There are also a number of public realm and private developments taking place in the area, including the recently completed Strata Tower, the redevelopment of parts of the Newington estate and plans to redevelop the nearby Pullens estate.
- A recent services mapping exercise undertaken by the Divisional Business Team showed that Cathedrals and the area to the north of the borough has extremely high levels of students. The number of students in area predicted to rise to 3,500 (just in Cathedrals) by 2020.
- Foundation 66, a service offering support for those with alcohol addictions, as well as running a day programme for those completely abstinent from all illicit substances is located within this area.
- The area is on the edge of the night-time economy team's footprint. The area and venues situated here receive regular monitoring visits from the combined police / council team on weekend nights.

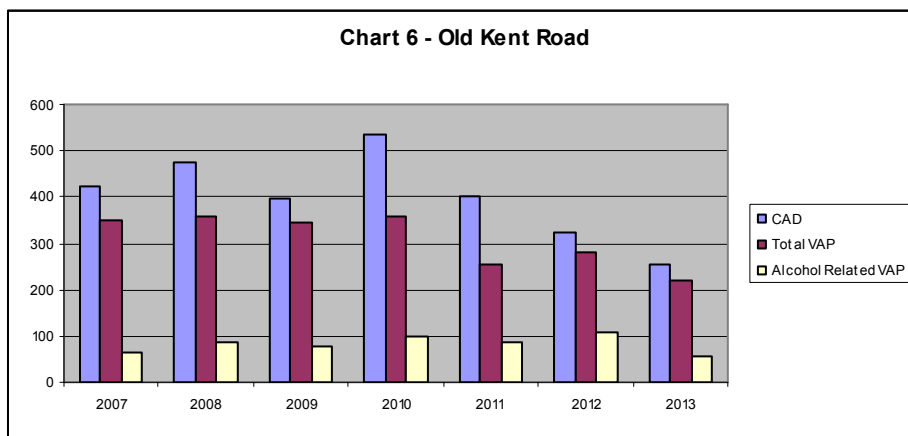


Old Kent Road corridor (Appendix C pages 17 – 26)

41. For the purposes of this monitoring exercise the Old Kent Road corridor has been defined by the following boundary: From the Bricklayers Arms roundabout at the northern end follow south to the Lewisham border, taking in both frontages and extending some 50 metres behind those frontages (loosely bordered by the likes of Congreve Street, Madron Street, Marcia Road). A map of the area is provided on page 17 of Appendix C to this report. Once a central late night entertainment location, the area has developed over recent years and now comprises a broader mix of residential and commercial premises, including

several large superstores and many smaller independent outlets. The eastern entrance to Burgess Park is located along the road.

42. At the time of the analysis there were 41 premises licensed for either the sale or supply of alcohol in the Old Kent Road area. This figure represents a reduction of one premises from 2012 and 3.9% of total licensed premises in the borough. It includes 17 supermarket, convenience, off licence and other stores (including 1 x 24 hour), 13 cafes / restaurants and six public houses. Premises licensed to sell alcohol are clustered to the north of the Old Kent Road, around the Dunton Road / East Street junctions and the south, approaching the boundary with Lewisham.
43. Chart 6 below indicates considerable decreases in violence against the person (38% and 136 incidents from 2010 high); in alcohol related violence (50% and 54 incidents from 2012 high); and police disorder calls (53% and 282 incidents from 2010). However, the level of alcohol related London Ambulance Service calls has steadily increased year on year, with a dramatic increase in the previous reporting period. While 2013 saw a slight decrease (5% and 7 calls) levels remain at a higher rate and have not returned to the relatively low levels of 207 to 2011.

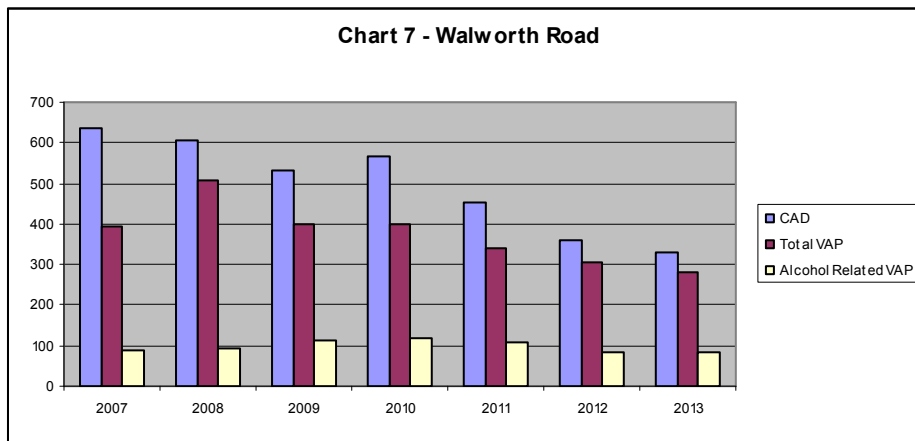


Walworth Road / East Street (Appendix C pages 27 – 36)

44. For the purpose of this monitor the area is defined by the following boundary: Starting at the junction of the Walworth Road with Browning Street moving north-east following Stead Street / Rodney Road / Flint Street and Thurlow Street as far as Inville Road. Then across Roland Way into Poland Street to Albany Road / Walworth Road / John Ruskin Street / Pelier Street / Fielding Street / Penrose Street / Penton Place and Manor Place back to the start. A map of the area is provided on page 27 of Appendix C.
45. At the time of the analysis there were 42 premises licensed for either the sale or supply of alcohol in the Walworth Road / East Street area. This figure represents a reduction of three premises from 2012 and 4.0% of the total licensed premises in the borough. It includes 20 supermarkets, convenience, off-licence and other stores, 13 cafe/restaurants and seven public houses.
46. The Walworth area is an extremely busy thoroughfare in Southwark, linking Elephant and Castle with Camberwell. It is serviced by numerous bus routes and is very accessible from most of South-East London. The area under

monitor not only incorporates the Walworth Road but a great deal of the surrounding area including a large residential population. The area also includes numerous commercial premises and the East Street market. The market is especially busy on Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

47. In Walworth chart 7 again demonstrates falling figures across violence against the person (45% and 229 incidents from 2008); alcohol related violence (26% and 31 incidents from 2010); and police disorder calls (48% and 304 incidents from 2007). However, following two consecutive years of decreases and the lack of change in the last report, there has been a 29% increase (33 incidents) in the number of alcohol related ambulance calls to this area in the most recent period.



Areas under monitor – conclusions

48. As detailed within this report, all of the areas under monitor show downward trends in alcohol related VAP and CAD/ASB in 2013. Two of the areas, Elephant and Castle and Old Kent Road also experienced low levels of falls (5%) in LAS calls in 2013. In both these areas, however, this followed periods of more dramatic increases. The Walworth area saw a significant increase (29%) in the number of LAS calls to the area received. Due to the underlying concerns over alcohol related health harm impacts it is recommended that these areas remain under monitor for the present.

Special saturation policies dealing with the cumulative impact of a concentration of licensed premises

49. In order to be able to consider the issues around CIPs fully, it is important to understand the concept of cumulative impact and special policies. Members' attention is therefore drawn to the key points of the guidance set out in the supplementary advice from the director of legal services (paragraph 59 onward).
50. A CIP may be declared where there is an evidence base showing that a significant concentration of licensed premises in an area, is impacting upon the licensing objectives and the addition of each further licence is likely to have a disproportionate impact on crime and disorder, or nuisance. Essentially, that evidence base needs to:
- Be factual, quantitative, and proximate;

- Demonstrate a positive correlation between alcohol / entertainment / late night refreshment premises, and crime and disorder and nuisance issues within the particular areas under consideration
 - Examine trends over a period of time.
51. The absence of a special policy does not prevent any responsible authority or interested party making representations on a new application for the grant, or variation, of a licence on the grounds that the premises will give rise to a negative cumulative impact on one or more of the licensing objectives.

Community impact statement

52. This report considers the extent to which CIPs continue to be appropriate and necessary within the Borough and Bankside, Camberwell and Peckham areas, in helping to control the direct impacts of the leisure and night-time economy on the local community.
53. CIPs have the potential to place a check on identified and escalating concerns relating to crime and disorder, anti-social behaviour and nuisance. In doing so a policy may also contribute toward reducing the fear of crime and making Southwark a better place to live, work and visit.
54. While, conversely, CIPs may also impact on business growth and development of the area concerned, it should be understood that the existence of a policy does not prevent responsible operators from becoming established within the area or from developing existing businesses. However, operators will have to demonstrate that their business proposals do not further impact on the identified concerns within the locality.
55. The existence of a special policy does not automatically mean that applications made within a special policy area will be refused. If no representations are received, it will remain the case that an application must be granted in the terms that are consistent with the operating schedule submitted.
56. Applicants will be expected to provide information in their operating schedules to address the special policy issues in order to rebut the presumption of refusal. Applicants will need to demonstrate why the operation of their premises will not add to the cumulative impact being experienced.

Resource implications

57. This report does not contain any new resource implications. Work undertaken in relation to maintenance of saturation areas will be contained within existing resources.

Consultation

58. No public consultations have taken place as part of the preparations of this report. Any decision to amend or remove any of the current CIP areas will initiate public consultation in accordance with section 5(3) of the Licensing Act 2003.

SUPPLEMENTARY ADVICE FROM OTHER OFFICERS

Director of Legal Services

59. The council's statement of licensing policy may include special policies in respect of particular areas, which address issues relating to the "cumulative impact" of a number of licensed premises in that area.
60. Although the Licensing Act 2003 ("the 2003 Act") does not contain specific statutory provisions relating to the review and revision of CIPs, the council must have regard to the general requirements of the 2003 Act and the statutory guidance issued by the Secretary of State under s.182 of the 2003 Act.
61. Section 5(4) of the 2003 Act states that the council must keep its licensing policy under review and make appropriate revisions where necessary.
62. Paragraph 13.31 of the guidance goes further and states that CIPs should be reviewed regularly to assess whether they are still needed or whether they need to be amended.
63. If, following a review, the council considers it appropriate to revise a CIP contained within the licensing policy then it must follow the statutory procedure contained in Section 5 of the 2003 Act.
64. Sections 5(3) and 5(5) of the Act require that before revising any such policy the licensing authority must first consult with the local police, fire service and representative bodies of local residents, businesses and premises licence holders. The council must also publish details of any revisions.
65. Any decision to revise a CIP within the statement of licensing policy should have an evidential basis which demonstrates that the cumulative impact of licensed premises in an area is having an impact on crime and disorder and/or public nuisance.
66. If the council wishes to extend any CIP within the borough, it must first be satisfied that there is sufficient evidence to show that the cumulative impact of premises in the area is having an impact on local crime and disorder and/or public nuisance.
67. The decision to expand a saturation policy should only be made where, after considering the available evidence and consulting those individuals and organizations listed in Section 5(3) of the Act, the licensing authority is satisfied that it is appropriate and necessary.
68. There are limitations associated with special policies. Most important of these are:
 - A special policy should never be absolute, i.e. cannot have a blanket policy to refuse all applications but rather a rebuttable presumption that they will be refused. Each application will have to be considered on its own merits and should only be refused if after receiving representations, the licensing authority is satisfied that the grant of the application would undermine the promotion of the licensing objectives and, that necessary conditions would be ineffective in preventing the problems involved.

- Special policies should never be used as a ground for revoking an existing licence or certificate when representations are received about problems with those premises, i.e. by way of a review. A review must relate specifically to individual premises whereas cumulative impact relates to the effect of a concentration of many premises.
 - A special policy cannot be used to justify rejecting applications to vary an existing licence except where those modifications are directly relevant to the policy and are strictly appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives.
 - Special policies must not impose quotas that would restrict the consideration of any application on its individual merits.
69. The statement of licensing policy must not be inconsistent with the provisions of the 2003 Act and must not override the right/s of any individual as provided for in that Act. Nor must the statement of licensing policy be inconsistent with obligations placed on the council under any other legislation, including human rights legislation. The council also has a duty under Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, when carrying out its functions as a licensing authority under the 2003 Act, to do all it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder within the borough.
70. The council must have due regard to its public sector equality duty (PSED) under the Equality Act 2010 (“the 2010 Act”), in particular the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation, advance equality of opportunity for those with protected characteristics and foster good relations between those with and without such characteristics. The list of protected characteristics is set out in the 2010 Act.
71. An equality impact assessment (EQIA) has been carried out in relation to the council’s statement of licensing policy, to ensure that the council’s public sector equalities duties are complied with. The EQIA has identified no issues in relation to the PSED. These recommendations do not propose any change to that policy, however an EQIA would need to be carried out if changes were proposed.

Decision making arrangements

72. CIPs form part of the statement of licensing policy.
73. Under the Local Authorities (Functions and Responsibilities) (England) Regulations 2000, as amended, decisions relating to licensing matters cannot be the responsibility of an authority’s executive.
74. The 2003 Act provides that whilst the majority of the functions of the licensing authority, are to be taken or carried out by its licensing committee, decisions relating to the statement of licensing policy cannot be delegated in such a way. The decision on whether to amend the statement of licensing policy must therefore be taken by council assembly.
75. If the licensing committee felt that changes to the licensing policy, such as amending a CIP, were appropriate this would need to be referred to council assembly.

Strategic Director of Finance and Corporate Services

76. This report recommends that the licensing committee agrees to maintain the existing CIPs in the Borough and Bankside, Camberwell and Peckham areas and to continue to monitor the cumulative impact of licensed premises.
77. The strategic director of finance and corporate services notes the resource implications contained within the report and that there are no financial implications as a result of accepting the proposals. Officer time to effect the recommendations will be contained within existing budgeted revenue resources.

BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

Background Papers	Held At	Contact
Licensing Act 2003 Associated secondary regulations Home Office Guidance to the Act Southwark Statement of Licensing Policy Latest partnership analysis reports	The Licensing & Environmental Protection Unit, Hub C, Third Floor, 160 Tooley Street. London, SE1	Name: Mrs Kirtikula Read Phone number: 020 7525 5748

APPENDICES

No.	Title
Appendix A	Safer Southwark Partnership – Alcohol Related Violence – Southwark 2013
Appendix B	Safer Southwark Partnership – Alcohol Related Violence – Identified saturation Areas 2013
Appendix C	Safer Southwark Partnership – Proposed saturation areas 2013

AUDIT TRAIL

Lead Officer	Deborah Collins, Strategic Director of Environment and Leisure	
Report Author	Richard Parkins, Health Safety Licensing and Environmental Protection Unit Manager	
Version	Final	
Dated	21 October 2014	
Key Decision?	No	
CONSULTATION WITH OTHER OFFICERS / DIRECTORATES / CABINET MEMBER		
Officer Title	Comments sought	Comments included
Director of Legal Services	Yes	Yes
Strategic Director of Finance and Corporate Services	Yes	Yes
Cabinet Member	Yes	Yes
Date final report sent to Constitutional Team		22 October 2014

Safer Southwark Partnership

Alcohol Related Violence Southwark 2013

Southwark Council, the police and partners in the community are working hard to keep you safe.

Kelly Wilson,
Community Safety Analyst
Divisional Business Team
10 June 2014

Contents

1.0	Introduction	page 3
1.1	Objectives	page 3
1.2	Key findings	page 4
1.3	Methodology	page 5

2.0	Context	page 6
2.1	Licensed premises in Southwark	page 6
2.3	The cost of alcohol related violent crime in Southwark	page 8

3.0	Alcohol related violence between 1800 and 0559	page 9
3.1	Mapping (with saturation areas)	page 10
3.2	Statistics	page 10

4.0	Alcohol related violence between 0600 and 1759	page 11
4.1	Mapping (with saturation areas)	page 11
4.2	Statistics	page 12

5.0	Alcohol related violence between 0000 and 0559	page 13
5.1	Mapping (with saturation areas)	page 13
5.2	Statistics	page 14

6.0	Health	page 15
6.1	LAPE Profiles	page 15
6.2	Tier 3 alcohol data (NHS)	page 15

7.0	Police disorder calls	page 16
7.1	Statistics	page 16
7.2	Location	page 17
7.3	Saturation areas	page 17

8.0	Ambulance data (alcohol related)	page 18
8.1	Location	page 18
8.2	Statistics	page 20

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Objectives

The purpose of this analysis is to examine trends relating to alcohol related violence within the borough of Southwark. Detailed analysis has been completed regarding alcohol related violence in both the identified and proposed saturation areas and this document is intended to be read alongside both of these documents.

1.2 Key findings

Table 1: Alcohol related violence – key findings – 2013	
Licensed premises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 1041 licensed premises borough wide, 48% are located in one of the saturation areas ➤ Cathedrals and surrounding wards are the primary location of licensed premises in Southwark, with Camberwell Green, The Lane and East Dulwich secondary areas.
Cost of crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Alcohol related violence cost approximately £9,309,902 in 2013, a reduction of 3.6% (£350,000) on the previous year. ➤ Alcohol related violent crime in the saturation areas cost £547,690 less than in 2012, a decrease of 5.6%.
Crime	<p>1800 to 0559</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 52% of alcohol related violent crime took place within one of the saturation areas. ➤ 18% decrease in alcohol related violent crime between 2012 and 2013. ➤ 37% of all violence considered alcohol related <p>0600 to 1759</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 45% of alcohol related violent crime took place within one of the saturation areas ➤ Decrease of 14% when comparing 2013 with the previous year ➤ Overall, 18% of violence in this period is considered to be alcohol related, down from 19% in 2012. <p>0000 to 0559</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 60% of all violence occurs in one of the saturation areas, an increase of 2% on 2012 figures. ➤ There was a decrease of 25% when comparing 2013 figures with those from 2012 ➤ The current proportion of violence that is alcohol related is 46%
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Significantly better than those averages for under 18 and female alcohol specific hospital admissions, but significantly worse for males. ➤ Significantly worse than all averages when considering all types of alcohol related crime. The borough is ranked 4-7 for each type (of 33 boroughs, including the City of London). <p>In terms of Southwark clients:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 577 clients in treatment, where alcohol is the primary drug used ➤ Most clients are aged from 40 to 54, which is the same for both males and females. Two thirds of the client group are male ➤ Most clients state that they drink between 20 and 29 units per day ➤ Over a third of clients use a secondary drug, mostly cannabis. ➤ 36% of clients have a dual diagnosis (alcohol and mental health)
CAD ASB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Significant decrease in CAD ASB between 2013 and 2012 (18% fewer calls) ➤ Spring/Summer (March – August) are the busiest, potentially because of warmer weather ➤ Hotspots for ASB are at Elephant and Castle, Camberwell Green and Rye Lane ➤ Currently, 37% of CAD ASB occurs in one of the saturation areas
Ambulance service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 46% of Southwark's alcohol related ambulance call outs take place in one of the saturation areas. ➤ Alcohol is predominantly an issue in the evening in all saturation areas; however, in Peckham, it is also a problem in the daytime. ➤ Though Cathedrals experienced the most LAS call outs, numbers increased by just 17%, whereas Newington, in Walworth, increased by 47%. ➤ 10% increase in alcohol related calls when comparing 2013 with the previous year ➤ Southwark remains to be ranked fourth of all boroughs, behind Westminster, Lambeth and Camden ➤ Peak times are overnight on Fri/Sat and Sat/Sun, correlating with MPS crime/CAD data ➤ Just under three quarters of patients are males, with a peak age range of 40 to 44, followed by those aged 35 to 39, 25 to 29 and 30 to 34.

1.3 Methodology

Data was taken from the MPS crime reporting system (CRIS). A query was written which searched for all violent crime. All domestic violence flagged violent crimes were removed in order to give a more accurate picture of violent crime. However this is dependant on domestic violence incidents being flagged accurately.

It is difficult to ascertain exactly how significant a part the consumption or over consumption of alcohol plays in the occurrence of crime. It is often flagged or noted within crime reports that either victims or suspects had been drinking. The three feature codes on crime reports relating to alcohol are:

MF-Suspect / accused had been drinking before the offence.

GA-Alcohol consumes at scene by suspect/accused

MV-Victim had been drinking prior to the offence.

However this information may be recorded in a variety of ways or places within the report. Therefore another method for measuring alcohol related violent crime is based on a free text search for '%alcohol%' and '%drunk%' within the crime report text. Clearly this is an imprecise measure and will exclude, for instance, '*suspect was intoxicated*' while including '*suspect did not smell of alcohol*' – it is also heavily reliant on reporting standards and practices. The data in this report is based on the use of both of the above methods and is based on crime reports from 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2013.

Police DARIS (commonly known as CAD) data has been used for the same period which is accurately mapped to XY coordinates, thus previous difficulties concerning the accuracy of locations have largely been overcome. As before, there continue to be issues following on from the change in CAD codes. The following type codes have been used:

202 – Rowdy/inconsiderate behaviour (also 26)

301 – Licensing (was 27)

209 – Street drinking (was 34)

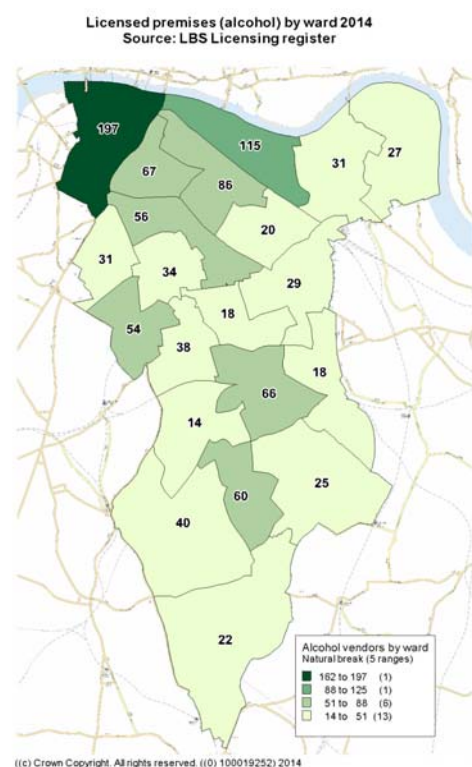
Health data was obtained from the LAPE profiles, published by the North West Public Health Authority (<http://www.lape.org.uk/LAProfile.aspx?reg=h>) with qualitative data for Southwark residents sourced from the Data and Performance Management Team for NHS SE London.

Alcohol related incidents reported to the London Ambulance Service have been extracted from the LASS website. It is now possible to map these using XY co-ordinates, and thus the LAS data is now extremely accurate. This is particularly important for areas such as the Old Kent Road, which do not conform to LSOA boundaries, which previously was the only method of mapping the data.

Finally, all maps have been reproduced from the Map Info Professional system. © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. ((0) 100019252) 2014

2.0 Context

2.1 Licensed premises in Southwark



Premises serving alcohol in Southwark must be licensed by the Council in order to do so.

There are 1041 licensed premises in Southwark, 48% of which are located within one of the borough's six saturation areas.

The map displays the location of those premises licensed to sell alcohol in Southwark at a ward level.

Cathedrals contains the most licensed premises, doubtless concerned with its thriving night time economy. With rapid transport links to central London, as well as other parts of the borough/other boroughs, it forms the central business district of the borough, and is a hub for commuters / tourists alike.

Wards adjoining Cathedrals have a proportionally higher amount of licensed premises than others, and Riverside is second. There are six wards with the next highest density of licensed premises, three of which adjoin Cathedrals.

Of the three other wards with a higher proportion of licensed premises, large portions of two (Camberwell Green and The Lane) are monitored by saturation areas. East Dulwich is not however. Premises here are mostly located in and around the Lordship Lane area.

Table 2: Licensed premises in the saturation areas

Use	Borough & Bankside	Camberwell	Elephant & Castle	Old Kent Road	Peckham	Walworth	% in SA
24 hour store	5	6	2	2	6	2	41%
Convenience Store	12	14	3	9	11	12	34%
Hostel/Hotel	10	1		1			50%
Members club	1	1			2		24%
Nightclub	7		5	3	2	2	86%
Off Licence	5	2	3	2	1	1	39%
Other	19		4	1	2		50%
Petrol station	1			1	1		30%
PH / Bar	70	14	7	6	13	7	52%
Restaurant / Café	99	23	18	13	12	13	54%
Sports/Leisure	7	1	2		6		34%
Supermarket	9	2	2	3	4	5	54%
Grand Total	245	64	46	41	60	42	48%

It is clear that of all the saturation areas, both current policy and those under monitor, Borough and Bankside remains to have the most licensed premises. This area is mostly located within Cathedrals ward with small portions of surrounding wards also included. Camberwell and Peckham have similar amounts of public houses within them (though only Camberwell has a significant number of alcohol licensed cafés). They also have approximately the same amount of 24hr convenience stores as Borough and Bankside.

Table 3: Change in the amount of licensed premises						
Type of premises	Borough & Bankside	Camberwell	Elephant & Castle	Old Kent Road	Peckham	Walworth
24 hour store				1	-1	
Convenience Store	-4	-1	-2	-2		-1
Hostel/Hotel	-1				-1	
Members club	-7	-1	-3			
Nightclub	3	-2	1	-3		2
Off Licence	-3	-1	1		-1	
Other	5		4	1	2	
Petrol station	-1			-1	1	
PH / Bar	-3	2		1		-6
Restaurant / Café	9	-1	3	3	3	2
Sports/Leisure	5		1		1	
Supermarket	3	-1	-1	-1		
Grand Total	-4	-3	3	-1	3	-3

There have been limited changes in the amount of licensed premises within the saturation area boundaries, with all bar Peckham reporting an overall decrease.

Table 4: Proportion of premises open within time bands							
Time Range	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
0000 - 0100	405	439	439	442	456	514	512
0100 - 0200	249	271	271	273	306	399	395
0200 - 0300	161	164	164	168	179	211	210
0300 - 0400	144	140	140	144	147	167	166
0400 - 0500	138	132	132	136	139	149	146
0500 - 0600	134	132	132	134	137	144	141
0600 - 0700	191	189	189	190	193	195	188
0700 - 0800	288	287	287	287	289	286	263
0800 - 0900	518	518	518	518	520	517	348
0900 - 1000	620	621	621	621	626	626	456
1000 - 1100	829	831	832	832	834	834	727
1100 - 1200	975	980	981	980	982	981	877
1200 - 1300	1019	1022	1023	1022	1023	1022	1015
1300 - 1400	1019	1022	1023	1022	1023	1022	1015
1400 - 1500	1019	1024	1025	1024	1025	1024	1017
1500 - 1600	1019	1023	1024	1023	1024	1023	1015
1600 - 1700	1019	1023	1024	1023	1024	1022	1013
1700 - 1800	1022	1027	1029	1028	1029	1026	1016
1800 - 1900	1018	1022	1025	1025	1027	1023	1006
1900 - 2000	1022	1026	1028	1029	1033	1026	1005
2000 - 2100	1012	1016	1018	1019	1023	1017	996
2100 - 2200	1001	1005	1007	1008	1013	1007	980
2200 - 2300	973	977	979	980	986	980	942
2300 - 0000	675	676	676	682	695	694	634

Of the 1041 premises open in the borough, there were 20 which did not have their opening times displayed in the licence register.

The table to the left indicates that generally between 90 and 100 per cent of licensed premises in the borough are open between 1100 and 2300.

There are far fewer premises open in the early hours (between 0200 and 0700) however, unsurprisingly there are more open in this time period on Saturday and Sunday, doubtless connected to the night time economy and the drinking / entertainment culture in the UK.

Legend: proportion of licensed premises open									
10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%

2.3 The cost of alcohol related violent crime in Southwark

Crime can cause a significant cost to individuals, businesses and society in general. The Home Office has published estimates of the economic and social costs of crime since 2000, with the most recent update in 2010/11. Not every crime type has been calculated, so this cannot be an exact study.

The Home Office value of serious wounding, common assault and assault with injury in Southwark in 2012 was £25,123,809. Approximately £9.3m of this was alcohol related.

This is £351,342 less than the previous year (equating to 3.6%).

The table below displays the estimated value of violent crime in Southwark for the past six years, and the percentage / actual changes therein.

Category	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Assault with Injury	£4,474,030	£3,671,250	£5,443,240	£6,461,400	£5,648,830	£5,100,590	£2,780,360
Common assault	£355,250	£374,500	£481,250	£749,000	£582,750	£483,000	£453,250
Serious wounding	£2,394,471	£4,505,725	£5,947,557	£4,582,966	£4,325,496	£4,274,002	£6,076,292
Total violence	£7,223,751	£8,109,119	£11,282,841	£10,902,409	£10,001,903	£9,661,244	£9,309,902
Difference (prev year)		£885,368	£3,173,722	-£380,432	-£900,506	-£340,659	-£351,342
% change (prev year)		12.3%	39.1%	-3.4%	-8.3%	-3.4%	-3.6%

The summary table below compares the cost of alcohol related violent crime in 2013 with the previous year, for each saturation area.

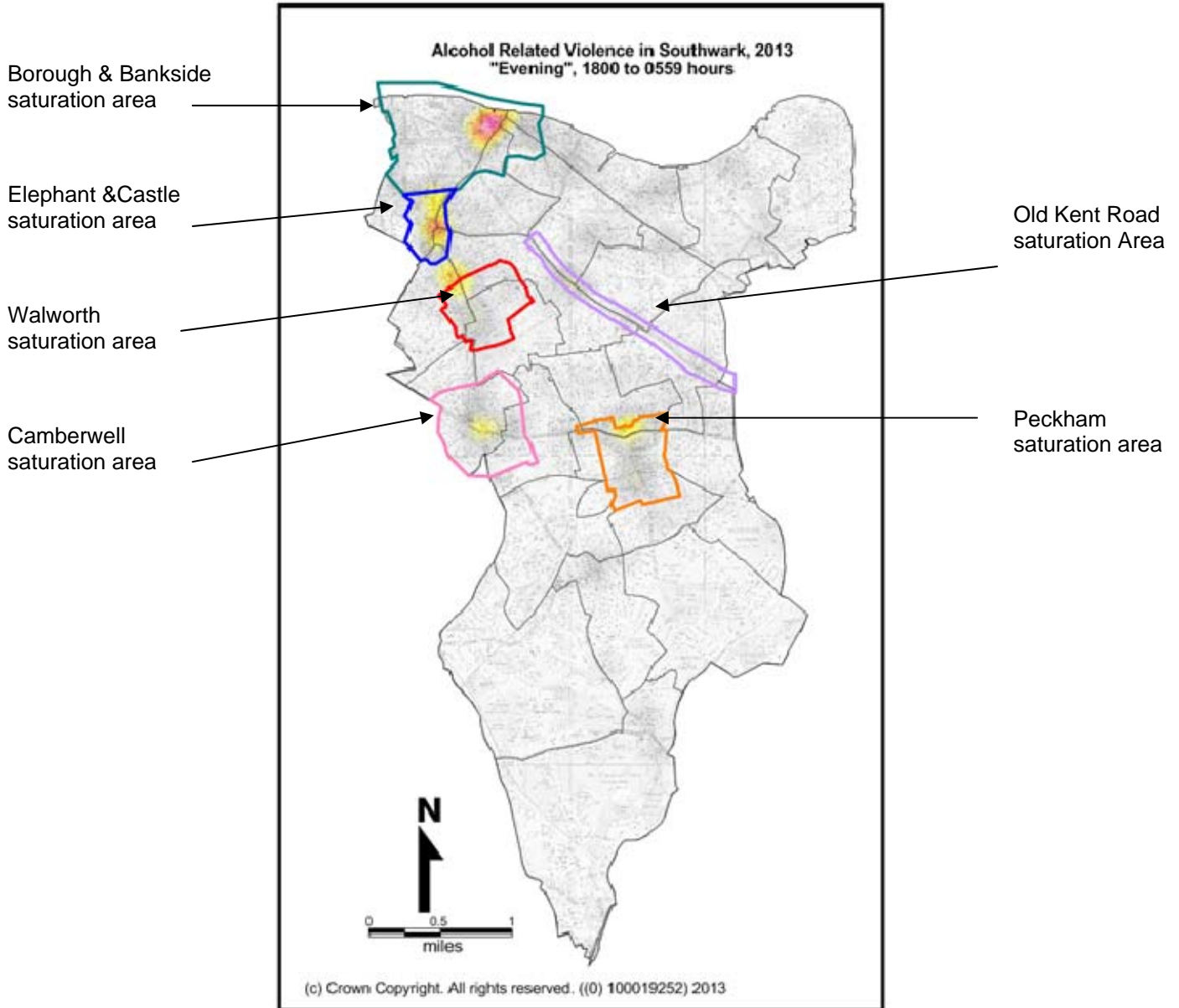
Saturation area	Cost 2012	Cost 2013	Difference	% change
Borough & Bankside	£1,121,679	£1,214,922	£93,243	8.31%
Camberwell	£755,021	£616,211	-£138,810	-18.38%
Elephant & Castle	£1,040,273	£820,560	-£219,713	-21.12%
Old Kent Road	£945,040	£526,435	-£418,605	-44.29%
Peckham	£961,953	£980,879	£18,926	1.97%
Walworth	£531,299	£638,335	£107,036	20.15%
Total (saturation areas)	£9,857,592	£9,309,902	-£547,690	-5.56%

The cost of crime reduced in Camberwell, Elephant and Castle and the Old Kent Road, however small increases were seen in the other three areas.

Overall, alcohol related violent crime in the saturation areas in 2013 cost £547,690 less than in 2012 (a decrease of 5.6%), considerably more than the overall borough trend (a 3.6% reduction).

3.0 Alcohol related violence in Southwark from 1800 to 0559

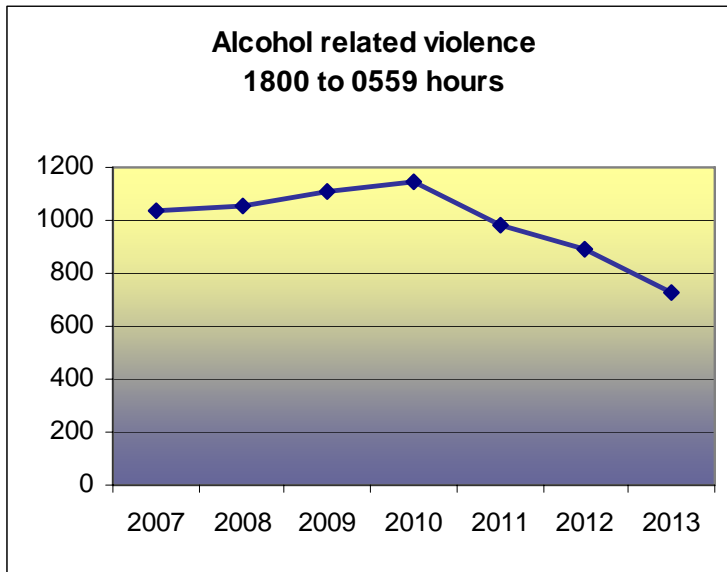
3.1 Mapping (with saturation areas)



Findings

- 52% of alcohol related violent offending occurs within the saturation areas in this time period
- Limited amounts of alcohol related violence apparent in the Old Kent Road saturation area at this time.
- Having redefined the Elephant and Castle saturation area in the previous assessment, the hotspot now comfortably fits within it. However, there is an additional hotspot in the northern part of the Walworth saturation area, extending beyond the boundary.

3.2 Statistics



The level of alcohol related violent crime between 1800 and 0559 maintained a steady rate until 2010, from which point it dropped in both 2011 and 2012. Between 2012 and 2013 there has been a further reduction, of 18%.

Table 7: Proportion of violence between 1800 and 0559 that is alcohol related

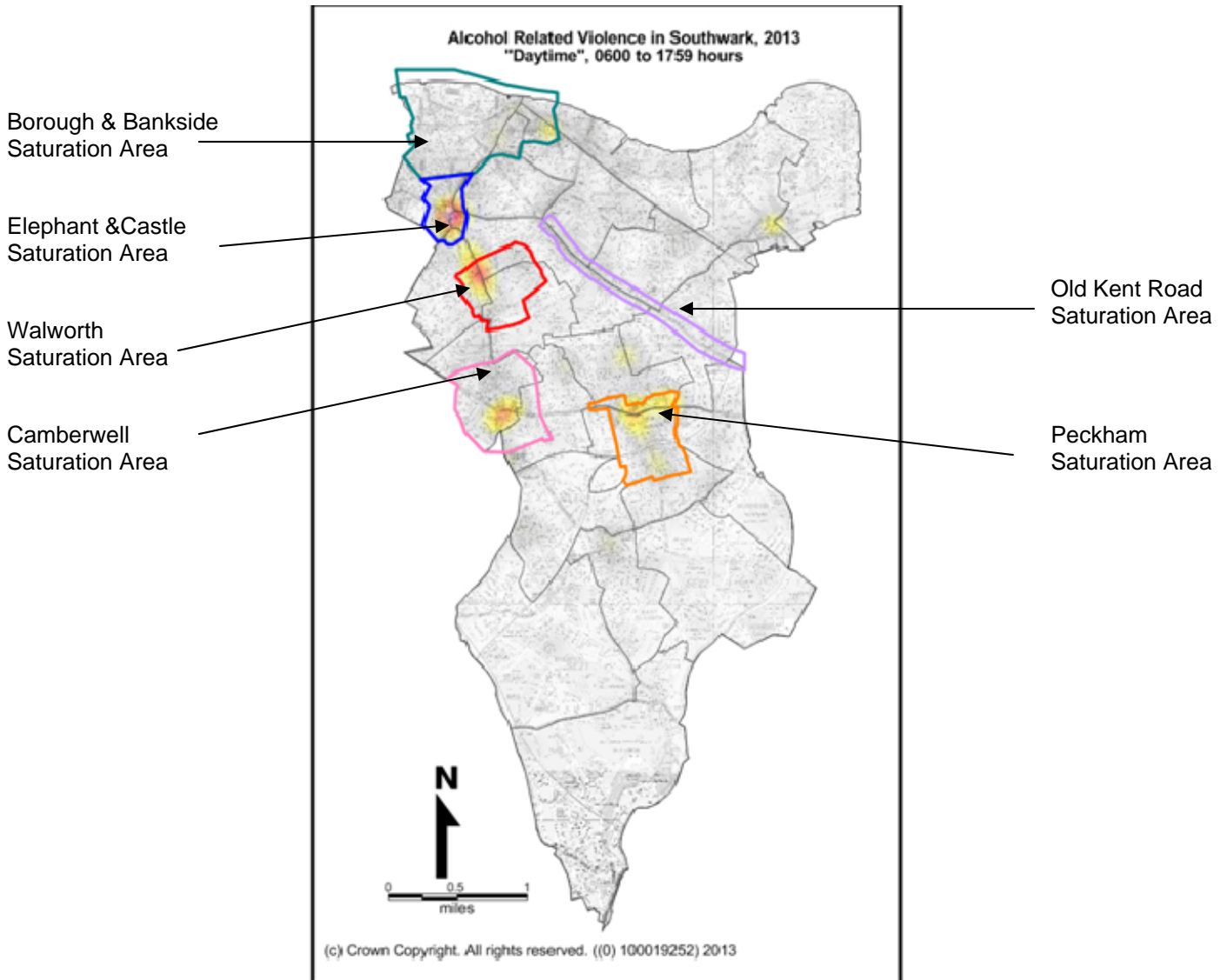
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
No. Alcohol	1034	1051	1107	1142	983	889	727
All VAP	3338	3219	3250	2878	2451	2249	1992
% VAP alcohol related	31%	33%	34%	40%	40%	40%	37%

The table above represents both the amount of alcohol related violent crime in the borough per period and also the *proportion* of all violence that is alcohol related. Though alcohol related violence in this time period is currently decreasing (indeed, is at its lowest level in seven years) it is not decreasing at the same rate as violence as a whole, and thus the proportion of violence that is alcohol related is reducing at a much slower rate.

In the evening period, alcohol related violent crime represented 37% of all violent crime borough wide in 2013, a small reduction from the 40% seen in 2010, 2011 and 2012.

4.0 Alcohol related violence in Southwark from 0600 to 1759

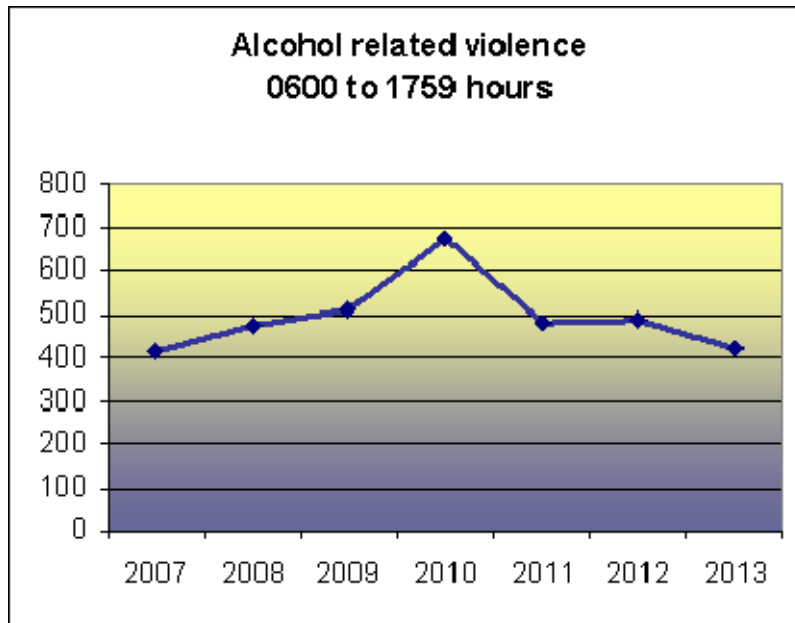
4.1 Mapping (with saturation areas)



Findings

- 45% of alcohol related violent crime occurs in the saturation areas.
- Hotspots evident to some degree in all saturation areas, with the exception of the Old Kent Road area.
- Diminishing hotspot seen in Borough and Bankside, the largest saturation area.
- Bulk of offending noted in Walworth, Peckham and Camberwell Green
- Virtually the entire of the Elephant and Castle saturation area is a low level hotspot
- The hotspot within the Walworth saturation area continues to shift north, towards Elephant and Castle, as noted in the previous two assessments.

4.2 Statistics



The number of daytime alcohol related offences decreased in 2013, following a plateau between 2011 and 2012.

Overall there has been a 14% decrease (66 offences) when comparing 2013 with 2012.

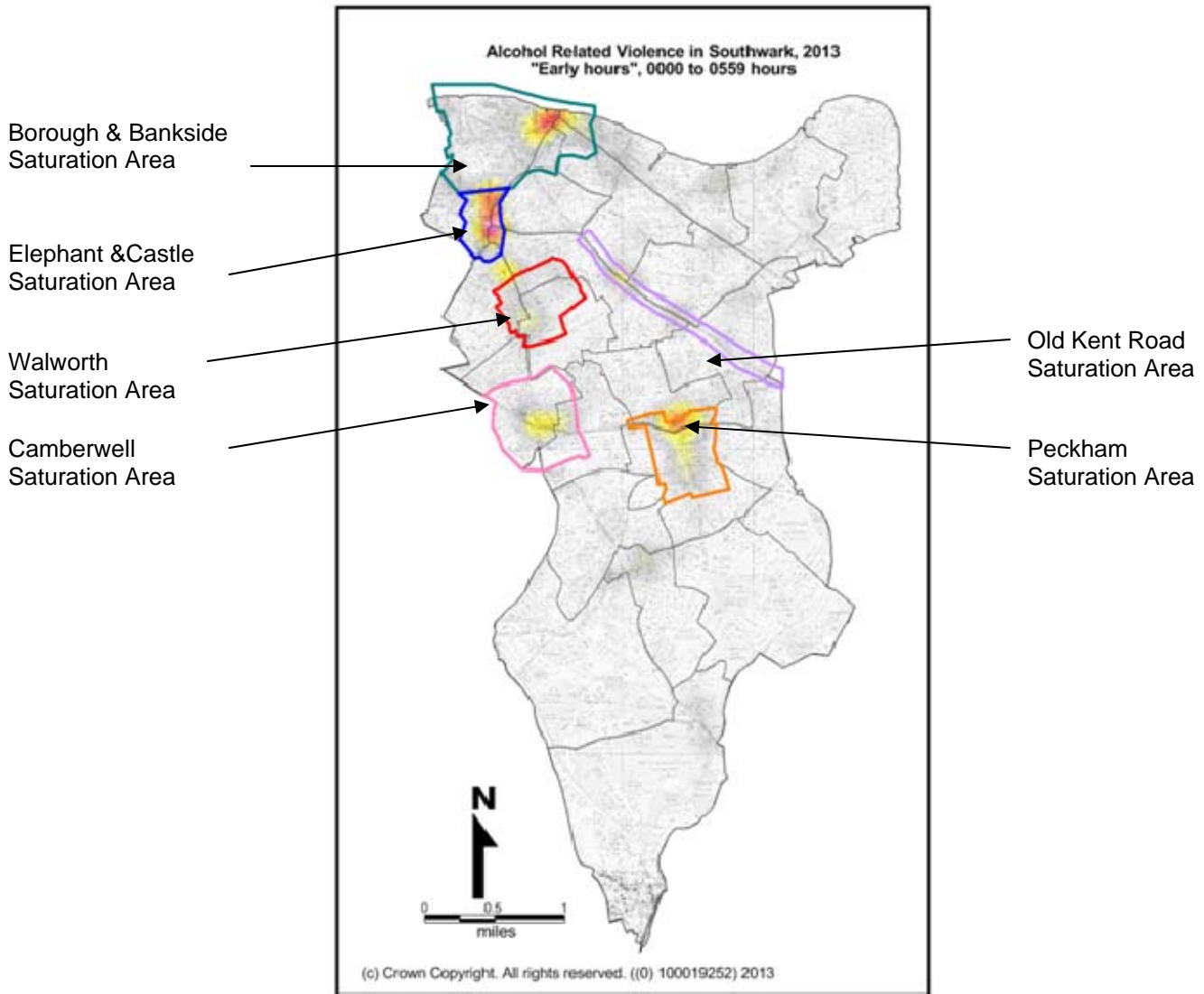
Table 8: Proportion of violence between 0600 and 1759 that is alcohol related

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
No of alcohol VAP incidents	411	474	511	670	480	486	420
All VAP	3205	3478	3232	3190	2341	2532	2277
% VAP alcohol related	13%	14%	16%	21%	21%	19%	18%

There was little significant change when considering the proportion of alcohol related violence in the daytime with a reduction seen of just 1%. In 2013, 18% of violent offences recorded in the 'daytime' were related to alcohol.

5.0 Alcohol related violence in Southwark from 0000 to 0559

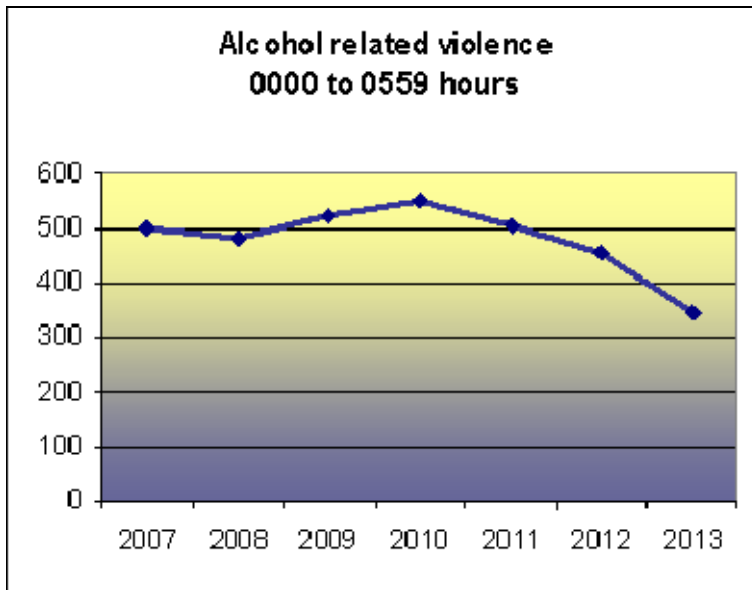
5.1 Mapping (with saturation areas)



Findings

- 60% of alcohol related violent crime occurs in the saturation areas, an increase of 2% from the last assessment.
- Limited hotspots in the Walworth, Camberwell and Old Kent Road saturation areas.
- The primary hotspot for alcohol related violence is within the Elephant and Castle boundary (in fact over 12% of this type of offending in this period takes place within this small area)
- Small hotspots noted around London Bridge/Borough Market (Borough and Bankside saturation area) and Peckham Space (Peckham saturation area).

5.2 Statistics



There has been a steep decline in the amount of alcohol related violence in the 0000 to 0559 period, following the trend of the previous two years.

Overall there was a decrease of 25% (110 offences) when comparing 2013 with 2012.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
No of alcohol related incidents	498	482	521	548	505	456	346
All VAP	1221	1133	1118	1010	917	886	755
% VAP alcohol related	41%	43%	47%	54%	55%	51%	46%

In the previous three years, over 50% of violence recorded in the 0000 to 0559 time period has been classified as alcohol related. However, the most recent period indicated a second successive reduction, with a current proportion of 46%.

6.0 Health

6.1 LAPE profiles

The North West Public Health Observatory has the national remit for alcohol, and has the responsibility of collating and publishing alcohol related health data for each Local Authority. The information below has been derived from the most recent Southwark profile, with rankings based upon the rate per 1,000 residents.

Alcohol specific mortality

Figures for both males and females are not significantly different from both national and regional averages. The LAPE have judged that this is not statistically significant. Southwark ranks 11th (of 33 boroughs) for males and 20th for females (1st is worst).

Alcohol specific hospital admissions

Southwark is significantly better than national averages for admissions in the under 18 age group. The rate for males however is significantly worse than the national averages (5th in London) yet for females is 7th, just above the national average.

Admission episodes for alcohol attributable conditions

Southwark is significantly worse than the national average for this indicator, ranking 7th.

Crime

Southwark is close to the national average when considering all types of alcohol related crime. Measures used are:

- Alcohol related recorded crimes (7th in London)
- Alcohol related violent crimes (7th in London)
- Alcohol related sexual crimes (4th in London).

6.1 Alcohol treatment in Southwark (tier 3 data) FY 2013/14

There are 577 clients in treatment FYTD where alcohol is the primary drug used. 68% of these (n=392) were clients who were new to treatment.

GP's are the most common referral pathway (28%), with the next highest level being referrals from self, family or friends (24%) and referrals from the criminal justice system (16%).

Clients

Two thirds of the clients were male, over half were aged between 40 and 54.

59% of clients are White British, with the next most common being 'White Irish' (10%) and 'White Other' (8%). Very few other ethnicities are going through the alcohol treatment system

Almost all clients had had at least one drink over the past 28 days, with over half (52%, n=299) stating that they have had a drink every day over the past 28 days, with most clients stating that they have drunk between 20-29 units per day.

Secondary and tertiary drug use

Over a third of clients use a secondary drug, mostly cannabis (11% of clients). 10% of clients also have a tertiary drug use, most commonly cannabis (3%), crack (2%) and cocaine (2%).

In total, 36% of clients have a dual diagnosis (both drugs and alcohol).

Lifestyle

- Low levels of clients presenting with a housing need (19%, n=68)
- Half of clients have children. 40% of those clients with children do not live with them.

7.0 Police disorder calls

7.1 Statistics

There was a significant decrease in 2011 when compared to 2010, which was thought most likely to be due to changes in the police recording system (both types of category and mapping accuracy).

Year	CAD calls	Difference	% change
2007	10782		
2008	11266	484	4.5 %
2009	10184	-1082	-9.6 %
2010	10782	598	5.9 %
2011	8244	-2538	-23.5 %
2012	7435	-809	-9.8 %
2013	6129	-1306	-17.6 %

Again, the way in which police define ASB has changed (October 2013), and this may be responsible in part for the large decrease.

Overall, there was a 17.6% reduction in CAD ASB in 2013.

The chart below refers solely to calls made in 2013. It must be remembered once more that some calls may have more than one classification, for example, a call to police may be classified as both street drinking and rowdy behaviour.

Type	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Rowdy behaviour	530	505	564	555	599	608	669	592	483	365	297	286
Licensing	4	5	4	4	2	1	7	4	5	3	5	3
Street drinking	0	2	2	2	2	5	3	8	4	1	2	0

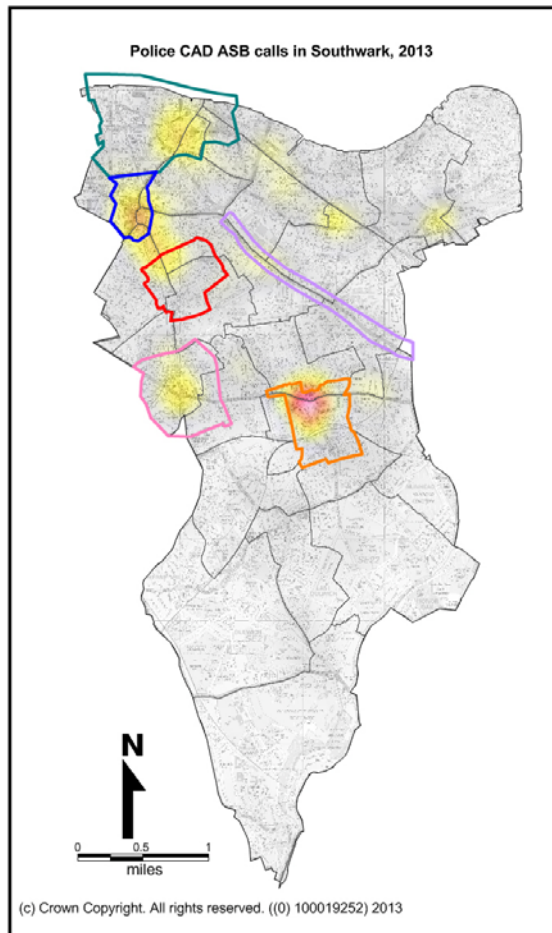
Months 1-3	Months 4-6	Months 7-9	Months 10-12
------------	------------	------------	--------------

The busiest months for ASB in the borough in 2013 were in the spring / summer, from May to July, which is perhaps to be expected, owing to the longer daylight hours and warmer weather.

CAD calls largely followed last years trends, with a steep decrease in recorded calls from the spring summer heights, with October through to December the lowest scoring months.

99% of this type of ASB is attributable to 'rowdy behaviour', though it cannot easily be assessed what proportion of these calls is alcohol related. As with previous years, it is the belief of this author that there is a significant need for the MPS to develop some sort of flagging system in which they can establish whether they believe a call may be alcohol or drug related. Calls to violence are not included here and some of these may be attributable to alcohol.

7.2 Location



The map to the left displays calls made to the police concerning rowdy behaviour and alcohol related issues. The three hotspots identified in the previous assessment remain, these being:

- ❖ Elephant and Castle
- ❖ Camberwell Green
- ❖ Peckham / Rye Lane

The Camberwell Green hotspot continues to diminish, as it had in the previous assessment, though again, those in Elephant and Castle and Peckham show little sign of abating.

The hotspot previously seen in the Walworth area has reduced, though again, for the second consecutive year, activity appears to be centred around the northern part of it, connecting it to the Elephant and Castle saturation area.

7.3 Saturation areas

Overall, 37% of CAD calls take place in one of the saturation areas, however, this slightly differs when considering the time periods. Between 1800 and 0559, 40% of all calls occur in one of the six saturation areas. This decreases to 34% in the daytime period (between 0600 and 1759). When considering the 0000 - 0559 period, this increases again, to 40%.

Table 12: Proportion of CAD calls made to each saturation area

Saturation Area	Overnight	% overnight	Day	% day	Early hours	% early hours
Borough & Bankside	249	10%	343	10%	119	11%
Camberwell	169	7%	226	6%	88	8%
Elephant & Castle	103	4%	131	4%	52	5%
Old Kent Road	95	4%	157	4%	65	6%
Peckham	256	10%	191	5%	60	5%
Walworth	154	6%	176	5%	58	5%
No saturation area	1519	60%	2360	66%	669	60%
Total	2545	100%	3584	100%	1111	100%

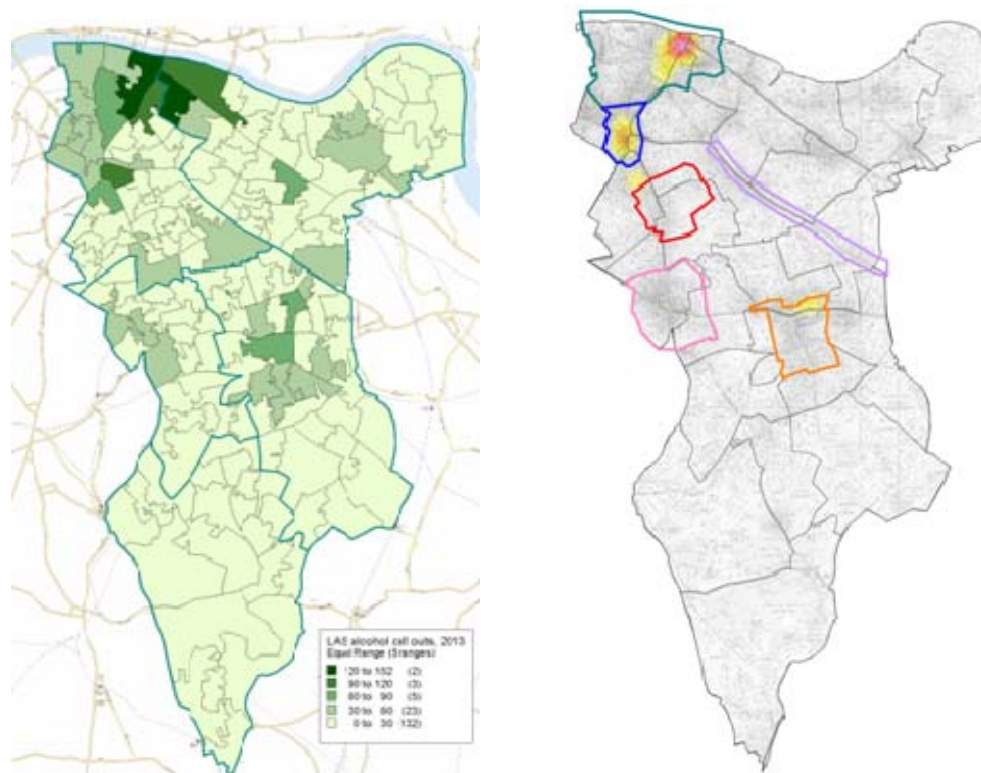
Table 13: Proportion of CAD calls made to a saturation area per year

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Proportion in saturation area	41%	42%	41%	41%	39%	37%	37%

8.0 Ambulance data (alcohol related calls)

8.1 Location

Between 2007 and 2012, 41% to 45% of alcohol related calls to the London Ambulance Service occurred within one of the saturation areas. Examination of 2013 data reveals that levels have remained at the higher level (46%).



The areas with the highest proportion of call outs are in the north of the borough, with a small hotspot in Peckham (diminished from last year's assessment). The decline in calls to Camberwell evidenced in the previous assessment has continued, with no hotspot evident in this area. Similarly to the crime data, the only area experiencing offences outside the saturation areas was in Walworth, to the north of the boundary.

48% of all alcohol related LAS calls between 1800 and 0559 took place in saturation areas with Borough and Bankside the location of most of them (almost a quarter of all alcohol related ambulance calls in this time period occur here). In no saturation area are there more calls in the daytime period (0559 to 1759) than in the evening, however in Peckham, Old Kent Road and Walworth there is little significant change, implying that alcohol is an issue in these areas throughout both the day and the evening.

Overall, for the past six years, between 41% and 48% of alcohol related LAS calls occur within one of the saturation areas. There was a significant reduction in this number between 2011 and 2012, and the proportion has risen by 1% since last years total.

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Proportion in saturation area	41%	44%	46%	47%	47%	45%	46%

The table below ranks each ward based upon the change in the proportion that that ward contained of the whole borough's alcohol related LAS calls.

Table 15: Proportional change of alcohol related LAS calls per ward						
Ward	2012	% 2012	2013	% 2013	% change	Proportion Change
Newington	144	4%	212	6%	47%	1.6
Cathedrals	497	15%	580	17%	17%	1.1
College	49	2%	84	2%	71%	0.9
Grange	250	8%	300	9%	20%	0.8
South Camberwell	61	2%	79	2%	30%	0.3
Riverside	184	6%	212	6%	15%	0.3
Peckham	148	5%	170	5%	15%	0.2
South Bermondsey	136	4%	153	4%	13%	0.2
Faraday	91	3%	101	3%	11%	0.1
Camberwell Green	201	6%	218	6%	9%	0.0
Surrey Docks	78	2%	81	2%	4%	-0.1
Nunhead	108	3%	107	3%	-1%	-0.3
East Walworth	210	7%	219	6%	4%	-0.3
Livesey	125	4%	124	4%	-1%	-0.4
Village	60	2%	53	2%	-12%	-0.4
Brunswick Park	99	3%	94	3%	-5%	-0.4
East Dulwich	83	3%	71	2%	-15%	-0.6
Peckham Rye	63	2%	43	1%	-32%	-0.7
The Lane	244	8%	236	7%	-3%	-0.8
Rotherhithe	148	5%	132	4%	-11%	-0.8
Chaucer	258	8%	243	7%	-6%	-1.1

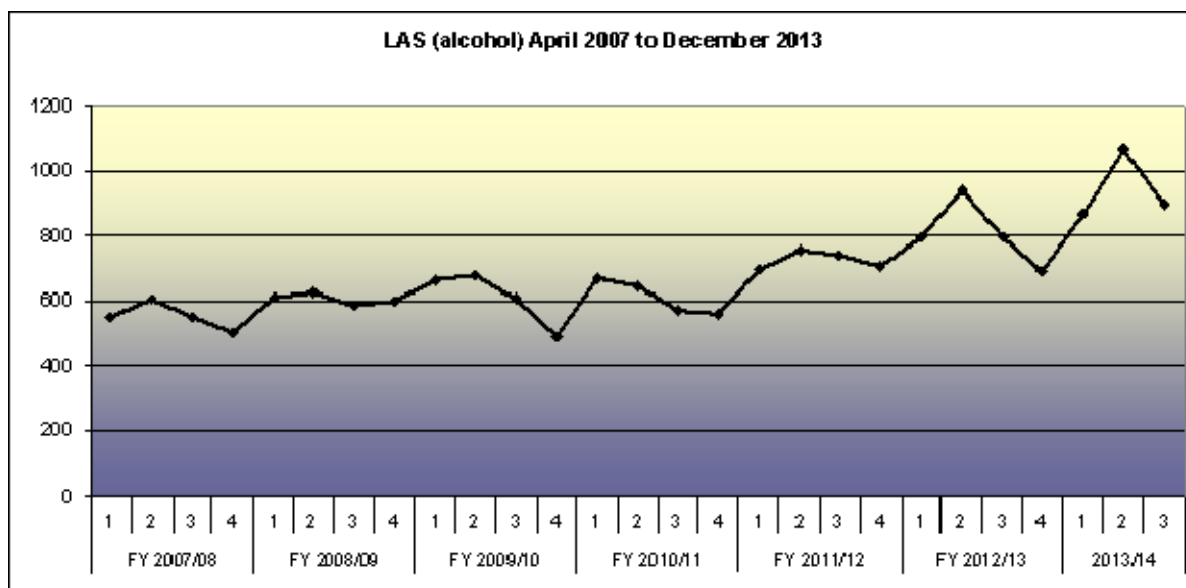
In terms of number, Cathedrals is unsurprisingly the highest scoring ward, it represented 15% of all calls last year, increasing to 17% (83 calls) in 2013. However, when ranked by proportion change, Cathedrals ranks second behind Newington, which increased by over 47%, from 144 calls to 212. Proportionally, Newington increased by 1.6%,

In the previous assessment, all but four wards showed increases when compared to 2011 totals. However, though there was an overall 9% increase in the amount of alcohol related ambulance calls this was not represented across all, or even most wards, with eleven wards reporting a decrease in numbers, and Camberwell Green reporting no change at all.

Wards that experienced increases are generally located in the north of the borough, in and around Cathedrals, as well as the Bermondsey area. However, notable exceptions were College; South Camberwell and Peckham. College increased by 71% (35 calls), South Camberwell by 30% (18 calls) and Peckham by 15% (22 calls).

Table 16: Number of alcohol related LAS calls per saturation area						
Saturation Area	Overnight	% overnight	Day	% day	Early hours	% early hours
Borough & Bankside	506	23%	195	15%	205	22%
Camberwell	120	6%	93	7%	52	6%
Elephant & Castle	153	7%	80	6%	89	10%
Old Kent Road	78	4%	50	4%	40	4%
Peckham	131	6%	105	8%	67	7%
Walworth	60	3%	46	4%	27	2%
No saturation area	1141	52%	754	57%	472	50%
Total	2189	100%	1323	100%	952	100%

8.2 Statistics



- 11% increase in alcohol related ambulance calls when comparing FY 2012/13 with the previous year. This represents 326 more calls than in FY 2011/12.
- FYTD, there has been a 10% increase in alcohol related ambulance calls (Apr-Dec 2013 compared to the same period in 2012), equating to 291 more call outs.
- **When examining calendar years, there was a 10% increase in alcohol related calls between 2012 and 2013 (275 more calls).**

When comparing Southwark to the rest of London, Southwark lies fourth in the borough rankings, its position since 2007. Boroughs ahead of Southwark are Westminster, Lambeth and Camden.

The table below shows the percentage change experienced by both Southwark and London as a whole. Since 2010, the rate of alcohol related ambulance calls has increased at a faster rate in Southwark than in London generally. However, in 2013 the opposite was true, with the same increase experienced by both.

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Southwark	3,512	3,237	2,749	2,370	2,550	2,322	2,187
% change from previous year	9%	18%	16%	-7%	10%	6%	
London	71,458	65,272	56,001	54,546	52,499	51,371	49,708
% change from previous year	9%	17%	3%	4%	2%	3%	

Temporal analysis

The London Ambulance Service are called to alcohol related incidents mostly between May and October (peaking between June and August), with less busy periods in the winter.

The March peak experienced last year has disappeared once more, and the pattern is far closer to typical Southwark averages. 2012 was an active year for the borough, as London hosted the Olympics and the Queens Jubilee, which may be part of the reason for the temporal shift.

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2007	161	145	175	159	194	195	217	201	188	192	171	189
2008	156	155	189	158	261	191	204	210	211	207	201	179
2009	220	184	197	194	204	267	229	260	190	207	185	213
2010	159	142	189	194	242	232	260	209	174	206	174	189
2011	200	180	179	240	219	238	231	255	267	267	242	231
2012	215	184	306	222	295	279	278	342	320	282	256	258
2013	228	216	245	243	304	316	375	370	322	329	266	298

Legend (in order of ranking)			
Months 1-3	Months 4-6	Months 7-9	Months 10-12

Timings

Time range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Total
0000 – 0100	24	22	23	30	28	52	42	221
0100 – 0200	17	16	14	20	34	50	59	210
0200 – 0300	19	13	17	17	17	47	31	161
0300 – 0400	17	14	8	15	21	46	38	159
0400 – 0500	7	14	12	13	14	20	40	120
0500 – 0600	12	9	9	3	6	19	23	81
0600 – 0700	7	7	6	16	1	21	17	75
0700 – 0800	12	4	6	3	8	11	19	63
0800 – 0900	10	10	12	10	8	14	20	84
0900 – 1000	5	4	5	10	5	19	17	65
1000 – 1100	12	8	13	12	18	15	9	87
1100 – 1200	13	12	10	23	22	13	7	100
1200 – 1300	16	20	20	15	23	11	9	114
1300 – 1400	17	20	8	18	16	11	16	106
1400 – 1500	19	20	19	21	27	22	19	147
1500 – 1600	23	27	18	16	21	20	22	147
1600 – 1700	21	24	28	33	17	24	24	171
1700 – 1800	23	26	14	27	20	30	24	164
1800 – 1900	24	21	20	23	27	25	19	159
1900 – 2000	19	25	20	37	34	34	24	193
2000 – 2100	25	18	32	26	29	30	35	195
2100 – 2200	22	24	18	31	51	41	26	213
2200 – 2300	27	24	33	42	46	41	18	231
2300 – 0000	27	28	27	34	52	51	27	246
Total	418	410	392	495	545	667	585	3512

Legend (no. of calls)					
0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59

Peak times are overnight Friday to Saturday and Saturday to Sunday, correlating with police data.

The overall peak time is between 2300 and 0000, with 7% of all calls made within this time period. 32% of all calls (1121) occur between 2100 and 0200.

The peak day is Saturday, by some margin, though higher levels are also recorded on Sunday and Friday.

10% of all calls are made between 2100 on Friday and 0400 on Saturday.

10% of all calls are made between 2100 on Saturday and 0500 on Sunday.

In terms of the hours monitored by the licensing team:

- 62 % (n=2189) between 1800 and 0559
- 38 % (n=1323) between 0600 and 1800
- 27% (n=952) between 0000 and 0559

Patients

Age Range	Female	% female	Male	% Male	Total
Under 10	4	50.0	4	50.0	8
10-14	6	60.0	4	40.0	10
15-19	79	54.9	65	45.1	144
20-24	141	47.3	157	52.7	298
25-29	120	30.6	272	69.4	392
30-34	105	27.3	279	72.7	384
35-39	94	23.4	308	76.6	402
40-44	93	21.6	338	78.4	431
45-49	63	17.1	305	82.9	368
50-54	50	17.7	233	82.3	283
55-59	37	20.6	143	79.4	180
60-64	39	31.0	87	69.0	126
65+	75	26.2	211	73.8	286
Total	906	27.4	2406	72.6	3312

Legend (proportion of calls)				
0-19.9%	20-39.9%	40-59.9%	60-79.9%	80-99.9%

NB - There were 57 patients for whom the LAS did not record (or estimate) age or gender, representing 1.6% of the total.

Treatment

Where patients are taken to hospital, 50% are taken to St Thomas's, and 41% to Kings College (the closest hospitals to Southwark). The remainder were taken to various other units, mostly in south east London.

In 2013, just under three quarters of patients attended to re alcohol related issues are male, with 27% female.

The peak age range is 40-44, followed by 35 to 39, 25 to 29 and 30 to 34. The peak age ranges are older than the previous report, though this report is far more in line with previous assessments, which is likely related to the significant events of 2012 already alluded to (most notably the Olympics and the Queen's jubilee).

Domestic abuse victims have not been removed from this search, which may skew the figures. It is not possible for domestic abuse victims to be removed from the dataset

Safer Southwark Partnership

Alcohol Related Violence Identified Saturation Areas 2013

Southwark Council, the police and partners in the community are working hard to keep you safe.

Kelly Wilson,
Community Safety Analyst
Divisional Business Team
11 June 2014

Contents

1. 0 Introduction

1.1	Objectives	page 3
1.2	Key findings	page 3
1.3	Methodology	page 6

2. 0 Borough and Bankside

2.1	Contextual information	page 7
2.2	Alcohol related ambulance (LAS) calls	page 10
2.3	Police disorder calls	page 11
2.4	Alcohol related violence between 1800 and 0559	page 12
2.5	Alcohol related violence between 0600 and 1759	page 14
2.6	Alcohol related violence between 0000 and 0600	page 16

3. 0 Camberwell

3.1	Contextual information	page 17
3.2	Alcohol related ambulance (LAS)calls	page 19
3.3	Police disorder calls	page 20
3.4	Alcohol related violence between 1800 and 0559	page 21
3.5	Alcohol related violence between 0600 and 1759	page 23
3.6	Alcohol related violence between 0000 and 0600	page 25

4.0 Peckham

4.1	Contextual information	page 27
4.2	Alcohol related ambulance (LAS) calls	page 29
4.3	Police disorder calls	page 30
4.4	Alcohol related violence between 1800 and 0559	page 31
4.5	Alcohol related violence between 0600 and 1759	page 33
4.6	Alcohol related violence between 0000 and 0600	page 35

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Objectives

The objective of this analysis is to provide an update of alcohol related violence within the Borough and Bankside, Camberwell and Peckham saturation areas, as requested by the licensing team.

1.2 Key findings

Table 1: Key findings and recommendations, Borough and Bankside	
Various	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Estimated cost of crime was £1,214,922, an increase of £93,000 from 2012 estimates ➤ 248 licensed premises in this saturation area
Ambulance calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 20% of borough calls in 2013 were located here, an increase of 4% on 2012. ➤ 30% increase in calls from 2012 to 2013 (160 calls) ➤ Peak times are: 2100 to 0400 Friday/Saturday, and 2100 to 0600 Saturday/Sunday
Police ASB calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 9.8% of all daytime ASB calls take place here, which slightly decreases to 9.6% in the evening and increases to 10.7% in the 0000 to 0559 period ➤ 6% decrease in ASB CAD calls from 2012 to 2013 ➤ ASB calls increase from 1000, peaking between 1600 and 1900
Offending	<p>1800 to 0559</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Alcohol related violence increased by 8% between 2012 and 2013 ➤ 53% of violence is considered to be alcohol related ➤ Notable increase in serious wounding (from 15 offences to 26) ➤ Peak times are unsurprisingly Friday/Saturday night between 2200 and 0500 <p>0600 to 1759</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Levels of alcohol related violence decreased by 8% between 2012 and 2013 (13 offences) ➤ 22% of violence is considered to be alcohol related, a reduction of 4% on 2012 figures ➤ All crime types reduced ➤ No clear peak time profile, though there was a general propensity for offending at the weekend. <p>0000 to 0600</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No significant change in the amount of alcohol related violence between 2012 and 2013. ➤ 59% of violence is considered to be alcohol related (down from 61% in 2012) ➤ Most crime types reduced, with the exception of serious wounding (from 9 to 13) and other violence (from 1 to 5). ➤ Peak times are almost exclusively on Saturday (0000 to 0500) and Sunday (0000 to 0600).
Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ This area should continue to be monitored, as part of the alcohol saturation policy

Table 2: Key findings and recommendations, Camberwell	
Various	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 64 licensed premises in this saturation area as at January 2014 ➤ Estimated cost of crime in this area was £819,928, a decrease of £139,000 from 2012 estimates
Ambulance calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ LAS hotspots are typically located in the green itself, and along the roads leading to it. ➤ Just over 6% of all LAS calls in Southwark were made to Camberwell, the same proportion as in 2012. ➤ Increase of 12% (22 calls) between 2012 and 2013. ➤ The peak days are from Friday to Monday, with two principal time periods, 2300 to 0300 and 1400 to 1700.
Police ASB calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 6.6% of daytime calls are located in the Camberwell saturation area, compared to 6.3% in the evening, and 7.9% between 0000 and 0600 ➤ Decrease of 25% from 2012 to 2013 ➤ There has been a shift towards offending at the weekends, with the most prevalent days being Saturday (77) and Friday (66).
Offending	<p>1800 to 0559</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ There has been no change in the level of offending, with 53 offences reported in both 2012 and 2013 ➤ 42% of violent crime is considered to be alcohol related ➤ Little change regarding most crime types, though harassment increased from 6 offences to 14. <p>0600 to 1759</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Alcohol related violence decreased by 2% (3 offences) from 2012 to 2013 ➤ 22% of violence is considered to be alcohol related, with notable increases in lower level violence (both common assault and harassment). ➤ Peak days are Mondays (1200 to 1400) and Wednesdays (1400 to 1500). <p>0000 to 0559</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No change in the level of offending in this time period ➤ 45% of violence considered to be alcohol related (down from 54% in 2012) ➤ Most crime types stayed the same or decreased, with the only increase seen in harassment (from 1 to 4 offences).
Recommendation	This area should continue to be monitored, as part of the alcohol saturation policy

Table 3: Key findings and recommendations, Peckham	
Various	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 60 licensed premises in the Peckham saturation area (as at January 2014) ➤ Estimated cost of crime in this area was £980,879, an increase of £19,000 on 2012 estimates
Ambulance calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 7% of all alcohol related ambulance calls took place in Peckham ➤ Calls increase from 1400 onwards, and are at their highest between 2000 and 0400.
Police ASB calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 10% of all daytime calls take place within the Peckham saturation area, which decreased to 5% in the evening period (and remains at 5% for the 0000 to 0559 period). ➤ 18% reduction in ASB calls from 2012 to 2013 ➤ Calls increase from 1300, peaking between 1500 and 1600, before slowly decreasing
Offending	<p>1800 to 0559</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Decrease of 11% between 2012 and 2013 (8 offences) ➤ 41% of violence is considered to be alcohol related ➤ Despite large reductions in assault with injury, increases were seen in serious wounding (13 to 19) and common assault ((11 to 17). <p>0600 to 1759</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 20% reduction in offending between 2012 and 2013 ➤ 19% of violence is considered to be alcohol related in this time period ➤ All types of crime decreased, except serious wounding, which slightly increased, from 6 offences to 8. <p>0000 to 0559</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increase of 21% (9 offences), following the decrease seen in 2012. ➤ 60% of violence in this period is considered to be alcohol related ➤ Despite decreases in some categories, large increases were seen in both serious wounding (from 8 to 13 offences) and common assault (2 to 14 offences)
Recommendation	This area should continue to be monitored, as part of the alcohol saturation policy

1.3 Methodology

Data was taken from the MPS crime reporting system (CRIS). A query was written which searched for all violent crime. All domestic violence flagged violent crimes were removed, in order to give a more accurate picture of violent crime. However this is dependant on domestic violence incidents being flagged accurately.

It is difficult to ascertain exactly how significant a part alcohol consumption and over-consumption plays in the occurrence of crime. It is often flagged or noted within crime reports that either victims or suspects had been drinking. The three feature codes on crime reports relating to alcohol are:

MF-Suspect/accused had been drinking before the offence.

GA-Alcohol consumes at scene by suspect/accused

MV-Victim had been drinking prior to the offence.

However this information may be recorded in a variety of ways or places within the report. Therefore another method for measuring alcohol-related violent crime is based on a free-text search for '%alcohol%' and '%drunk%' within the crime report text. Clearly this is an imprecise measure and will exclude, for instance, '*suspect was intoxicated*' while including '*suspect did not smell of alcohol*' – it is also heavily reliant on reporting standards and practices. The data in this report is based on the use of both of the above methods and is based on crime reports from 1st January 2007 to 31st December 2013.

Police DARIS (commonly known as CAD) data has been used for the same period, which is accurately mapped to XY co-ordinates, thus previous difficulties concerning the accuracy of locations have largely been overcome. As before, there continue to be issues following on from the change in CAD codes. The following type codes have been used:

202 – Rowdy/inconsiderate behaviour (also 26)

301 – Licensing (was 27)

209 – Street drinking (was 34)

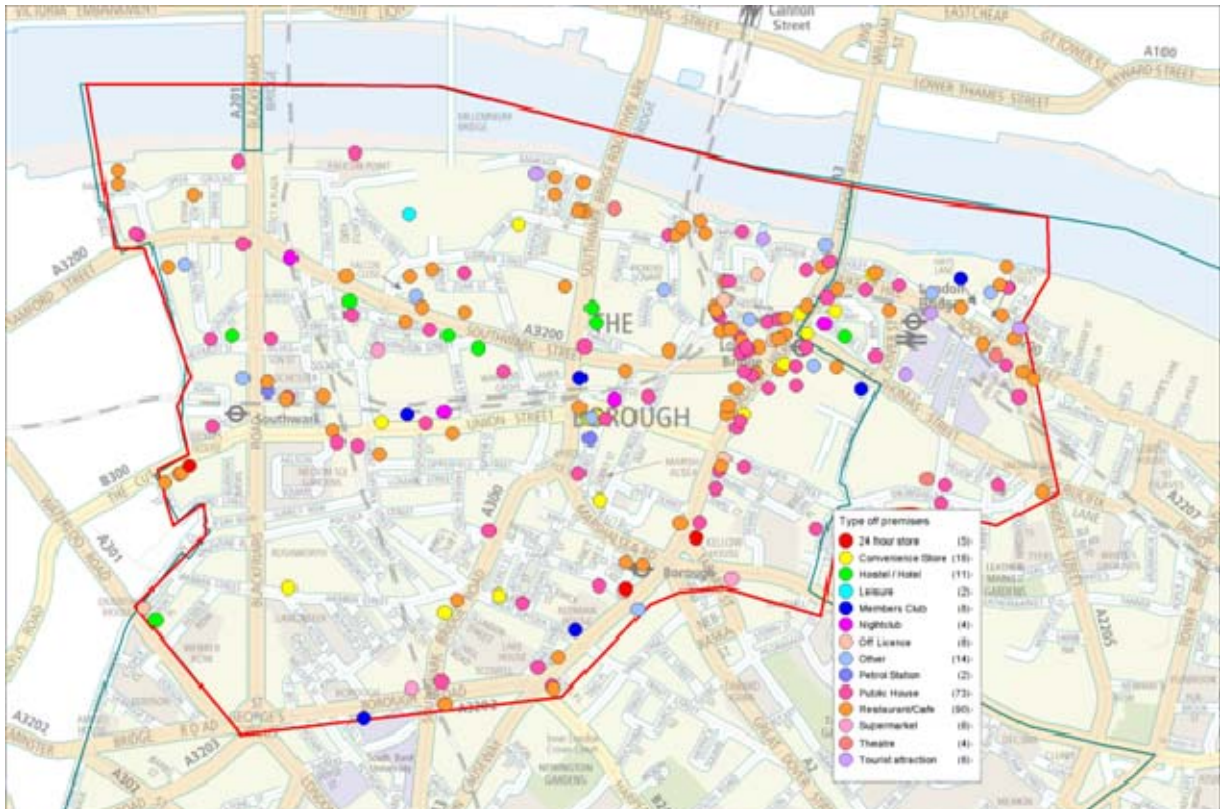
Alcohol related incidents reported to the London Ambulance Service (LAS) have been extracted from the LASS website. It is now possible to map these using XY co-ordinates, and thus the LAS data is now extremely accurate. This is particularly important for areas such as the Old Kent Road, which do not conform to LSOA boundaries, which previously was the only method of mapping the data.

Finally, all maps have been reproduced from the Map Info Professional system. © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. ((0) 100019252) 2014

2.0 Borough and Bankside

2.1 Contextual Information

2.1.1 Licensed premises in Borough and Bankside



The Borough and Bankside saturation area is the largest of the seven areas/proposed areas and as such it is to be expected that it will contain a large number of licensed premises. As the map above shows, this appears to be somewhat disproportionate, with 249 licensed premises within its boundary. Most of these are either café/restaurants or public houses.

Bankside itself has experienced much regeneration in recent decades (indeed continues to do so), is the borough's central business district (CBD) and has become a significant tourist destination. The area is also part of a Business Improvement District, known as 'Better Bankside'

Attractions within the area, such as Borough Market, the London Dungeon, Golden Hind and Tate Modern mean that this area is now thriving with tourists, many of whom also use the restaurants, cafés and public houses etc within it. With easy access to the city centre, the footfall in this area is extremely high as people socialise in the area after work before making their way home. The area is well served by bus (there is a bus depot located at London Bridge BR Station) but the stations within the area are London Bridge, Borough and Southwark.

In January 2013 there were 249 premises licensed to serve alcohol in Borough and Bankside. By January 2014, this figure had decreased to 248.

Table 4: Opening times of licensed premises in Borough and Bankside							
Time Range	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
0000 - 0100	105	118	118	119	126	129	129
0100 - 0200	69	78	78	79	89	99	98
0200 - 0300	43	45	45	47	50	52	53
0300 - 0400	37	38	38	39	40	42	42
0400 - 0500	36	36	36	37	37	37	36
0500 - 0600	35	35	35	36	36	36	35
0600 - 0700	43	43	43	44	44	43	42
0700 - 0800	74	74	74	74	74	73	64
0800 - 0900	121	121	121	121	121	120	95
0900 - 1000	137	137	137	137	138	138	114
1000 - 1100	197	196	197	197	197	197	154
1100 - 1200	231	230	231	231	231	230	179
1200 - 1300	238	237	238	238	238	237	231
1300 - 1400	238	237	238	238	238	237	232
1400 - 1500	238	238	239	239	239	238	233
1500 - 1600	238	238	239	239	239	238	233
1600 - 1700	238	238	239	239	239	237	233
1700 - 1800	238	238	239	239	239	236	233
1800 - 1900	239	238	239	239	239	236	232
1900 - 2000	240	241	242	242	242	238	233
2000 - 2100	237	238	239	239	239	235	231
2100 - 2200	236	237	238	238	238	234	227
2200 - 2300	229	230	231	232	232	228	220
2300 - 0000	179	179	179	180	181	179	164

Of the 248 licensed premises in the Borough and Bankside saturation area in 2012, 5 did not have their opening times recorded on the licensing register.

As with other saturation areas, the amount of licensed premises increases from 1100, and by 1200 virtually all are open.

Though the number of licensed premises is much higher in Borough and Bankside than in other areas, they share similar characteristics, with a steep 'dropping off' of open premises from 0100 onwards. It is noticeable however, that the premises here open in the early hours do so most of the week, the increase seen on Saturday and Sunday mornings is not as evident here.

2.1.2 The cost of alcohol related violent crime in Borough and Bankside

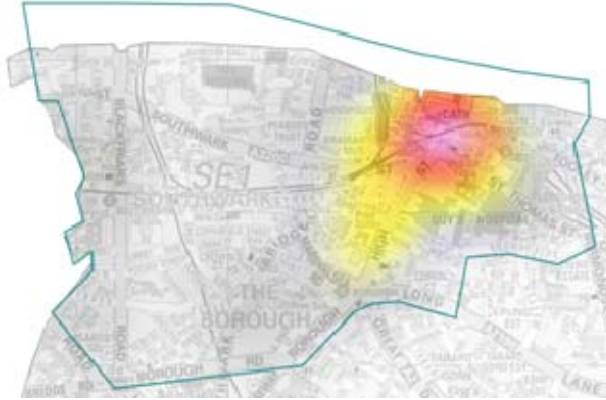
The Home Office has published estimates of the economic and social costs of crime since 2000, with the most recent update being given in 2010/11.

Not every crime type has been calculated by the Home Office, so this will not be an exact study. Crime types pertinent to this report are serious wounding, common assault and assault with injury.

Using the Home Office calculations, it is estimated that in 2012, alcohol related violent crime in the Borough and Bankside saturation area cost **£1,214,922**, an increase of **£93,243** from 2012 estimates.

2.2 Alcohol related ambulance calls

2.2.1 Locations

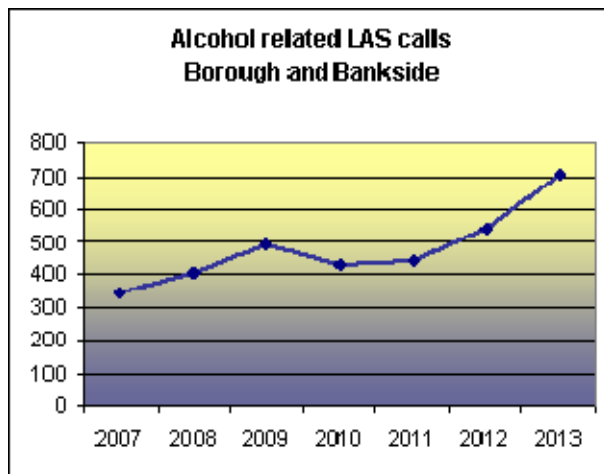


This saturation area comprises the top ranking areas for alcohol related ambulance call outs in Southwark.

The main hotspot is around London Bridge/Borough Market, and the northern part of Borough High Street.

The amount of call outs is perhaps unsurprising, given the fact that the area is the borough's principal CBD, with most of the bars and licensed premises within it. It also contains Guys Hospital.

2.2.2 Statistics



20% of calls in 2013 occurred here, an increase of 4% on 2012 figures.

Levels of alcohol related ambulance call outs in Borough and Bankside steeply rose between 2007 and 2009, since which time they have gradually decreased / remained at a similar level.

Levels have increased in the last three years; however, the 2013 increase is the most notable (30%, **an increase of 160 calls**).

2.2.3 Timings

- Peak times for calls are between 2100 and 0400 Fri / Sat, (87 calls: 12% of the total) and between 2100 and 0600 Sat/Sun (79 calls: 11% of the total).
- General peak times are from 1600 onwards, peaking between 0000 and 0100 hours.

2.2.4 Patients

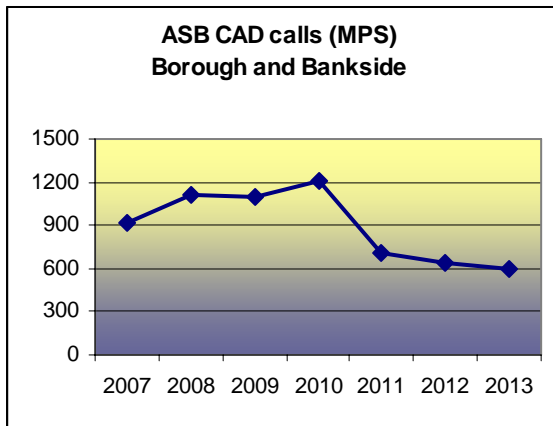
- Just under a quarter of patients were female (n=161), with their peak age being 20 to 29.
- The peak age for males was older, between 35 and 49.

2.3 Police disorder calls

2.3.1 CAD statistics

9.8% of daytime calls are located within this saturation area, which slightly decreases to 9.6% in the evening. This is the first year in which the proportion of police ASB calls in the area was greater in the daytime period than the evening. When considering just the 0000 to 0559 period, 10.7% of all calls within the borough are located in this saturation area.

ASB code	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Rowdy behaviour	719	881	849	1040	689	615	563
Licensing	27	24	22	31	8	11	21
Street drinking	177	212	220	134	11	8	9
Total	895	1084	1053	1176	704	633	593



Between 2007 and 2010 levels of CAD calls were maintaining a similar rate or increasing. However, since that time (when the MPS changed their classification types) levels have significantly decreased, and in 2013 were maintaining a similar level.

Overall there was a 6% decrease in the amount of calls to this area, equating to 41 calls. The decrease is entirely within the rowdy behaviour category, as increases were seen in both the licensing and street drinking fields.

2.3.2 Location

In the daytime, disorder generally takes place in the street, such as Borough High Street, Blackfriars Road and Southwark Bridge Road. Areas of note remain to be hostels, parks and spaces and transport links. As the period draws on, there is an increase in calls to/from licensed premises and food eateries, such as chicken shops and kebab shops as well as cafés and restaurants. Bookmakers no longer represent a significant amount of calls in this area.

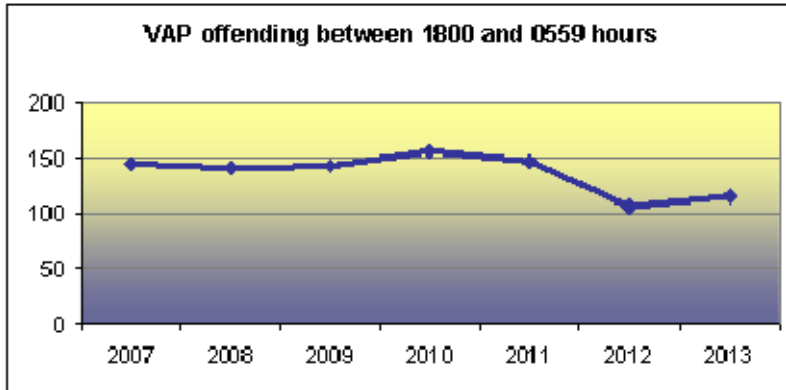
Though there remain to be a number of calls to hostels and the streets generally, almost all calls to this area are connected to licensed premises, most notably the public houses and nightclubs in the north of the area, and convenience stores.

2.3.3 Timings

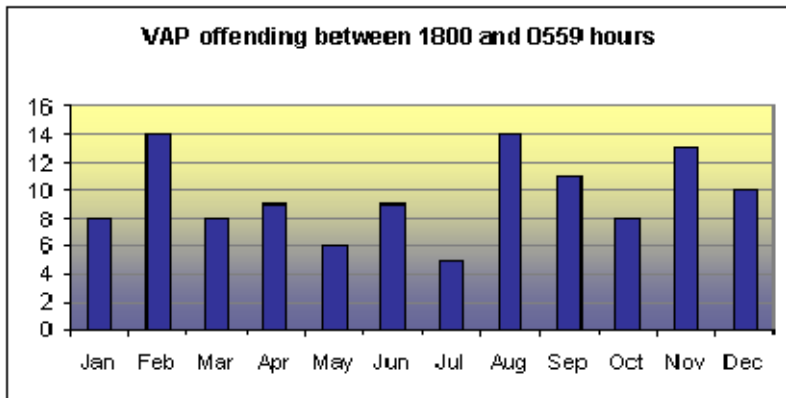
- ASB calls increase from 1000 and increase until the peak, between 1600 and 1900, from which time there is a gradual decrease
- 57.9% of calls take place in the evening period, between 1800 and 0559, and 42.1% in the daytime period, between 0600 and 1759.
- 20.1% (119 calls) were made between 0000 and 0559
- Sunday is the peak day for ASB calls (110), with calls recorded both in the early hours of the morning and also the late evening. Over 50% of calls are received on a Friday, Saturday or Sunday.

2.4 Alcohol related violence between 1800 and 0559

2.4.1 Offending



Prior to 2012, levels of alcohol related violence were consistently between 130 and 145 per year; with some fluctuation. This decreased by 27% in 2012, but 2013 has shown an 8% increase.



The peak months for alcohol related violence were February and August. Generally, the level of offending appears to pick up in the latter months.

As evidenced by the chart below, February, August and November were the 'busiest' in terms of alcohol related violent crime in this area, and all have been peak months in recent assessments. Last years assessment saw a temporal change, likely owing to the Olympics and Jubilee arrangements, and it seems that crime levels in 2013 have regressed to similar patterns as 2011.

Table 6: Alcohol related violence from 2007 to 2013 (1800 to 0559)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2013	8	14	8	9	6	9	5	14	11	8	13	10
2012	7	5	11	11	14	11	6	13	5	12	5	6
2011	19	10	6	7	19	9	10	7	13	14	16	17
2010	7	11	3	15	18	19	10	12	12	24	14	11
2009	15	12	6	6	13	14	11	16	7	11	12	20
2008	11	16	13	8	7	14	12	9	12	15	10	14
2007	12	7	16	11	16	10	6	14	12	10	16	15
Total	79	75	63	67	93	86	60	85	72	94	86	93

Ranges

1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25
-----	------	-------	-------	-------

Proportionality

In 2013 53% of violent offending in Borough and Bankside was alcohol related, with no significant change on 2012 figures. It seems then, that the high of 62% in 2011 was an aberration, as alluded to in the previous assessment, and that 2012 and 2013 levels have regressed to their natural state.

Table 7: Proportion of all violence in Borough and Bankside that is alcohol related

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
No alcohol	145	141	143	156	147	106	115
All VAP	300	303	296	296	239	204	219
% VAP alcohol related	48%	47%	48%	53%	62%	52%	53%

Types of offending

The increase in offending in this period is mostly attributable to serious wounding, which increased from 15 offences to 26. Harassment also increased by 11 offences. Reductions were seen however in assault with injury and common assault.

Table 8: Types of alcohol related violence experienced in Borough and Bankside

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Assault with Injury	48	42	58	60	70	50	42
Common Assault	16	16	32	42	34	29	20
Harassment	60	61	31	19	20	7	18
Murder				1		1	1
Offensive weapon	5	1	3	5	5	2	1
Other Violence	8	4	4	2	1	2	7
Serious Wounding	8	17	15	27	17	15	26
Grand total	145	141	143	156	147	106	115

2.4.2 Timings

Alcohol related violence in this saturation area predominantly takes place on a Friday night to Saturday morning, or Saturday night to Sunday morning, most notably between 2200 to 0500 on the former, and 2300 to 0600 on the latter. Two thirds of alcohol related violent incidents take place on a Friday, Saturday or Sunday.

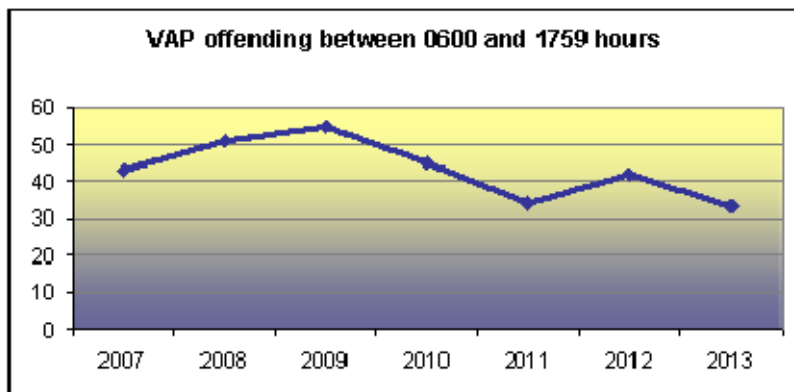
Table 9: Time periods of alcohol related violence in Borough & Bankside

Time Range	Mon/ Tue	Tue/ Wed	Wed/ Thu	Thu/ Fri	Fri/ Sat	Sat/ Sun	Sun/ Mon	Grand Total
1800 – 1900					1	1		2
1900 – 2000						5	2	7
2000 – 2100		1	2		1	1		5
2100 – 2200	1		1		3	4	4	13
2200 – 2300			2	3	5	3	1	14
2300 – 0000	1	1	2	1	5	5	1	16
0000 – 0100			1		6	6	1	14
0100 – 0200	2			1	4	4	1	12
0200 – 0300				4	3	4	1	12
0300 – 0400				1	3	3	1	8
0400 – 0500				1	4	4		9
0500 – 0600						3		3
Grand total	4	2	8	11	35	43	12	115

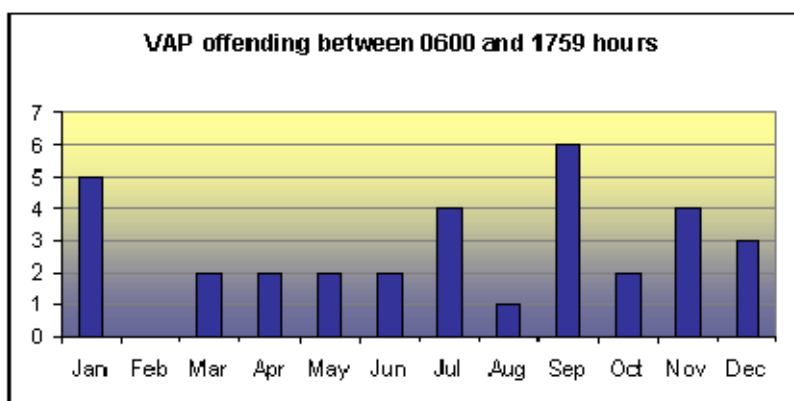
Legend (no. VAP incidents)					
1	2	3	4	5	6

2.5 Alcohol related violence between 0600 and 1759

2.5.1 Offending



Levels of alcohol related violence in the daytime have been declining since 2009, with an increase shown in 2012. There was an 8% decrease from 2012 to 2013, equating to 13 offences.



September is by far the busiest month in the daytime in the Borough and Bankside saturation area, with January a close second (each have 5 or 6 offences). All other months had between 1 and 4, with the exception of February, when no reports were made

The chart below displays the amount of alcohol related violent crime per month in this time period for all years within the study.

In 2012, February ranked highest of all months in terms of volume of offences, however, in 2013, there were no offences in this month.

Generally, the second half of the year is 'busier' than the first, and 2013 was no exception, with September, November and December scoring highly. For the second year running, January had a proportionally high number of offences.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2013	5		2	2	2	2	4	1	6	2	4	3
2012	5	7	2	2	3	2	4	2	4	1	6	4
2011	1	2	5	1	1	5	2	2	2	3	4	6
2010	1	3	4	1	9	7	4	4	3	3	6	
2009		6	5	7	4	5	5	3	6	6	5	3
2008	4	4	2	3	2	4	4	8	7	6	6	1
2007	2	2	3	2	5	7	5	7	2	2	3	3
Total	18	24	23	18	26	32	28	27	30	23	34	20

Ranges				
1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-10

Proportionality

The proportion of violence that is alcohol related has been slowly increasing over recent years, peaking at 26% in 2012. 2013 saw a slight reduction in the amount of violence that was alcohol related (22%)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
No alcohol	43	51	55	45	34	42	33
All VAP	220	242	212	202	149	162	149
% VAP alcohol related	20%	21%	26%	22%	23%	26%	22%

Types of offending

Reductions have been seen across all crime types, with the exception of other violence, which increased from one offence to two. Encouragingly, for the first time in seven years, there have been no alcohol related serious wounding incidents in this time period.

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Assault with injury	12	1	8	11	10	12	8
Common assault	2	11	7	13	4	15	12
Harassment	23	34	28	13	17	12	11
Offensive weapon	2	1	2		1		
Other violence	2	1	3	3		1	2
Serious wounding	2	3	7	5	2	2	
Grand total	43	51	55	45	34	42	33

2.5.2 Timings

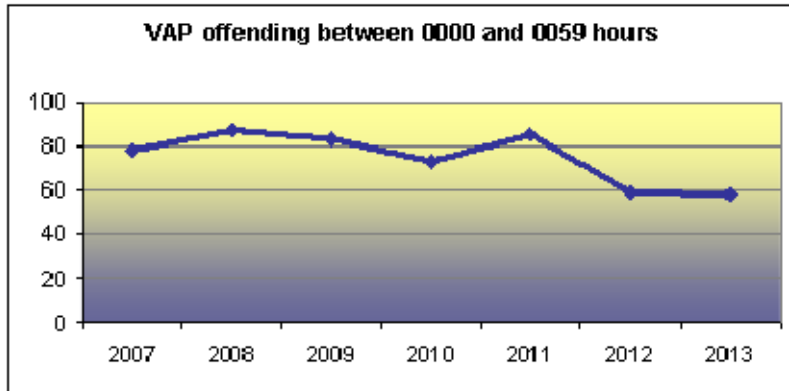
When considering violence between 0600 and 1759, there was no clear peak day, with every day averaging between 3 and 7 offences. Thursday (7) Friday (6) and Saturday (6) experienced slightly more offences than the other days. The peak time however (1400 to 1500) is clear, with almost a third of all of offences occurring within this time period.

Hour	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Grand Total
0600 - 0700		2				2		4
0700 - 0800						1		1
0800 - 0900								
0900 - 1000					1			1
1000 - 1100			1		1		1	3
1100 - 1200							1	1
1200 - 1300		1		1				2
1300 - 1400								
1400 - 1500	2	1		1	3	2	1	10
1500 - 1600				1	1	1	1	4
1600 - 1700	1			1				2
1700 - 1800			2	3				5
Grand total	3	4	3	7	6	6	4	33

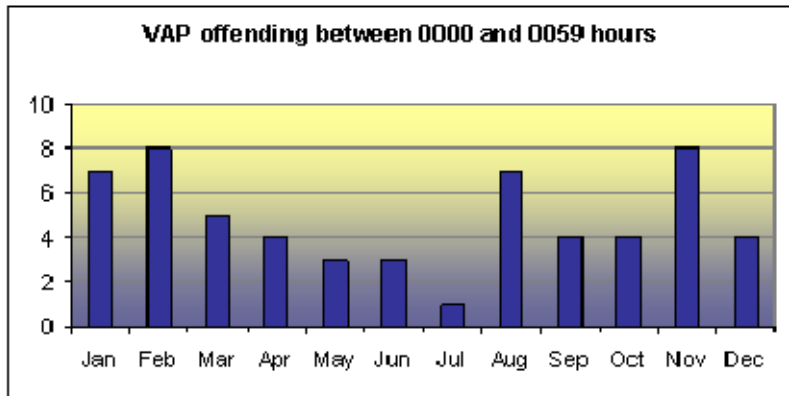
1	2	3
---	---	---

2.6 Alcohol related violence between 0000 and 0559

2.6.1 Offending



Following the decrease experienced in 2012, levels stabilised in 2013, with no statistically significant change in the level of alcohol related violence in this period.



The level of alcohol related violent offending was fairly high at the beginning of the year, and then died down after February, before picking up again in the summer months. November was an additional peak month, occasionally seen in this saturation area (2011 and 2007).

The chart below shows that generally offending in 2013 followed a similar monthly profile of the years before it, with peaks in the winter and summer months, and a lull between March and July. There was a lack of offending in December (also seen in 2012) which is not typical, usually owing to parties taking place in licensed premises at Christmas.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2013	7	8	5	4	3	3	1	7	4	4	8	4
2012	5	4	7	5	4	6	6	8	2	7	3	2
2011	13	8	3	3	9	2	6	5	6	10	9	11
2010	5	8	2	5	8	6	5	8	6	11	3	6
2009	7	7	4	3	5	9	6	10	5	7	6	14
2008	8	12	5	4	3	7	10	4	9	8	6	11
2007	9	3	7	3	12	5	2	10	3	8	7	9
Total	54	50	33	27	44	38	36	52	35	55	42	57

1-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	13+
-----	-----	-----	-------	-----

Proportionality

The proportion of violence related to alcohol during this period is generally between 50 and 70 per cent each year, however, 2013 has seen a second successive decrease, of 2% from 2012 figures.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
No alcohol	78	87	83	73	85	59	58
All VAP	133	155	137	124	123	97	99
% VAP alcohol related	59%	56%	61%	59%	69%	61%	59%

Types of offending

There were 59 offences in 2012, and 58 in 2013, however there have been some changes within the crime types in this area that are noteworthy.

Common assault almost halved, from 15 offences to 6, but counterbalancing this is an increase in serious wounding (from 9 offences to 13), other violence (from 1 offence to 5) and harassment (from 3 offences to 7).

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Assault with injury	27	28	39	33	43	29	27
Common assault	3	5	15	11	16	15	6
Harassment	37	38	13	8	9	3	7
Murder				1		1	
Offensive weapon	3	1	1	3	4	1	
Other violence	2	4	1	1		1	5
Serious wounding	6	11	14	16	13	9	13
Grand total	78	87	83	73	85	59	58

2.6.2 Timings

In terms of the 0000 to 0600 period, the peak times are clearly on Sundays (for the whole period) and Saturdays (from 0000 to 0500).

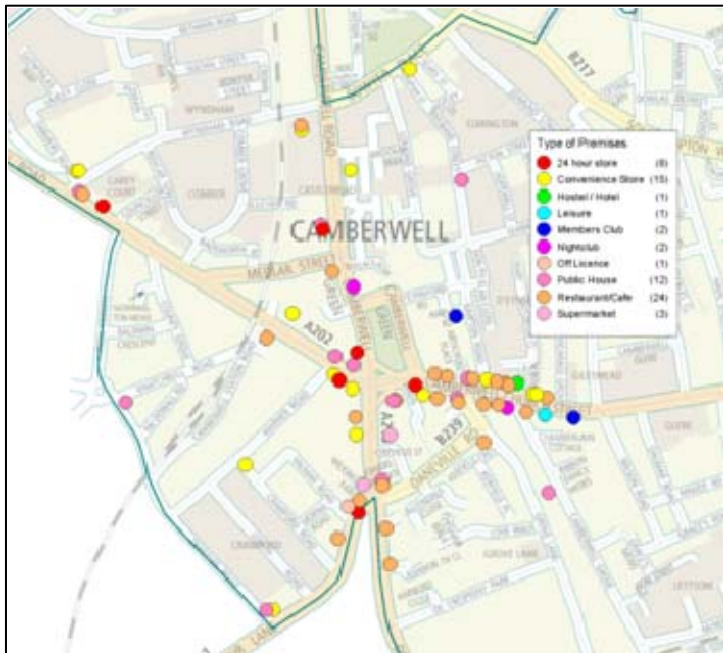
Time Range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Grand Total
0000 – 0100	1			1		6	6	14
0100 – 0200	1	2			1	4	4	12
0200 – 0300	1				4	3	4	12
0300 – 0400	1				1	3	3	8
0400 – 0500					1	4	4	9
0500 – 0600							3	3
Grand total	4	2		1	7	20	2	58

1	2	3	4	5	6
---	---	---	---	---	---

3.0 Camberwell

3.1 Contextual Information

3.1.1 Licensed premises in Camberwell



Camberwell is a mixture of Georgian and twentieth century housing, including a number of local authority run estates.

The crossroads at the centre of Camberwell is the site of Camberwell Green and it can be seen from the map to the left that licensed premises are typically located on one of the roads leading to it, most specifically the eastern road leading to Peckham (Camberwell Church Street).

The amount of restaurants/cafes licensed to sell alcohol here is notable as are the amount of takeaway shops. Public houses here are generally located along the

main streets of Camberwell than the more secluded back streets.

Camberwell is connected to central London by Camberwell Road to the North and Camberwell New Road to the west, and there are numerous bus routes serving the area. Right on the border with Lambeth, the closest railway stations are Denmark Hill BR station and Loughborough Junction BR station.

In January 2013 there were 67 premises licensed to serve alcohol in Camberwell. By January 2014, this figure had decreased to 64.

Type of licensed premises	2012	2013	Change
24 hour store	6	6	0
Convenience store	15	14	-1
Hostel / hotel	1	1	0
Leisure	1	1	0
Members club	2	1	-1
Nightclub	2	0	-2
Off licence	1	2	1
Public house	12	14	2
Restaurant/cafe	24	23	-1
Supermarket	3	2	-1
Grand total	67	64	-3

Low levels of change concerning the types of licensed premises in this area. Of the two nightclubs that closed in the area, both have been turned into late night restaurants.

Table 19: Opening times of licensed premises in the Camberwell saturation area							
Time Range	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
0000 – 0100	28	30	30	30	30	32	32
0100 – 0200	15	16	16	16	19	23	23
0200 – 0300	10	10	10	10	13	18	18
0300 – 0400	9	8	8	8	8	12	12
0400 – 0500	8	7	7	7	7	9	9
0500 – 0600	8	7	7	7	7	8	8
0600 – 0700	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
0700 – 0800	18	18	18	18	18	18	17
0800 – 0900	28	28	28	28	28	28	20
0900 – 1000	35	35	35	35	36	36	27
1000 – 1100	53	53	53	53	53	53	45
1100 – 1200	60	60	60	60	60	60	44
1200 – 1300	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
1300 – 1400	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
1400 – 1500	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
1500 – 1600	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
1600 – 1700	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
1700 – 1800	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
1800 – 1900	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
1900 – 2000	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
2000 – 2100	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
2100 – 2200	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
2200 – 2300	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
2300 – 0000	46	46	46	46	46	46	46

As with most of the other saturation areas, the amounts of premises licensed to serve alcohol increases rapidly from 1000, and in the case of Camberwell, all licensed premises are open from 1200 onwards, with levels of premises decreasing from 2300.

There has been a slight increase of premises open between 0000 and 0100 at the weekend.

3.1.2 The cost of alcohol related violent crime in Camberwell

The Home Office has published estimates of the economic and social costs of crime since 2000, with the most recent update being given in 2010/11. Not every crime type has been calculated by the Home Office, so this will not be an exact study. Crime types pertinent to this report are serious wounding, common assault and assault with injury.

Using the Home Office calculations, it is estimated that in 2013, alcohol related violent crime in the Camberwell saturation area cost **£616,211**, a **decrease of £138,810** from 2012 figures.

3.2 Alcohol related ambulance calls

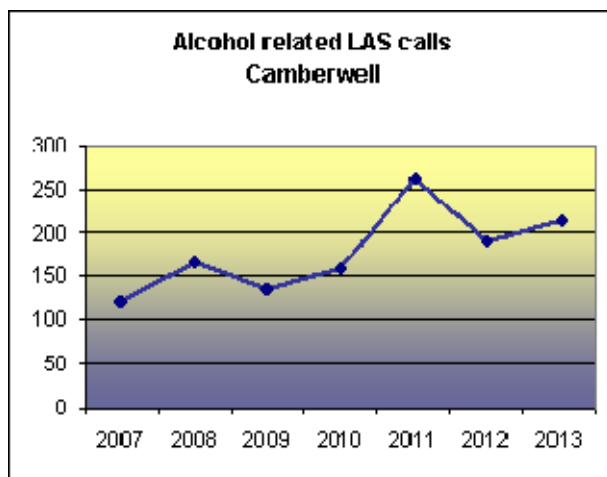
3.2.1 Locations



The Camberwell saturation area has historically been an area associated with street drinking, and alcohol related violence, though in recent years levels have considerably fallen.

As the map to the left shows, there are a number of small hotspots within the saturation area, predominantly located in the green itself, and the estates surrounding it.

3.2.2 Statistics



In 2013 just over 6% of calls were made to the Camberwell saturation area, almost exactly the same proportion as in 2012

When comparing 2013 with 2012, there was an increase of 12% (22 calls), though this was following a decrease between 2011 and 2012.

3.2.3 Timings

Friday to Monday are the peak days (between 33 and 44 calls) with far fewer recorded on other days.

There are two distinct peak time periods, these being between 2300 and 0300 (24% of the total) and also between 1400 and 1700 (21% of the total).

3.2.4 Patients

- Patients here tend to be older than other saturation areas, aged between 40 and 49.
- A quarter of patients in this area are female.

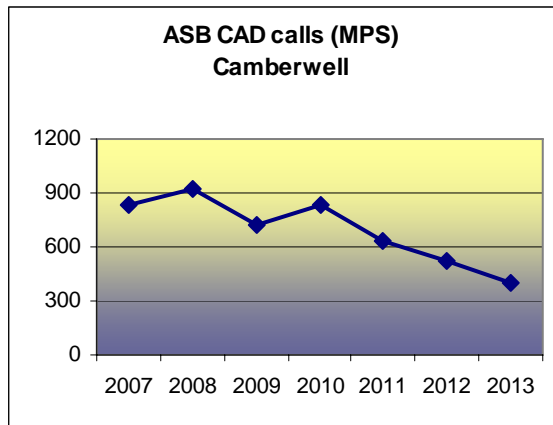
3.3 Police disorder calls

3.3.1 CAD statistics

6.6% of daytime calls are located within the Camberwell saturation area. This decreases to 6.3% in the evening. When considering the 0000 to 0559 period, 7.9% of all calls in the borough were in this area.

Table 20: Annual CAD ASB in the Camberwell saturation area

ASB code	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Rowdy behaviour	720	806	631	768	623	515	388
Licensing	16	4	13	16	9	4	3
Street drinking	120	131	104	67	8	8	4
Total	856	941	748	851	640	527	395



Levels of disorder in the Camberwell saturation area have consistently decreased since 2010, with a 25% decrease in 2013, when compared to 2012 totals.

3.3.2 Location

In the daytime period, alcohol related disorder typically takes place in the street, most notably in Camberwell Green, Milkwell Yard, Camberwell Church Street, Butterfly Walk/Denmark Hill and Camberwell Grove. Premises of note remain to be hostels, café's/restaurants, as well as bookmakers, which, identified as an issue in the previous assessment, have remained to be a cause of concern in this.

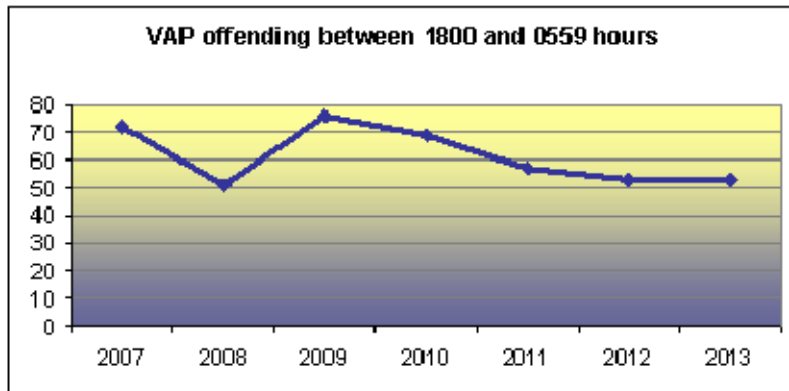
In the evening, the main venues of note are nightclubs/late night public houses, pool halls and the late night eateries surrounding them. Similarly to the Borough and Bankside saturation area, transport links in this area are hotspots for disorder, particularly the bus station, and on buses / at bus stops in Denmark Hill.

3.3.3 Timings

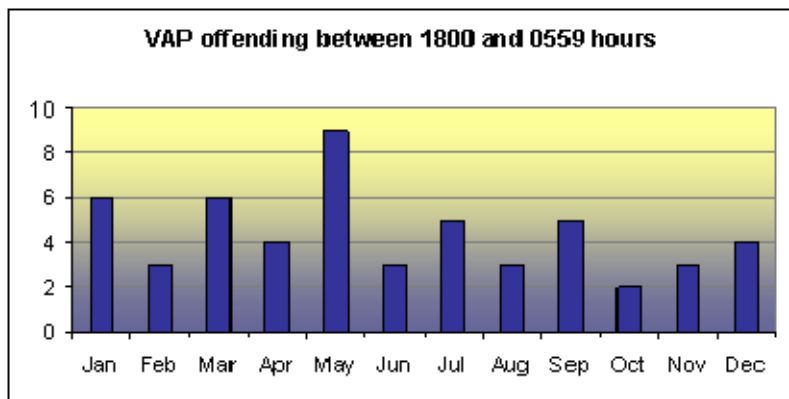
- ASB increases from 1200, and remain at a higher level until the early hours.
- 57% take place between 1800 and 0559, and 43% between 0600 and 1759.
- In total, 22% (88 calls) were made between 0000 and 0559
- There has been a shift towards offending at weekends, with the most prevalent days being Saturday (77) and Friday (66).

3.4 Alcohol related violence between 1800 and 0559

3.4.1 Offending



Levels of alcohol related violence have reduced in previous years (since 2009) but for 2013 have remained at a constant level (both 53 offences).



The peak month for offending in Camberwell is clearly May, though it appears that the first six months of the year was far busier than the second.

In 2013, the offending seems to be far more evenly spread than in other years, with fewer peaks. There appears to be prevalence towards offending in the spring/summer, though this cannot be said with a great degree of certainty, owing to the tight monthly range.

Table 21: Alcohol related violence from 2007 to 2013 (1800 to 0559)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2013	6	3	6	4	9	3	5	3	5	2	3	4
2012	1	2	7	4	4	2	5	7	2	7	4	8
2011	4	10	3	8	4		1	7	11	5	3	1
2010	7	3	11	9	7	4	5	6	9		2	6
2009	21	6	3	8	12	3	5	1	1	7	7	2
2008	4	1	2	6	8	6	6	4	5	5	3	1
2007	8	4	8	4	4		5	8	7	10	8	6
Total	51	29	40	43	48	18	32	36	40	36	30	28

Ranges

0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20+
-----	-----	-------	-------	-----

Proportionality

The proportion of violence which is alcohol related has increased from 2011, and is currently higher than at any other year since this project began. At the present time, 42% of violence in the evening in Camberwell is alcohol related.

Table 22: Proportion of all violence in Camberwell that is alcohol related

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
No alcohol	72	51	76	69	57	53	53
All VAP	212	166	183	178	157	128	125
% VAP alcohol related	34%	31%	42%	39%	36%	41%	42%

Types of offending

Assault with injury has decreased from 24 offences to 18, but this has been counterbalanced by increases in lower level violence. The level of serious wounding remains at 9 per year.

Table 23: Types of alcohol related violence experienced in Camberwell

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Assault with injury	16	13	34	18	25	24	18
Common assault	9	8	7	19	12	11	8
Harassment	32	21	13	11	11	6	14
Offensive weapon	2		5	4	2		
Other violence	6	4	9	5	1	3	4
Serious wounding	7	5	8	12	6	9	9
Grand total	72	51	76	69	57	53	53

3.4.2 Timings

Other than Tue/Wed and Thu/Fri, there is a fairly tight time range for alcohol related violence in this area. 20% of offending takes place between 0000 and 0100, with other peak times being 1800 to 1900 and 0400 to 0500.

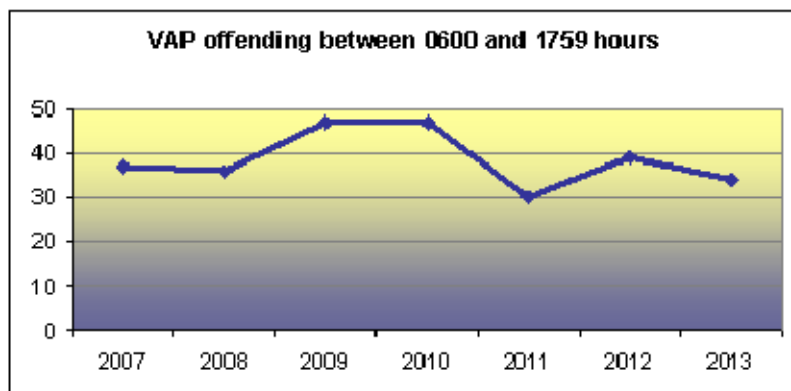
Table 24: Time periods of alcohol related violence in Camberwell

Time Range	Mon/ Tue	Tue/ Wed	Wed/ Thu	Thu/ Fri	Fri/ Sat	Sat/ Sun	Sun/ Mon	Grand total
1800 – 1900	4		2	1		2		9
1900 – 2000			3					3
2000 - 2100	1						1	2
2100 – 2200			2			3		5
2200 – 2300	1		1	4	1	1	2	10
2300 – 0000					1			1
0000 – 0100		5		1	3	1		10
0100 – 0200		1	2	1		1	1	6
0200 – 0300						2		2
0300 – 0400	2						1	3
0400 – 0500								0
0500 – 0600				1	1			2
Grand total	8	6	10	8	6	10	5	53

Legend (no. VAP incidents)				
1	2	3	4	5

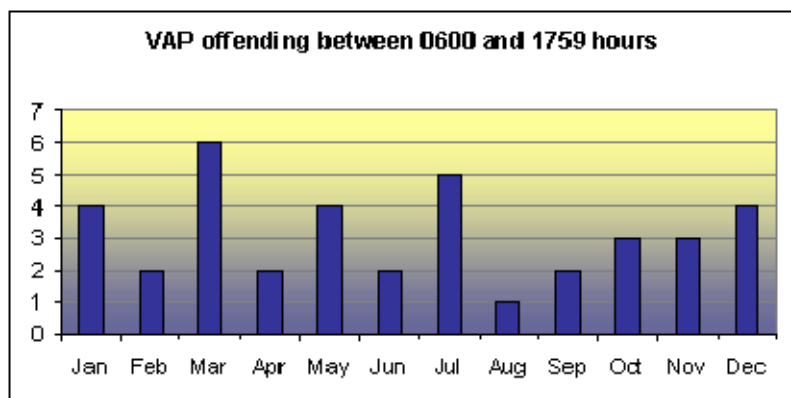
3.5 Alcohol related violence between 0600 and 1759

3.5.1 Offending



Alcohol related violent offending has gradually decreased over the past four years, with a 2% decrease between 2012 and 2013 (3 offences).

Offending is fairly well spread between the different months, with slight peaks evident in June/July and November/December



The chart below displays the amount of alcohol related violent crime per month in this time period for all years within the study.

The spring months are the peak time for alcohol related violence in this area, though August 2013 had far fewer offences than might have been anticipated, and does not fit the profile of previous years. March and July are also a little higher than other months of 2013, yet are in the third quartile, showing that statistically, they are not higher than average.

Table 25: Alcohol related violence from 2007 to 2012 (0600 to 1759)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2013	4	2	6	2	4	2	5		1	2	3	3
2012	2	2		3	1	3	4	7	5	5	3	4
2011	4	3	4	1	6	2	2	3	1		2	2
2010	3	4	6	4	4	6	6	2	2	4	3	3
2009	3	5	5	1	2	8	1	7	2	4	2	7
2008	9	2	1	2	3	4	1	3			7	4
2007	3	1	5	8	3	3	6	1	2	4	1	
Total	28	19	27	21	23	28	25	23	13	19	21	23

Ranges

1-6	7-12	13-18	19-24	25-30	31+
-----	------	-------	-------	-------	-----

Proportionality

2012 saw the highest proportion of violence in this area that was alcohol related. Though the level decreased by 3%, the proportion remains at the second highest level since 2007.

Table 26: Proportion of all violence in Camberwell that is alcohol related

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
No alcohol	37	36	47	47	30	39	34
All VAP	225	198	257	218	170	157	154
% VAP alcohol related	16%	18%	18%	22%	18%	25%	22%

Types of offending

Increases were typically seen in the lower level violence categories. Assault with injury halved, whilst harassment doubled. The level of serious wounding has remained at the same level as the previous assessment.

Table 27: Types of alcohol related violence experienced in Camberwell

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Assault with injury	9	7	12	13	12	15	7
Common assault	5	4	11	18	7	11	13
Harassment	20	20	15	10	5	5	10
Offensive weapon	1	1	1	1		2	
Other violence		3	3	5	4	2	
Serious wounding	2	1	5		2	4	4
Grand total	37	36	47	47	30	39	34

3.5.2 Timings

The peak days, are Monday and Wednesday, with particular peak times between 1200 and 1400 on Mondays, and between 1400 and 1500 on Wednesdays. Overall, the peak time period was between 1200 and 1500.

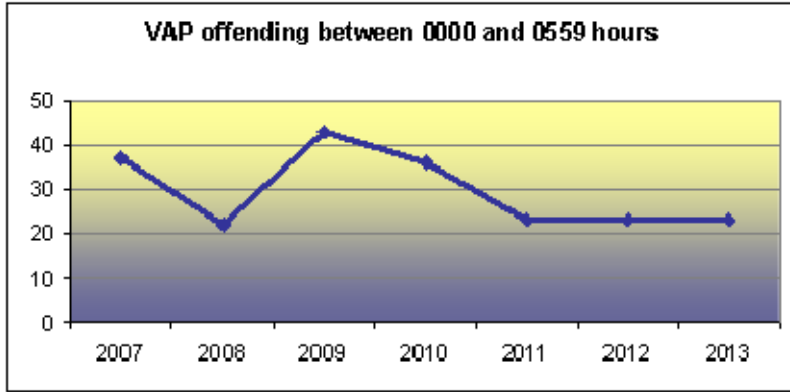
Table 28: Time periods of alcohol related violence in Camberwell

Time Range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Grand total
0600 – 0700		1						1
0700 – 0800								
0800 – 0900								
0900 – 1000	1	1	1		2			5
1000 – 1100	1							1
1100 – 1200			1	2			1	4
1200 – 1300	2	1	1	1	1			6
1300 – 1400	3							3
1400 – 1500			4		1		1	6
1500 – 1600	1					1		2
1600 – 1700		1					3	4
1700 – 1800					1	1		2
Grand Total	8	4	7	3	5	2	5	34

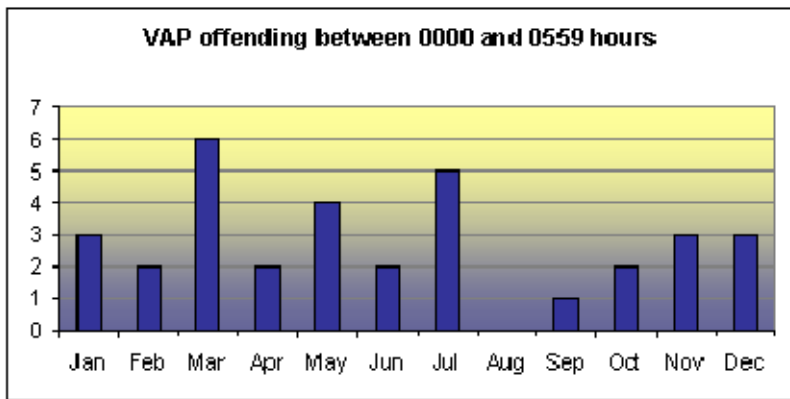
Legend (no. VAP incidents)				
1	2	3	4	5

3.6 Alcohol related violence between 0000 and 0559

3.6.1 Offending



Since a high in 2009, alcohol related violent crime in the 0000 – 0559 period has steadily decreased over time, though has maintained a steady level for the past three years.



It is plain that the peak months for alcohol related violence in this time period in Camberwell are in the spring/summer months, between March and July.

As the chart below shows, no individual month has shown higher than average levels of alcohol related violent crime.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2013	4	1	3	2	3	2			1	2	2	3
2012	1	1	2		1	1	5	5	1	3	1	2
2011	3	2	1	3	2			5	2	2	2	1
2010	3	1	8	5	1	1	4	4	6			3
2009	12	3	3	4	6	3	5			3	3	1
2008	2	1	2	1	4	2	4	2	1	2	1	
2007	5	3	3	1	1		3	5	2	5	4	5
Total	30	12	22	16	18	9	21	21	13	17	13	15

Ranges			
Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4

Proportionality

The proportion of violence that is alcohol related is often fairly high in Camberwell, between 0000 and 0600. Following the increase in proportionality in 2012, it fell to 45% in 2013.

Table 30: Proportion of all violence in Camberwell that is alcohol related

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
No alcohol	37	22	43	36	23	23	23
All VAP	82	62	79	70	53	43	51
% VAP alcohol related	45%	36%	54%	51%	43%	54%	45%

Types of offending

As aforementioned, there has been the same amount of crime in this time period in Camberwell over the last three years. The reduction in assault with injury and common assault was counterbalanced by a small increase in harassment.

Table 31: Types of alcohol related violence experienced in Camberwell

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Assault with injury	9	6	21	9	12	12	11
Common assault	4	6	5	9	2	5	3
Harassment	17	6	4	3	4	1	4
Offensive weapon	1		3	4	1		
Other violence	3	1	6	2		1	1
Serious wounding	3	3	4	9	4	4	4
Grand Total	37	22	43	36	23	23	23

3.6.2 Timings

The latter half of the week, from Wednesday to Sunday is the busiest period of the week, specifically from 0000 to 0100, and to a limited extent between 0100 and 0200, with far fewer offences taking place after 0200.

Table 32: Time periods of alcohol related violence in Camberwell

Time range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Grand Total
0000 – 0100			5		1	3	1	10
0100 – 0200	1		1	2	1		1	6
0200 – 0300							2	2
0300 – 0400	1	2						3
0400 – 0500								
0500 – 0600					1	1		2
Grand Total	2	2	6	2	3	4	4	23

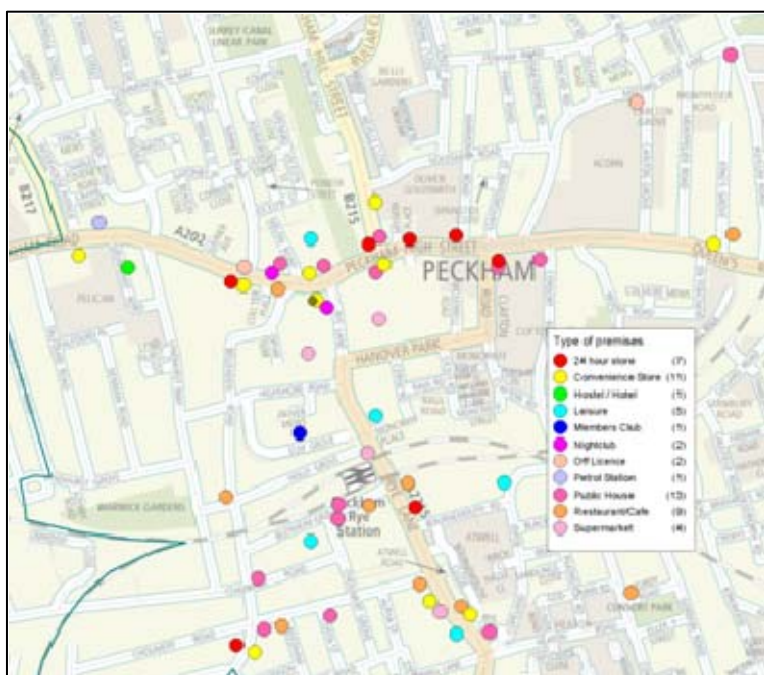
Legend (no. VAP incidents)

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

4.0 Peckham

4.1 Contextual Information

4.1.1 Licensed premises in Peckham



The Peckham saturation area comprises a wide stretch of the Peckham Road to its northern boundary, and also the commercial centre of Rye Lane.

It is noticeable that licensed premises in Peckham are very much on the main roads, most particularly Peckham High Street and Rye Lane.

Peckham is the location of convenience stores, mostly juxtaposed with the public houses and convenience stores, as well as the nightclubs, such as they are. The area in Rye Lane appears to be centred upon cafés, restaurants and

convenience stores, with public houses set away from the main roads.

In January 2013 there were 57 premises licensed to serve alcohol in Peckham. By January 2014 this figure had increased, to 60.

Type of premises	2012	2013	Change
24 hour store	7	6	-1
Convenience store	11	11	0
Hostel / hotel	1	0	0
Leisure	5	6	1
Members club	2	2	0
Nightclub	2	2	0
Off Licence	2	1	-1
Other		2	2
Petrol station	1	1	0
Public house	13	13	0
Restaurant/cafe	9	12	3
Supermarket	4	4	0
Grand Total	57	60	3

Overall, there was a slight increase of three premises in 2014 (three restaurant/cafe's, and two 'other' food shops), with one fewer 24 hour store, and one fewer off licence.

Time Range	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
0000 - 0100	27	25	25	26	27	32	32
0100 - 0200	15	13	13	13	17	24	23
0200 - 0300	11	11	11	11	13	14	18
0300 - 0400	11	9	9	10	11	13	12
0400 - 0500	10	8	8	9	10	12	9
0500 - 0600	8	8	8	9	9	11	8
0600 - 0700	12	12	12	12	12	14	13
0700 - 0800	16	16	16	16	16	16	17
0800 - 0900	30	30	30	30	30	30	20
0900 - 1000	40	40	40	40	40	40	27
1000 - 1100	48	48	48	48	48	48	45
1100 - 1200	53	53	53	53	53	53	44
1200 - 1300	57	57	57	57	57	57	64
1300 - 1400	57	57	57	57	57	57	64
1400 - 1500	57	57	57	57	57	57	64
1500 - 1600	57	57	57	57	57	57	64
1600 - 1700	57	57	57	57	57	57	64
1700 - 1800	57	57	57	57	57	57	64
1800 - 1900	57	57	57	57	57	57	64
1900 - 2000	57	57	57	57	57	57	64
2000 - 2100	57	57	57	57	57	57	64
2100 - 2200	57	57	57	57	57	57	64
2200 - 2300	56	56	56	56	56	56	62
2300 - 0000	37	36	36	37	37	37	33

Of the 60 licensed premises in Peckham, opening hours were not recorded on the licensing register in three cases.

The amount of licensed premises open in this area increases from 1000, and by 1200 most, if not all are open. Though levels generally reduce from 2300, between Friday and Monday there is a greater number of licensed premises open until 0100, after which point the amount of open premises rapidly decreases. This extends to 0200 on Saturday and Sunday.

4.1.2 The cost of alcohol related violent crime in Peckham

The Home Office has published estimates of the economic and social costs of crime since 2000, with the most recent update being given in 2010/11. Not every crime type has been calculated by the Home Office, so this will not be an exact study. Crime types pertinent to this report are serious wounding, common assault and assault with injury.

Using the Home Office calculations, it is estimated that in 2013, alcohol related violent crime in the Peckham saturation area cost **£980,879**, an **increase of £18,926** from 2012 estimates.

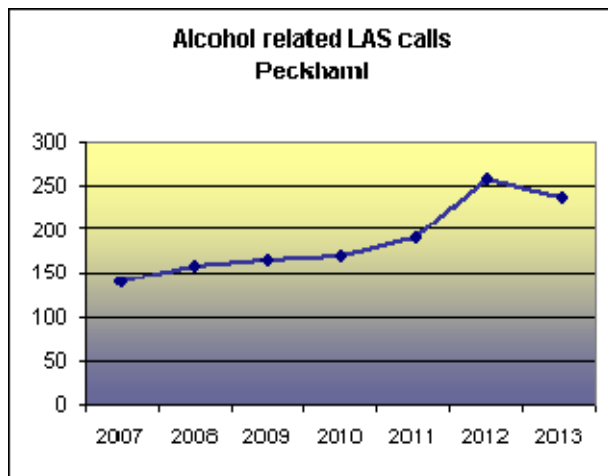
4.2 Alcohol related ambulance calls

4.2.1 Locations



Hotspots in the Peckham saturation area are predominantly located along Peckham High Street, most notably in the Peckham Space area. This continues to be an area monitored by the partnership in terms of street drinking and antisocial behaviour.

4.2.2 Statistics



In 2013, 7% of all alcohol related ambulance calls took place in the Peckham saturation area. In 2012, this total was 8%.

Levels of alcohol related ambulance calls in Peckham slowly rose from 2007 to 2011, and steeply increased in the last period, though there has been a slight decrease (8%) between 2012 and 2013 (21 calls).

4.2.3 Timings

- Alcohol related calls to the LAS increase from 1400 onwards, and are at their height overnight, between 2000 and 0400.
- There were similar levels of call outs on each day, though Saturday was the busiest day (48 calls).

4.2.4 Patients

- Peak age between 30 and 39 years of age (males), females did not have a peak age.
- 18.4% of patients were female (41)

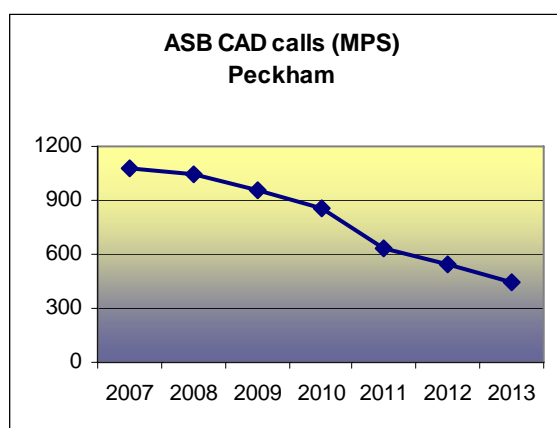
4.3 Police disorder calls

4.3.1 CAD statistics

10% of daytime calls are located within this saturation area. This decreases to 5% in the evening period, which remains the same for the 0000 to 0559 time period.

Table 35: Annual CAD ASB in Peckham

ASB code	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Rowdy behaviour	910	894	811	793	622	534	441
Licensing	22	20	17	6	5	5	2
Street drinking	143	131	129	56	1	8	4
Total	1075	1045	957	855	628	547	447



CAD calls in Peckham have been on a downward trajectory since 2007, with large reductions since 2010.

The level of rowdy behaviour calls continues to fall, most recently by 18%, from 547 in 2012 to 447 in 2013.

4.3.2 Location

Specific locations within this area are the job centre, leisure centre and also cafés/restaurants and off licenses/convenience stores. Alcohol related issues remain to take place in the area around Peckham Square. The amount of calls made to bookmakers has not reduced since the previous assessment, and this type of venue remains to be a generator for ASB calls in the daytime period.

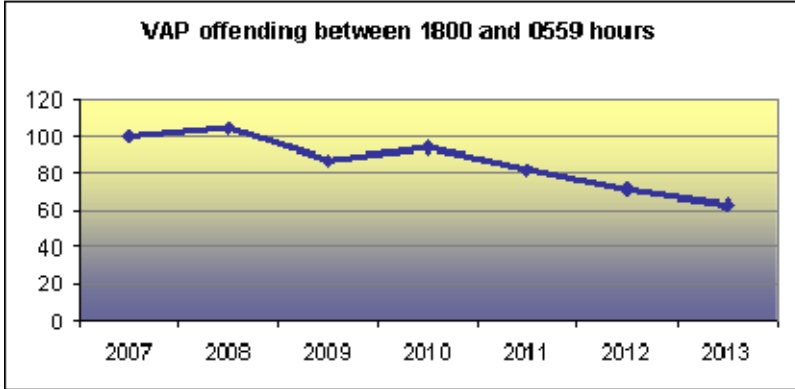
The issues around bookmakers remain in the early evening, to 2000, though disorder in and around public houses, nightclubs and restaurants increases in the later hours. Late night food eateries continue to generate ASB, particularly from 2200 onwards. There is also an increased amount of calls to transport links, most notably on night buses/at bus stops on Peckham High Street, as well as the bus station itself.

4.3.3 Timings

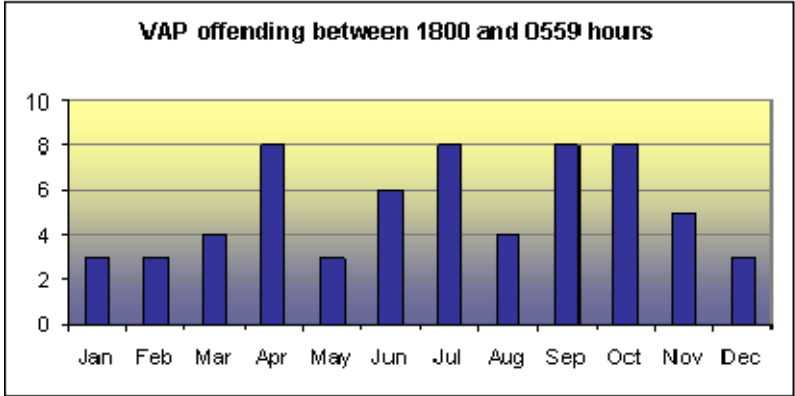
- ASB calls in Peckham increase from 1300 onwards, peaking between 1500 and 1600, before slowly decreasing. Numbers significantly decrease from 0100 onwards.
- 43% of calls take place in the evening period, between 1800 and 0559, and 57% in the daytime, between 0600 and 1759.
- In total, 13% (60 calls) were made between 0000 and 0559, the lowest proportion of any saturation area.
- There is no clear peak day, with a range of 53 (Sunday) to 74 (Friday).

4.4 Alcohol related violence between 1800 and 0559

4.4.1 Offending



Peckham has maintained a fairly constant level of offending from 2007 to 2011, though in the three most recent periods there have been steady decreases. Between 2013 and 2012 there was a decrease of 11% (8 offences).



The summer – autumn months are the most prevalent for alcohol related violence in Peckham, followed by December, January and February, the winter period.

In 2013 the summer/autumn months between July and October were the peak months, with an additional peak in April. These months frequently feature as peak months in many years. No months in 2013 were in the top quartile, and April, July, September and October were in the second, showing that alcohol related violent crime in this period is more or less below the saturation area average.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2013	3	3	4	8	3	6	8	4	8	8	5	3
2012	4	7	4	6	6	4	7	7	10	3	3	10
2011	5	8	8	10	4	8	8	4	5	10	5	7
2010	9	10	2	12	6	6	8	13	6	10	5	7
2009	1	4	3	10	9	11	9	6	11	7	8	8
2008	11	7	10	12	9	6	12	4	5	10	14	5
2007	5	3	9	6	8	9	11	14	6	14	9	6
Total	38	42	40	64	45	50	63	52	51	62	49	46

Ranges			
Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4

Proportionality

The proportion of alcohol related violence has increased in the past five years, with levels in 2010 reaching 47%. Currently, 41% of violence is considered to be related to alcohol, a slight decrease on 2012's figures.

Table 37: Proportion of all violence in Peckham that is alcohol related

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
No alcohol	100	105	87	94	82	71	63
All VAP	278	248	236	199	190	164	155
% VAP alcohol related	36%	42%	37%	47%	43%	43%	41%

Types of offending

The increases noted in 2011 reduced in 2012, and continued to decrease in 2013. Reductions have been noted in assault with injury, harassment, possession of offensive weapon and other violence, though the increase in serious wounding (from 13 offences to 19) is of particular concern. Harassment increased by the same amount, from 11 to 17.

Table 38: Types of alcohol related violence experienced in Peckham

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Assault with injury	37	21	25	31	42	28	13
Common assault	14	22	13	18	18	11	17
Harassment	31	45	24	20	7	14	13
Murder	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Offensive weapon	3	2	3	2	2	3	0
Other violence	7	4	8	14	9	2	1
Serious wounding	8	10	14	9	4	13	19
Grand Total	100	105	87	94	82	71	63

4.4.2 Timings

Table 39: Time periods of alcohol related violence in Peckham

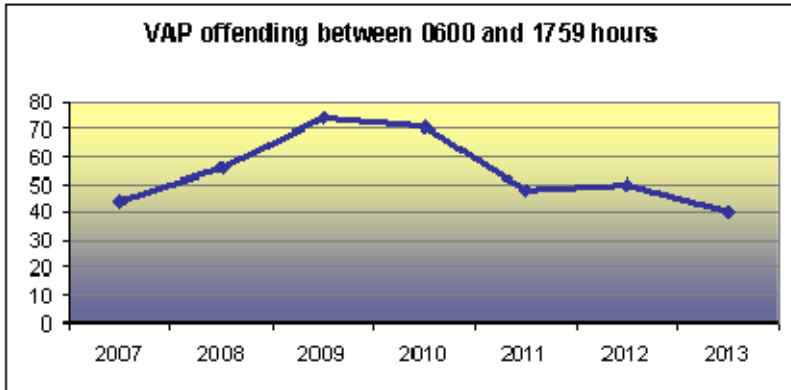
Time Range	Mon/ Tue	Tue/ Wed	Wed/ Thu	Thu/ Fri	Fri/ Sat	Sat/ Sun	Sun/ Mon	Grand Total
1800 – 1900		1		2	1			4
1900 – 2000					2	1	1	4
2000 - 2100		1				2	1	4
2100 – 2200				2	1			3
2200 – 2300					1			1
2300 – 0000			2			1	2	5
0000 – 0100	1		1	1	1	4	2	10
0100 – 0200	2	1	1		2	2		8
0200 – 0300		1			3	3		7
0300 – 0400				1	2			3
0400 – 0500	1				5	2	2	10
0500 – 0600	2			1		1		4
Grand total	6	4	4	7	18	16	8	63

Offending in the evening in Peckham appears to be mostly centred around the Fri/Sat and Sat/Sun period, notable 0000 to 0500 on Saturday and 0000 to 0300 on Sunday.

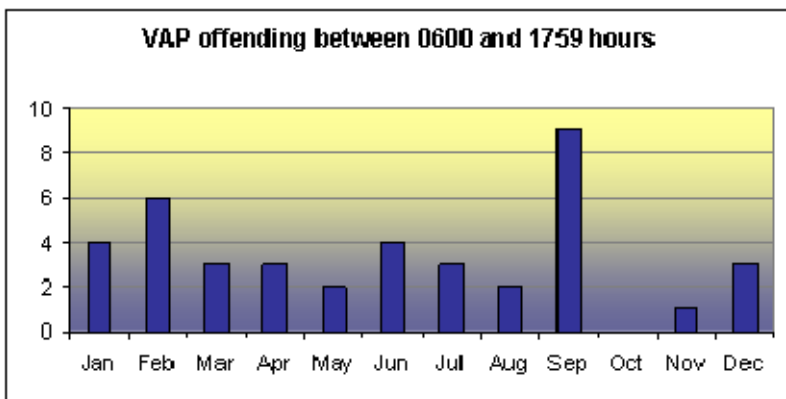
Legend (no. VAP incidents)				
1	2	3	4	5

4.5 Alcohol related violence between 0600 and 1759

4.5.1 Offending



In the 'daytime' period, alcohol related violence increased to 2009, from which point it has steadily decreased. Though levels somewhat stabilised in 2012, a further decrease of 20% has been experienced in 2013.



Alcohol related violence in Peckham seems to have predominantly taken place in September (9 offences), with a smaller spike in offending in winter months.

September also ranked within quartile 2 of the whole dataset, though all other months were in the lower two quartiles.

Other months were all in the lower two quartiles. Examining data for the past six years, it is apparent that this is a historical trend. September is commonly the peak month in this area for alcohol related violence, though overall totals have been declining since 2010.

Table 40: Alcohol related violence from 2007 to 2012 (0600 to 1759)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2013	4	6	3	3	2	4	3	2	9	0	1	3
2012	1	1	9	9	2	5	6	5	3	3	4	2
2011	7	2	4	2	4	6	4	3	5	8	1	2
2010	6	6	9	5	6	5	9	4	10	5	2	4
2009	5	12	4	5	9	7	5	10	5	3	5	4
2008	1	1	4	2	10	7	1	4	10	6	4	6
2007	2	3	3	4	4	5	2	4	3	7	4	3
Total	26	31	36	30	37	39	30	32	45	32	21	24

Ranges			
Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4

Proportionality

The proportion of violence considered to be alcohol related fluctuates between 13 and 21%. The current level is 19% (the same as last year). This is a very positive change, as the proportion of alcohol related violence had been steadily increasing, year on year since 2007.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
No alcohol	44	56	74	71	48	50	40
All VAP	350	391	390	347	230	260	214
% VAP alcohol related	13%	14%	19%	21%	21%	19%	19%

Types of offending

Most crime types decreased, though other violence increased from 0 in 2012 to 3 in 2013, and serious wounding increased from 6 to 8.

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Assault with injury	10	5	19	15	10	16	11
Common assault	7	11	11	23	18	13	12
Harassment	20	30	32	14	10	15	6
Offensive weapon	1	6	2	2	1		
Other violence	3	3	6	15	4		3
Serious wounding	3	1	4	2	5	6	8
Grand Total	44	56	74	71	48	50	40

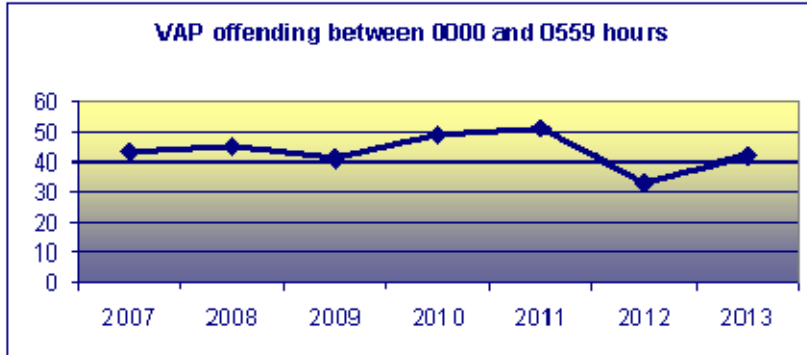
4.5.2 Timings

The peak times for alcohol related violent offending in Peckham during the daytime are between 1200 - 1300 and 1600 – 1800 on Fridays; 1000 – 1200 on Tuesdays and 1400 – 1500 on Wednesdays.

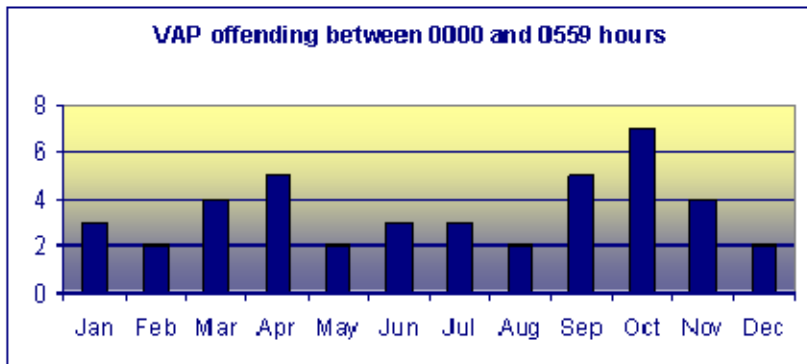
	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Grand Total
0600 – 0700						2		2
0700 – 0800	1						1	2
0800 – 0900	2							2
0900 – 1000								
1000 – 1100		3						3
1100 – 1200		2	1					3
1200 – 1300					4			4
1300 – 1400				1	1	2	1	5
1400 – 1500		2	3				1	6
1500 – 1600			1	2				3
1600 – 1700				1	3			4
1700 - 1800	2	1			2	1		6
Grand total	5	8	5	4	10	5	3	40

4.6 Alcohol related violence between 0000 and 0559

4.6.1 Offending



The level of alcohol related violence in this area rose by 21% (9 offences) between 2012 and 2013, following the decrease seen in the previous year.



Similarly to the evening profile, the spring and autumn months are the most prevalent in terms of the amount of alcohol related violent crime experienced.

Most months in 2013 are located within the lower two quartiles showing that when offences for all months since 2007 are considered no month in 2013 was above the natural average of the saturation area. The exception to this was October (in quartile 2)

The peak months were generally in the spring/autumn, which appears to be fairly standard across the dataset.

Table 44: Alcohol related violence from 2007 to 2013 (0000 to 0559)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2013	3	2	4	5	2	3	3	2	5	7	4	2
2012	2	2	2	4	3	1	2	5	4	2	1	5
2011	1	6	7	6	1	6	4		5	5	5	5
2010	6	5	1	7	1	2	4	10	3	7	2	1
2009		4		7	5	3	2	1	6	3	6	4
2008	7	4	4	6	6	1	1	2	3	3	7	1
2007			6	2	2	3	2	9	1	9	5	4
Total	19	23	24	37	20	19	18	29	27	36	30	22

Ranges

Quartile 1	Quartile 2	Quartile 3	Quartile 4
------------	------------	------------	------------

Proportionality

In recent years, approximately 60% of violence in Peckham in this period is considered to be alcohol related with 2013 being no exception.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
No alcohol	43	45	41	49	51	33	42
All VAP	95	74	76	74	82	56	70
% VAP alcohol related	45%	61%	54%	66%	62%	59%	60%

Types of offending

When examining the types of crime that have occurred, it is evident that the most significant changes were in terms of increases in common assault (from 2 to 14) and serious wounding from 8 to 13). The level of both these crime types are higher than at any point since 2007.

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Assault with injury	11	12	17	16	27	15	10
Common assault	7	6	5	4	9	2	14
Harassment	14	17	7	14	4	4	5
Offensive weapon	2	2	2	1	1	2	
Other violence	1	2	3	10	7	2	
Serious wounding	8	6	7	4	3	8	13
Grand total	43	45	41	49	51	33	42

4.6.2 Timings

- It is evident that the bulk of alcohol related violent offending in this area takes place on Saturdays and Sundays, predominantly between 0100 and 0500 on Saturdays, and 0000 and 0300 on Sundays.
- On other days, the 0000 to 0200 time period is more prevalent than others.

Time Range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Grand Total
0000 – 0100	2	1		1	1	1	4	10
0100 – 0200		2	1	1		2	2	8
0200 – 0300			1			3	3	7
0300 – 0400					1	2		3
0400 – 0500	2	1				5	2	10
0500 – 0600		2			1		1	4
Grand Total	4	6	2	2	3	13	12	42

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Safer Southwark Partnership

Alcohol Related Violence Proposed Saturation Areas 2013

Southwark Council, the police and partners in the community are working hard to keep you safe.

Kelly Wilson,
Community Safety Analyst
Divisional Business Team
19 February 2013

Contents

1.0 Introduction

1.1	Objectives	page 3
1.2	Key findings	page 3
1.3	Methodology	page 6

2.0 Elephant and Castle

2.1	Contextual information	page 7
2.2	Alcohol related ambulance (LAS) calls	page 9
2.3	Police disorder calls	page 10
2.4	Alcohol related violence between 1800 and 0559	page 11
2.5	Alcohol related violence between 0600 and 1759	page 13
2.6	Alcohol related violence between 0000 and 0600	page 15

3.0 Old Kent Road

3.1	Contextual information	page 17
3.2	Alcohol related ambulance (LAS) calls	page 19
3.3	Police disorder calls	page 20
3.4	Alcohol related violence between 1800 and 0559	page 21
3.5	Alcohol related violence between 0600 and 1759	page 23
3.6	Alcohol related violence between 0000 and 0600	page 25

4.0 Walworth Road

4.1	Contextual information	page 27
4.2	Alcohol related ambulance (LAS) calls	page 29
4.3	Police disorder calls	page 30
4.4	Alcohol related violence between 1800 and 0559	page 31
4.5	Alcohol related violence between 0600 and 1759	page 33
4.6	Alcohol related violence between 0000 and 0600	page 35

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Objectives

The objective of this analysis is to provide an update for the on alcohol related violence within the proposed Elephant and Castle, Old Kent Road and Walworth alcohol saturation areas (i.e. those under monitor), as requested by the Southwark licensing team.

1.2 Key findings

Table 1: Key findings and recommendations, Elephant and Castle	
Various	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Estimated cost of crime was £820,560, a decrease of £220,000 from 2012 estimates ➤ 46 licensed premises in this saturation area
Ambulance calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 7% of borough calls in 2013 were located here, a reduction of 1% on 2012. ➤ 5% decrease in calls from 2012 to 2013 ➤ Peak times are: 2100 to 0400 Friday/Saturday, and 2100 to 0700 Saturday/Sunday
Police ASB calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 4% of all daytime ASB calls take place here, which decreases to 3.7% in the evening and increases to 5% in the 0000 to 0559 period ➤ 52% reduction in rowdy behaviour since 2007 ➤ ASB calls increase from 1400, staying at a higher level until 0200
Offending	<p>1800 to 0559</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Alcohol related violence decreased by 36% between 2012 and 2013 (34 offences) ➤ 50% of violence is considered to be alcohol related ➤ Significant reduction in assault with injury ➤ Heavy emphasis on offending in the early hours, from 0100 to 0400 <p>0600 to 1759</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Levels of alcohol related violence increased by 35% between 2012 and 2013 (7 offences) ➤ 30% of violence is considered to be alcohol related ➤ Slight increase in serious wounding <p>0000 to 0600</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rapid decline in alcohol related violence between 2012 and 2013 (39% decrease) ➤ 67% of violence is considered to be alcohol related ➤ There were significant reductions in low level violence, but serious wounding increased by one offence (from 12 offences to 13)
Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ This area should continue to be monitored, as part of the alcohol saturation policy

Table 2: Key findings and recommendations, Old Kent Road	
Various	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 41 licensed premises in this saturation area as at January 2014 ➤ Estimated cost of crime in this area was £526,435, a decrease of £400,000 from 2012 estimates
Ambulance calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 3.6% of all LAS calls in Southwark were made to the Old Kent Road saturation area ➤ Decrease of 5% between 2012 and 2013. ➤ The peak days are Friday and Saturday, between 1500 and 1700 and 2200 to 0000
Police ASB calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 3.7% of daytime calls are located in this saturation area, compared to 4.4% in the evening, and 5.8% between 0000 and 0600 ➤ Decrease of 22% from 2012 to 2013 ➤ Calls increase from 1600, peaking from 1800 to 1900 and 0000 to 0100
Offending	<p>1800 to 0559</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 39% decrease in the level of offending ➤ 34% of violent crime is considered to be alcohol related ➤ Reductions seen across all crime types <p>0600 to 1759</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 25% reduction in offending (7 offending) ➤ 17% of violence is considered to be alcohol related <p>0000 to 0559</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 68% reduction in the level of offending in this time period ➤ The proportion of violence that is alcohol related dropped from 62% to 44% ➤ All types of crime decreased
Recommendation	This area should continue to be monitored, as part of the alcohol saturation policy

Table 3: Key findings and recommendations, Walworth	
Various	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 42 licensed premises in the Walworth saturation area (as at January 2014) ➤ Estimated cost of crime in this area was £638,335, an increase of £107,036 on 2012 estimates
Ambulance calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 3% of all alcohol related ambulance calls took place in Walworth ➤ 29% increase in calls from 2012 figures ➤ The peak times for calls are on Thursday between 1600 and 1800 and Sunday between 0000 and 0400
Police ASB calls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 6% of all daytime calls take place within the Peckham saturation area, which decreased to 5% in the evening period and increases to 8% in the 0000 to 0559 period. ➤ 18% reduction in ASB calls from 2012 to 2013 ➤ Peak time for calls in 1500 to 1600, Monday to Friday
Offending	<p>1800 to 0559</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 25% increase on 2012 figures ➤ 46% of violence is considered to be alcohol related ➤ Significant increases seen in both common assault and serious wounding ➤ Activity is centred around weekend days <p>0600 to 1759</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 23% reduction in offending between 2012 and 2013 ➤ 20% of violence is considered to be alcohol related in this time period ➤ There was a reduction in most crime types, but other violence increased from one offence to three, and serious wounding from two offences to four <p>0000 to 0559</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 21% increase in offending between 2012 and 2013 (4 offences) ➤ 51% of violence in this period is considered to be alcohol related ➤ The only significant changes in the types of offending were in assault with injury (from 7 offences to 9) and serious wounding (from 3 offences to 7). ➤ Offending was almost entirely centred around the weekend and Tuesdays.
Recommendation	This area should continue to be monitored, as part of the alcohol saturation policy

1.3 Methodology

Data was taken from the MPS crime reporting system (CRIS). A query was written which searched for all violent crime. All domestic violence flagged violent crimes were removed, in order to give a more accurate picture of violent crime. However this is dependant on domestic violence incidents being flagged accurately.

It is difficult to ascertain exactly how significant a part alcohol consumption and over-consumption plays in the occurrence of crime. It is often flagged or noted within crime reports that either victims or suspects had been drinking. The three feature codes on crime reports relating to alcohol are:

MF-Suspect/accused had been drinking before the offence.

GA-Alcohol consumes at scene by suspect/accused

MV-Victim had been drinking prior to the offence.

However this information may be recorded in a variety of ways or places within the report. Therefore another method for measuring alcohol-related violent crime is based on a free-text search for '%alcohol%' and '%drunk%' within the crime report text. Clearly this is an imprecise measure and will exclude, for instance, '*suspect was intoxicated*' while including '*suspect did not smell of alcohol*' – it is also heavily reliant on reporting standards and practices. The data in this report is based on the use of both of the above methods and is based on crime reports from 1st January 2007 to 31st December 2013.

Police DARIS (commonly known as CAD) data has been used for the same period, which is accurately mapped to XY co-ordinates, thus previous difficulties concerning the accuracy of locations have largely been overcome. As before, there continue to be issues following on from the change in CAD codes. The following type codes have been used:

202 – Rowdy/inconsiderate behaviour (also 26)

301 – Licensing (was 27)

209 – Street drinking (was 34)

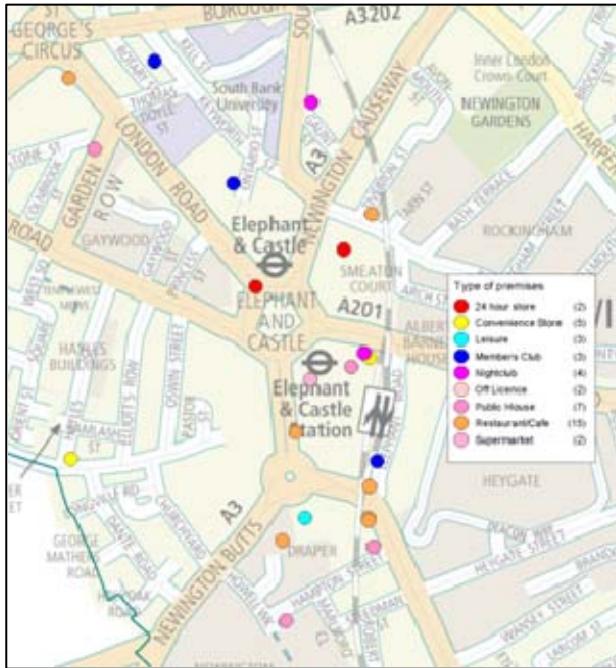
Alcohol related incidents reported to the London Ambulance Service (LAS) have been extracted from the LASS website. It is now possible to map these using XY co-ordinates, and thus the LAS data is now extremely accurate. This is particularly important for areas such as the Old Kent Road, which do not conform to LSOA boundaries, which previously was the only method of mapping the data.

Finally, all maps have been reproduced from the Map Info Professional system. © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. ((0) 100019252) 2014

2.0 Elephant and Castle

2.1 Contextual Information

2.1.1 Licensed premises in Elephant and Castle



The bulk of licensed premises in the Elephant and Castle area are located in the Elephant and Castle shopping centre, and also between Elephant and Castle station and Elephant Road, in a series of small venues.

This area is the predominant area for students in the borough (as well as the wider Cathedrals area) and there are five Student Union bars located within this relatively small area.

The Ministry of Sound nightclub is located within this area (marked in pink in Gaunt Street), and this venue in particular has the highest regular footfall of any nightclub in Southwark (1500 persons on any given night). It holds a 24 hour licence, and hosts different themed nights attracting those

from far away. This obviously has an impact for Southwark not only in terms of licensed premises, but also in terms of transport infrastructure and the flow of people from nightclub perhaps to late night eatery, to minicab / bus / train.

Increase of 3 licensed premises in the Elephant and Castle saturation area, from 43 to 46.

Type of premises	2011	2012	Change
24 hour store	2	2	0
Convenience store	5	3	-2
Hostel / hotel		0	0
Leisure	3	2	-1
Members club	3	0	-3
Nightclub	4	5	1
Off licence	2	3	1
Other		4	4
Petrol station		0	0
Public house	7	7	0
Restaurant/cafe	15	18	3
Supermarket	2	2	0
Grand Total	43	46	3

There has been limited change in the amount / type of licensed premises in the Elephant and Castle saturation area in 2013. Of note, there are three more restaurant cafe's, and three fewer members clubs.

Table 5: Opening times of licensed premises in Elephant and Castle							
Time Range	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
0000 - 0100	17	20	20	20	20	20	22
0100 - 0200	14	17	17	17	17	19	18
0200 - 0300	10	11	11	11	12	13	12
0300 - 0400	7	8	8	8	9	10	10
0400 - 0500	6	4	4	4	6	8	7
0500 - 0600	8	6	6	6	8	9	8
0600 - 0700	8	6	6	6	8	9	7
0700 - 0800	15	14	14	14	15	16	11
0800 - 0900	22	22	22	22	22	23	14
0900 - 1000	28	28	28	28	28	28	21
1000 - 1100	35	35	35	35	35	35	29
1100 - 1200	41	41	41	41	41	41	34
1200 - 1300	45	45	45	45	45	45	44
1200 - 1300	45	45	45	45	45	45	44
1400 - 1500	45	45	45	45	45	45	44
1500 - 1600	45	45	45	45	45	45	44
1500 - 1600	45	45	45	45	45	45	44
1700 - 1800	45	45	45	45	45	45	43
1800 - 1900	45	45	45	45	45	45	43
1800 - 1900	45	45	45	45	45	45	41
2000 - 2100	44	44	44	44	44	44	41
2100 - 2200	43	43	43	43	43	43	40
2200 - 2300	39	39	39	39	39	39	36
2300 - 0000	29	29	29	29	29	29	26

Of the 46 premises open in Elephant and Castle in 2012, one did not have its opening times recorded on the licensing register.

From 1100 onwards, almost all licensed premises in this area are open, which remains to be the case until 2300. Between 1200 and 1900 from Monday to Friday every premises licensed to sell alcohol is open.

Similar to borough averages, there are slightly more premises open in the early hours of Saturday and Sunday, however on all days there is a considerable 'dropping off' of open premises from 0200 in this area.

2.1.2 The cost of alcohol related crime in Elephant and Castle

The Home Office has published estimates of the economic and social costs of crime since 2000, with the most recent update being given in 2010/11.

Not every crime type has been calculated by the Home Office, so this will not be an exact study. Crime types pertinent to this report are serious wounding, common assault and assault with injury.

Using the Home Office calculations, it is estimated that in 2013, alcohol related violent crime in Elephant and Castle cost **£820,560**, a decrease of **-£219,713 (21%)** from 2012 estimates.

2.2 Alcohol related ambulance calls

2.2.1 Locations

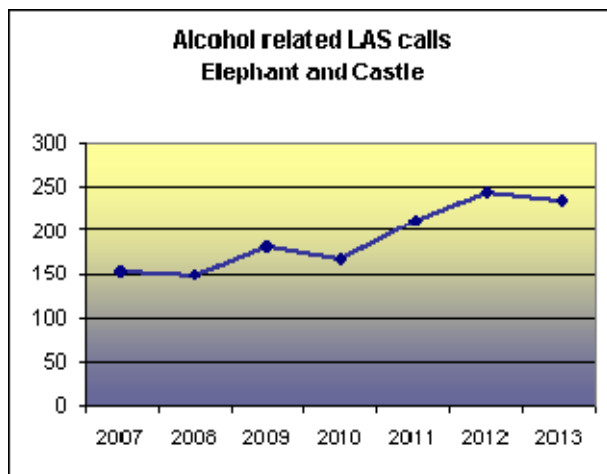


7% of all London Ambulance Service (LAS) alcohol calls in Southwark in 2013 took place within the Elephant and Castle saturation area. In 2012, this figure was 8%.

As the map to the left shows, there are two identified hotspot areas, these being:

- The Elephant and Castle shopping centre (which also includes the BR station)
- The Elephant and Castle recreation centre

2.2.2 Statistics



From 2007 to 2010, levels of alcohol related calls did not vary a great deal, however since that time they have greatly increased.

There has been a 5% decrease in alcohol related ambulance call outs between 2012 and 2013.

Peak months for LAS related call outs are December and September, with 32 and 27 calls respectively. January was the least common month, with just 11 calls.

2.2.3 Timings

- The peak times for ambulance call outs are between 2100 and 0400 on Friday/Saturday night (15% of total calls) and between 2100 and 0700 on Saturday/Sunday nights (12% of total calls).
- 41% of call outs take place on Saturday or Sunday

2.2.4 Patients

- Just over a quarter of patients tended to in this area are female
- The peak age for males is 25 to 34, and 15 to 29 for females.

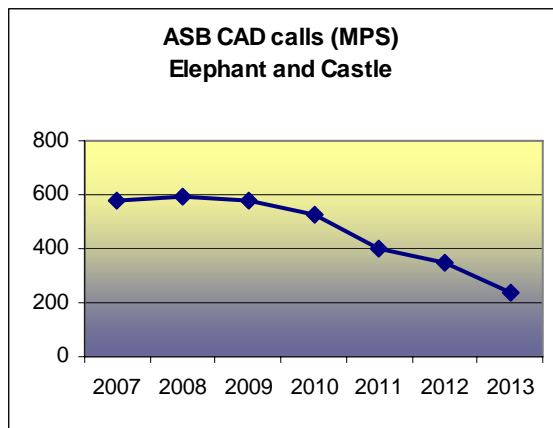
2.3 Police disorder calls

2.3.1 CAD statistics

4% of daytime calls are located within the Elephant and Castle saturation area. This slightly decreases to 3.7% in the evening. However, when considering the 0000 – 0559 time period this increases to 5%.

Table 6: Annual CAD ASB in Elephant and Castle

ASB code	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Rowdy behaviour	488	518	488	469	394	340	230
Licensing	14	5	11	12	5	8	0
Street drinking	76	72	79	42	2	1	4
Total	578	595	578	523	401	349	234



CAD calls have continued to decrease in 2013, with a third fewer calls in this year than in 2012 (from 349 to 234).

ASB has considerably decreased in this area over time, with a 52% reduction in rowdy behaviour since 2007. If street drinking is included, (though it has been reclassified by police), there is an overall reduction in CAD ASB in the Elephant and Castle area of 60%.

2.3.2 Location

Alcohol related disorder in the daytime period is concentrated upon the following areas: Elephant and Castle LT Station; Shopping Centre; Bus stops (and whilst on the bus) in and around the area; and convenience stores, the job centre, off licences and bookmakers.

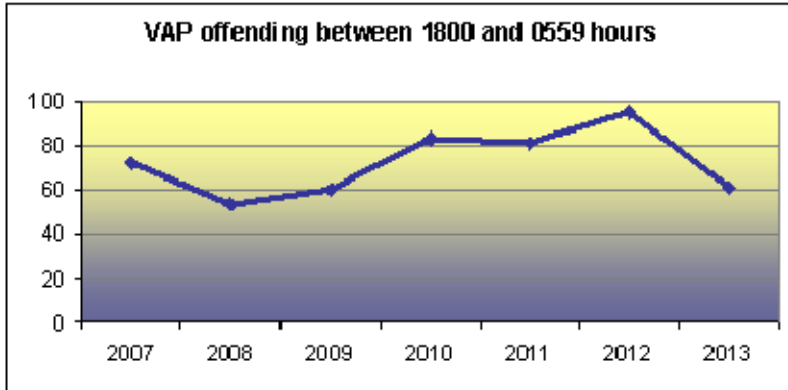
In the evening, disorder around the transport network (both bus and at the station) increases as well as in/outside public houses, fast food restaurants and convenience stores. Issues at bookmakers remain until their closing time, approximately 2200.

2.3.3 Timings

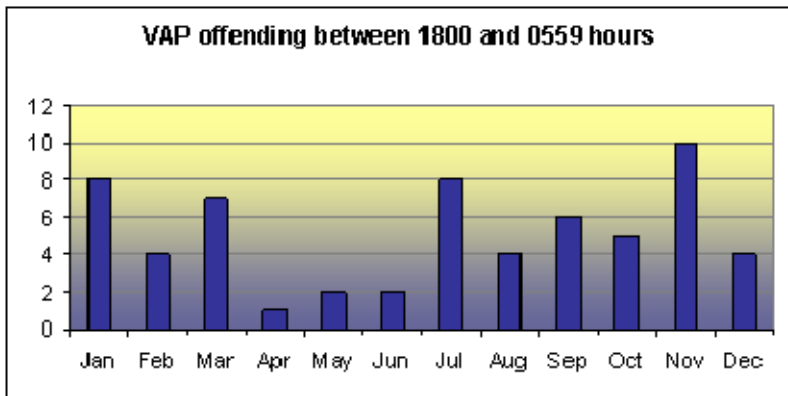
- Calls increase from 1400, with three peaks, and remain at a fairly constant level until 0200.
- 56% of calls take place in the evening period, between 1800 and 0559, and 44% in the daytime period, between 0600 and 1759.
- In total, 22% (52 calls) were made between 0000 and 0559.
- 53% of calls take place on Friday, Saturday or Sunday.

2.4 Alcohol related violence between 1800 and 0559

2.4.1 Offending



Alcohol related violent crime in Elephant and Castle has experienced a large reduction, following a period of six years of increases or minimal change. There was a 36% decrease from 2012 to 2013 (34 offences).



Peak months in 2013 were spread throughout the year, in November, January, July and March. Generally, borough wide levels of alcohol related violence increase in the summer months.

As the chart below shows, though no months in 2013 are in the top quartile, almost half are in the second quartile particularly in the latter half of the year from September to October, showing that levels of alcohol related violent crime in this period were way above the normal averages for this saturation area.

Though these months are often the peak months, previous peaks seen in August have not been replicated in 2013.

Table 7: Alcohol related violence from 2007 to 2013 (1800 to 0559)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2013	8	4	7	1	2	2	8	4	6	5	10	4
2012	6	8	5	8	6	12	3	6	11	9	10	11
2011	9	4	10	4	6	7	3	6	11	9	7	5
2010	3	8	8	4	8	5	5	8	8	13	5	8
2009	12	2	3	9	1	4	3	3	5	2	12	4
2008	4	5	5	2	4	6	4	3	5	2	3	10
2007	4	4	6	3	9	5	5	7	4	6	11	8
Total	46	35	44	31	36	41	31	37	50	46	58	50

Ranges

0-2	3-5	6-8	9-11	12+
-----	-----	-----	------	-----

Proportionality

In 2013 half of violence was considered to be alcohol related compared to 62% in 2012 and 51% in 2011. There has been a significant decrease since 2012, however, it must be noted that 2012 was an anomaly in its own right, and perhaps numbers are simply regressing to the areas typical average.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
No alcohol	72	53	60	83	81	95	61
All VAP	169	157	143	152	159	154	122
% VAP alcohol related	43%	34%	42%	55%	51%	62%	50%

Types of offending

The decrease in offences has mostly been seen in the assault with injury category (a reduction of 27 offences). Harassment and other violence slightly increased, whereas serious wounding remained at a similar level to 2012 figures.

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Assault with injury	23	18	21	45	34	46	19
Common assault	13	4	8	11	21	18	10
Harassment	26	11	16	10	7	8	11
Offensive weapon	2	3	1	3	1	3	1
Other violence		5	1	3	3	2	4
Serious wounding	8	12	13	11	15	18	16
Grand Total	72	53	60	83	81	95	61

2.4.2 Timings

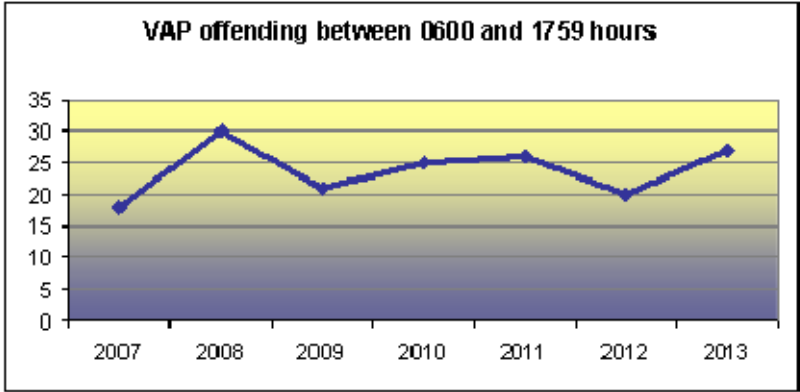
The peak day/time periods for alcohol related violence are clearly overnight from Friday to Saturday and Saturday to Sunday, with exceptionally few offences taking place on other days. Peak times within these days are equally clearly the early morning periods, on Friday/Saturday between 0100 and 0400, and on Saturday/Sunday between 0100 and 0300.

Time Range	Mon/ Tue	Tue/ Wed	Wed/ Thu	Thu/ Fri	Fri/ Sat	Sat/ Sun	Sun/ Mon	Total
1800 – 1900	1	1				1		3
1900 – 2000		1	2					3
2000 - 2100					1		1	2
2100 – 2200			1	2				3
2200 – 2300			1		2	1		4
2300 – 0000				1	2		1	4
0000 – 0100		2			2	1	1	6
0100 – 0200		1	1	1	3	9		15
0200 – 0300		1			2	7		10
0300 – 0400					4	1		5
0400 – 0500		1		1		2		4
0500 – 0600					2			2
Grand total	1	7	5	5	18	22	3	61

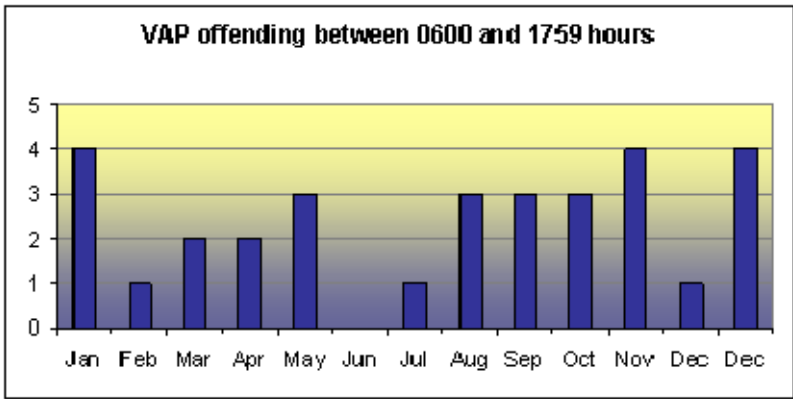
1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-10
-----	-----	-----	-----	------

2.5 Alcohol related violence between 0600 and 1759

2.5.1 Offending



Alcohol related violent crime in Elephant and Castle in the daytime period has increased by 35% (7 offences) between 2012 and 2013.



Peak months appear to be November, December and January, though offences are dispersed throughout the year. Proportionally more offences in the latter stages of the year.

Monthly totals in 2013 remain at a similar level to those experienced since 2007.

It is evident that offences are fairly well spread out with no significant seasonal links between them.

Table 11: Alcohol related violence from 2007 to 2013 (0600 to 1759)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2013	4	1	2	2	3		1	3	3	3	4	1
2012	1	3	1	1	2	3		3	1	2	2	1
2011	1	4	1	1	1	4	3	1	3	2	3	2
2010	3	1	3	3	1	3	1	2	3	3		2
2009			3	1		3	2	3	1	2	4	2
2008	3	4	1	3	1	4	3	5		2	2	2
2007	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	4	2		1
Total	13	14	13	13	10	18	11	18	15	16	15	11

Ranges				
1	2	3	4	5

Proportionality

Proportionally, alcohol related violence has increased, from 21% in 2012 to 30% in 2013. This is almost double the 2007 baseline, and more than any annual period since this study began.

Table 12: Proportion of all violence in Elephant and Castle that is alcohol related

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
No alcohol	18	30	21	25	26	20	27
All VAP	110	156	127	99	101	94	89
% VAP alcohol related	16%	19%	17%	25%	26%	21%	30%

Types of offending

Generally, low level violence decreased in this area (with the exception of harassment). Of note, serious wounding and possession of offensive weapon both dramatically increased. Serious wounding almost doubled, and possession of offensive weapon offences increased from one to six.

Table 13: Types of alcohol related violence experienced in Elephant and Castle

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Assault with injury	26	32	29	21	20	26	24
Common assault	31	30	42	30	41	39	26
Harassment	37	62	47	37	27	16	21
Offensive weapon	3	16	3	3	7	1	6
Other violence	8	6	2	3	1	7	3
Serious wounding	5	10	4	5	5	5	9
Grand total	110	156	127	99	101	94	89

2.5.2 Timings

Offences in this area typically take place between Tuesday and Friday, with two peak time periods, these being 1200 to 1400 (specifically on Tuesdays and Thursdays) and between 1500 and 1700 (mostly Wednesdays).

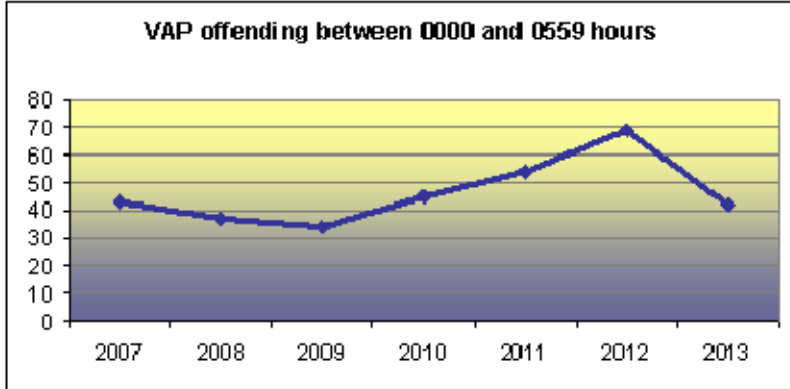
Table 14: Time periods of alcohol related violence in Elephant and Castle

Time Range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Grand Total
0600 – 0700						2	2	4
0700 – 0800						1	1	2
0800 – 0900		1						1
0900 – 1000	1	2	1	1	1	1		7
1000 – 1100		1		2	1		1	5
1100 – 1200	1				1	1		3
1200 – 1300	1	4	1	2	1	1		10
1300 – 1400		5	1	4	1	1		12
1400 – 1500	3		1	1	2	1	1	9
1500 – 1600	2	1	5	2	1		1	12
1600 – 1700	1	1	5		2		2	11
1700 - 1800		1	2	4	3	1	2	13
Grand total	9	16	16	16	13	9	10	89

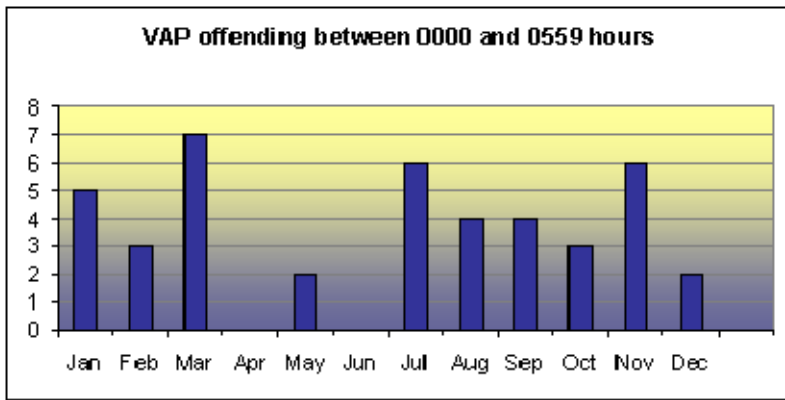
Legend (no. VAP incidents)				
1	2	3	4	5

2.6 Alcohol related violence between 0000 and 0559

2.6.1 Offending



Alcohol related violent crime in Elephant and Castle in this period increased year on year from 2009, with a steep increase in the last reporting period. However, since that time, there has been a rapid decline in numbers, equating to a 39% decrease.



Monthly totals fluctuate greatly (unlike the previous period) with seven offences in March, followed by no offences in April. Generally, the bulk of the offending seems to take place in the latter half of the year.

With the exception of March, most offending seems to take place in the summer months, with the months in 2012 generally proportionally higher than 2013. July, which has historically been a fairly quiet month, had far more offences this year than any other. Conversely, December, a month which generally experiences high levels of alcohol related violence in this area had just two offences.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2013	5	3	7		2		6	4	4	3	6	2
2012	6	5	4	4	6	10	1	5	7	4	8	9
2011	4	3	9	3	4	4	2	6	3	5	6	5
2010	2	3	6	1	4	2	3	6	2	8	3	5
2009	6		2	6			1	2	1	2	10	4
2008	3	3	4		4	4	1	1	4	2	1	10
2007	3	1	2	3	5	2	4	4	2	5	8	4
Total	29	18	34	17	25	22	18	28	23	29	42	39

1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-10
-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Proportionality

The proportion of violence that is alcohol related has increased year on year since 2009, in the last period was the highest proportion of any saturation area at any time (75%). In 2013, the proportion of violence that is alcohol related reduced by almost 10%, though at 67%, it is still higher than most other areas.

Table 16: Proportion of all violence in Elephant and Castle that is alcohol related

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
No alcohol	43	37	34	45	54	69	42
All VAP	88	70	71	74	78	92	63
% VAP alcohol related	49%	53%	48%	61%	69%	75%	67%

Types of offending

Significant decreases have been seen in both assault with injury and common assault, with little variation in the other crime types. Of note, serious wounding increased by one offence, from 12 to 13.

Table 17: Types of alcohol related violence experienced in Elephant and Castle

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Assault with injury	13	13	13	26	26	34	15
Common assault	8	4	5	5	14	15	5
Harassment	15	5	5	6		5	6
Offensive weapon	1	3	1	1		2	1
Other violence		2			1	1	2
Serious wounding	6	10	10	7	13	12	13
Grand total	43	37	34	45	54	69	42

2.6.2 Timings

As before, there are extremely few offences taking place on weekdays, with almost all offences taking place on Saturdays and Sundays.

The principal peak time is between 0100 and 0200 on Sunday (a third of all offending takes place in this narrow time period), with the peak times on Saturdays (carried over from Friday night) between 0000 and 0400.

Table 18: Time periods of alcohol related violence in Elephant and Castle

Time Range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Grand total
0000 – 0100	1		2			2	1	6
0100 – 0200			1	1	1	3	9	15
0200 – 0300			1			2	7	10
0300 – 0400						4	1	5
0400 – 0500			1		1		2	4
0500 – 0600						2		2
Grand total	1		5	1	2	13	20	42

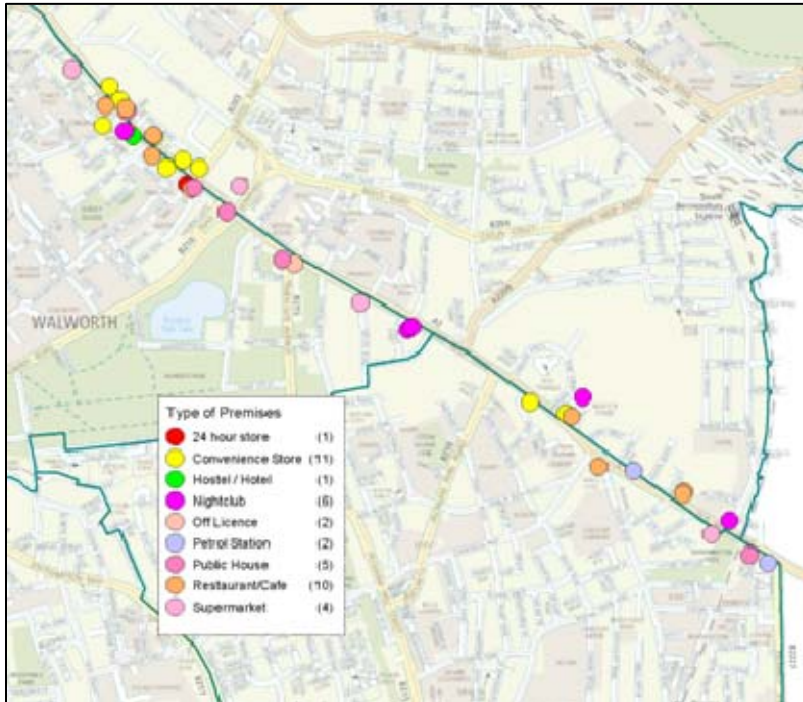
Legend (no. VAP incidents)

1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-10
-----	-----	-----	-----	------

3.0 Old Kent Road

3.1 Contextual Information

3.1.1 Licensed premises in Old Kent Road



The Old Kent Road runs from the Bricklayers Arms roundabout, where it meets the New Kent Road, Tower Bridge Road and Great Dover Street, to New Cross. It is regarded as forming the boundary between Walworth, Camberwell and Peckham to the South, and Bermondsey to the North. The Old Kent Road has a large number of retail premises along it, both large 'superstore' type venues' and smaller independent outlets. The eastern entrance to Burgess Park is also located along the road.

As the map of licensed premises above shows, premises licensed to sell alcohol along the Old Kent Road are clustered to the north, around the Dunton Road / East Street junctions, and the South, approaching the borough's boundary with Lewisham (at New Cross), with comparatively fewer venues in the centre.

In January 2012 there were 42 premises licensed to serve alcohol in the Old Kent Road saturation area. By January 2013, this figure had decreased, to 41.

Type of premises	2012	2013	Change
24 hour store	1	2	1
Convenience store	11	9	-2
Hostel / hotel	1	1	
Leisure			
Members club			
Nightclub	6	3	-3
Off licence	2	2	
Other		1	1
Petrol station	2	1	-1
Public house	5	6	1
Restaurant/cafe	10	13	3
Supermarket	4	3	-1
Grand total	42	41	-1

There were a number of small changes to the types of licensed premises in the Old Kent Road saturation area between 2012 and 2013 with the main changes being in terms of nightclubs (three fewer), though this has been tempered by the introduction of three restaurants. There are also two fewer convenience stores.

Table 20: Opening times of licensed premises in the Old Kent Road saturation area							
Time Range	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
0000 - 0100	19	18	18	19	19	22	23
0100 - 0200	15	15	15	16	16	20	21
0200 - 0300	13	10	10	11	12	17	17
0300 - 0400	10	7	7	9	9	14	14
0400 - 0500	9	8	8	10	10	11	11
0500 - 0600	5	6	6	6	7	9	9
0600 - 0700	10	10	10	10	10	12	12
0700 - 0800	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
0800 - 0900	20	20	20	20	20	20	13
0900 - 1000	23	23	23	23	23	23	14
1000 - 1100	32	32	32	32	32	32	28
1100 - 1200	33	33	33	33	33	33	30
1200 - 1300	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
1300 - 1400	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
1400 - 1500	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
1500 - 1600	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
1600 - 1700	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
1700 - 1800	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
1800 - 1900	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
1900 - 2000	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
2000 - 2100	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
2100 - 2200	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
2200 - 2300	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
2300 - 0000	26	26	26	26	27	27	26

Of the 41 premises licensed to sell alcohol in the Old Kent Road saturation area, three did not have their opening times recorded on the licensing register.

From 1000 to 2300 a high proportion of premises are open, but from 1400 to 2100 all week, they are all open.

The amount of licensed premises tails off after 0000 Monday to Friday, with premises generally remaining open for longer on Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

3.1.2 The cost of alcohol related crime in Old Kent Road

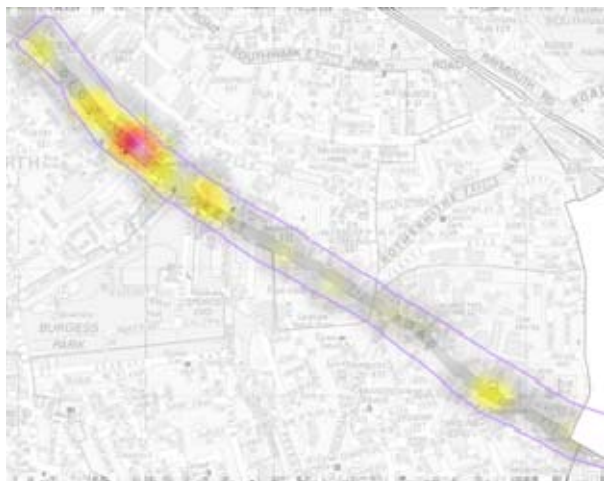
The Home Office has published estimates of the economic and social costs of crime since 2000, with the most recent update being given in 2010/11.

Not every crime type has been calculated by the Home Office, so this will not be an exact study. Crime types pertinent to this report are serious wounding, common assault and assault with injury.

Using the Home Office calculations, it is estimated that in 2013, alcohol related violent crime in the Old Kent Road saturation area **cost £526,435**, a **decrease of £418,605** from 2012 estimates.

3.2 Alcohol related ambulance calls

3.2.1 Locations

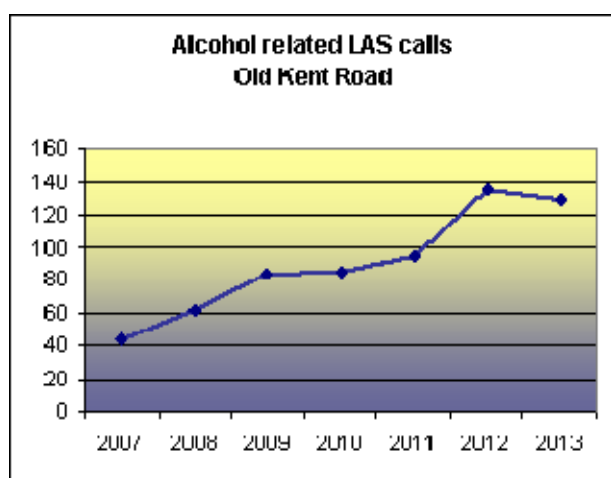


The hotspot for alcohol related ambulance calls to the Old Kent Road area is principally located in the north, around Madron Street and Marcia Road.

The hotspot generated in the southern portion of the road has dissipated greatly, with a smaller area of activity located around Devonshire Grove.

3.2.2 Statistics

3.6% of all LAS alcohol calls in Southwark in 2013 took place within the Old Kent Road saturation area. In 2012, this figure was 4.2%



The level of alcohol related LAS calls has steadily increased year on year, with a dramatic increase in the previous reporting period. 2013 saw a slight decrease, though levels remain at the higher rate, and have not returned to the relatively low levels of 2007 to 2011.

Between 2012 and 2013 there was a 5% decrease in the number of calls (7).

July and August were the peak months, both with 18 calls. The colder months, from January to May experienced far fewer calls.

2.2.3 Timings

The peak days for alcohol related ambulance calls in this area are Friday and Sunday (26 calls each), with the peak times from 1500 to 1700 and 2200 to 0200.

2.2.4 Patients

- 23% of patients tended to by LAS in this area are female (29)
- The peak age for males is 40 to 44 and 50 to 54, with the peak age for females being 20 to 24.

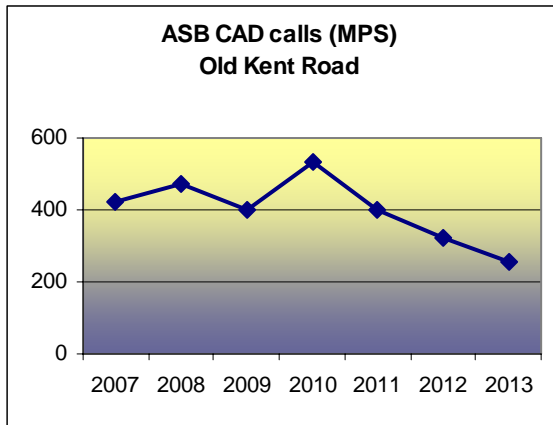
3.3 Police disorder calls

3.3.1 CAD statistics

3.7% of daytime calls are located within the Old Kent Road saturation area. This rate increases to 4.4% in the evening period, and to 5.8% when considering just the 0000 to 0559 period.

Table 21: Annual CAD ASB in the Old Kent Road saturation area

ASB code	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Rowdy behaviour	372	405	354	500	393	319	250
Licensing	3	6	3	3	4	3	3
Street drinking	49	62	41	32	4	2	0
Total	424	473	398	535	401	324	253



Calls to the Old Kent Road saturation area increased between 2009 and 2010, yet have consistently fallen since. There was an 22% decrease in the most recent period, from 324 in 2012 to 253 in 2013.

3.3.2 Location

A higher proportion of ASB calls to this area are to residential areas than in any other saturation area, for both the daytime and evening periods.

In the daytime, police are called to shops, café's and supermarkets along the Old Kent Road, as well as the car parks of the larger chain stores.

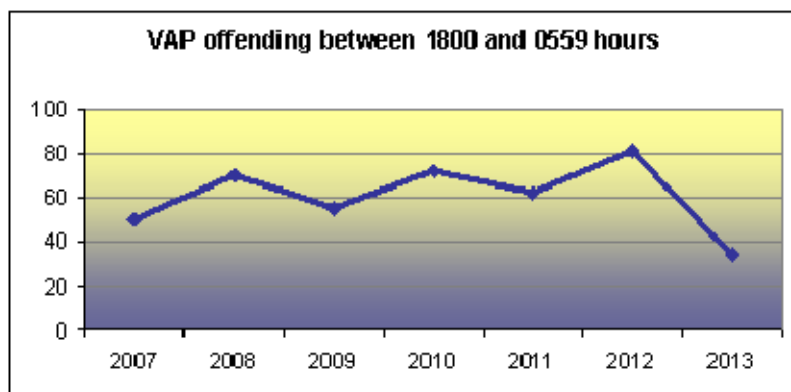
In the evening, most disorder calls are to fights/disturbances in the street, many of which are outside licensed premises or late night eateries.

3.3.3 Timings

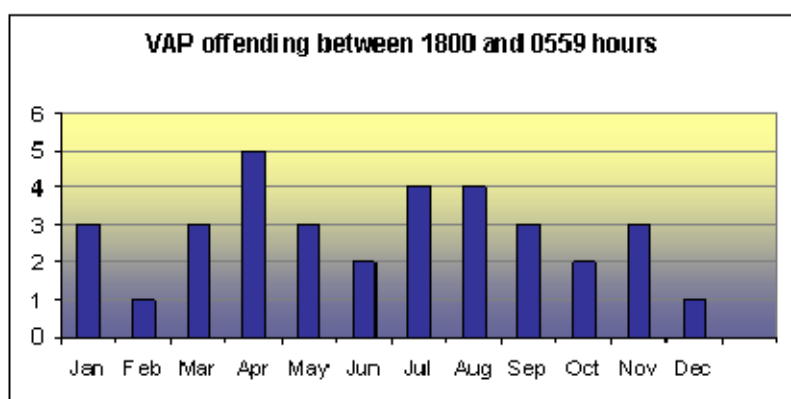
- Calls in this area increase from 1600, with two peaks, these being between 1800 and 1900, and also between 0000 and 0100.
- 62% of calls take place in the evening period, between 1800 and 0559, and 38% in the daytime period, between 0600 and 1759.
- In total, 26% (60 calls) were made between 0000 and 0559
- There was a slight peak on Saturday and Sunday (44 and 46 respectively). The range between weekdays was fairly tight (28 on Friday to 38 on Thursday).

3.4 Alcohol related violence between 1800 and 0559

3.4.1 Offending



As the graph shows, levels of alcohol related violent crime in this area have fluctuated year on year, however, even taking this into account, the decrease to this area is remarkable. Levels have fallen by 39% from 2012 (the highest year), making 2013 the lowest ranking year (by a considerable margin).



Offences generally occur between March and November, though April, July and August are the peak months (4-5 offences reported).

Typically, levels of alcohol related violent crime in the Old Kent Road range between 2 and 8 offences). No month in 2013 scores higher than this, with the peak periods of 2012 (May and June) not replicated this year. Monthly totals have been fairly constant, between 2 and 4 offences, with only April scoring higher.

Table 22: Alcohol related violence from 2007 to 2013 (1800 to 0559)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2013	3	1	3	5	3	2	4	4	3	2	3	1
2012	7	3	5	7	19	12	7	4	2	2	4	9
2011	5	4	10	3	3	4	6	6	3	9	4	5
2010	9	8	5	4	7	1	8	7	5	8	1	9
2009	4	2	5	5	4	3	3	4	7	4	9	5
2008	7	3	3	7	1	9	4	11	5	6	8	6
2007	2	6	6	3	1	6	6	5	2	1	6	6
Total	37	27	37	34	38	37	38	41	27	32	35	41

Ranges				
1-4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17-20

Proportionality

Both the amount of crime and the proportion of that crime that is alcohol related decreased. The high numbers and proportions have fallen, and currently, a third of violent crime is considered alcohol related.

Table 23: Proportion of all violence in Old Kent Road that is alcohol related

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
No alcohol	50	70	55	72	62	81	34
All VAP	198	192	202	190	148	161	101
% VAP alcohol related	25%	37%	27%	38%	42%	50%	34%

Types of offending

Assault with injury has decreased from 33 offences to 9, with all other types of violent crime decreasing at lesser levels. Encouragingly, serious wounding has fallen, from 16 in 2012 to 11 in 2013.

Table 24: Types of alcohol related violence experienced in the Old Kent Road

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Assault with injury	24	22	23	30	28	33	9
Common assault	4	6	7	15	11	14	6
Harassment	17	21	10	9	7	12	3
Offensive weapon	1		1		2	2	1
Other violence	1	4	4	2	1	4	4
Serious wounding	3	17	10	16	13	16	11
Grand total	50	70	55	72	62	81	34

3.4.2 Timings

Levels of offending in this area are low, and it can be difficult to establish patterns because of this. Generally, offending in the area takes place in the early hours of the morning, specifically on Friday/Saturday's and Saturday/Sunday's.

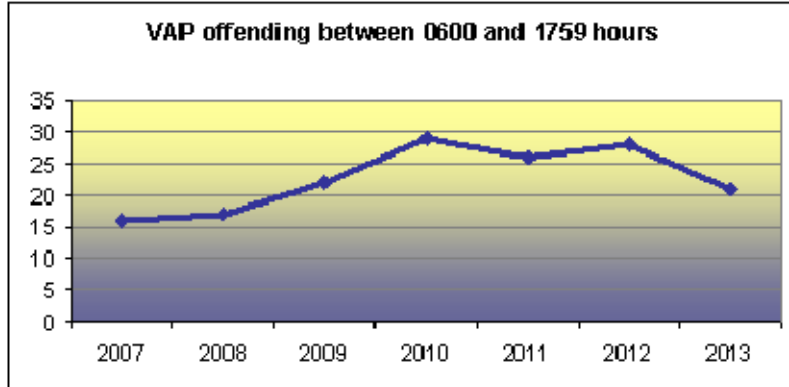
Table 25: Time periods of alcohol related violence in the Old Kent Road

Time Range	Mon/ Tue	Tue/ Wed	Wed/ Thu	Thu/ Fri	Fri/ Sat	Sat/ Sun	Sun/ Mon	Grand Total
1800 – 1900			1					1
1900 – 2000	1			1	1			3
2000 - 2100								
2100 – 2200		1		1				2
2200 – 2300	2		1		2	1		6
2300 – 0000					1	1		2
0000 – 0100		1		1				2
0100 – 0200							1	1
0200 – 0300	2				1	1		4
0300 – 0400	1	4			2			7
0400 – 0500					2	3	1	6
0500 – 0600								0
Grand total	5	4	7	2	5	7	4	34

Legend (no. VAP incidents)				
1	2	3	4	5

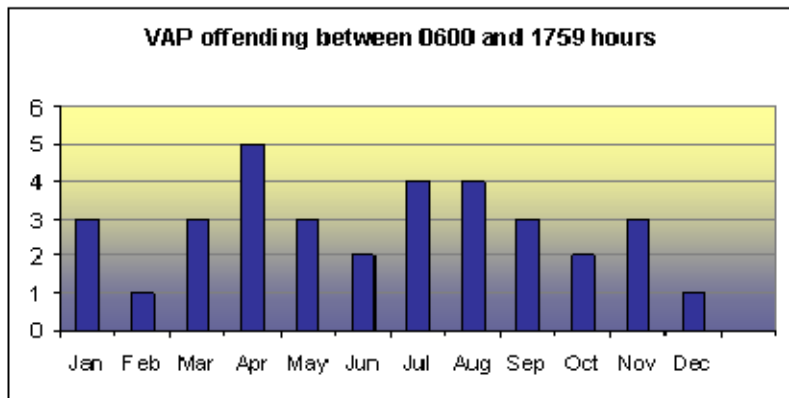
3.5 Alcohol related violence between 0600 and 1759

3.5.1 Offending



Alcohol related violence has also decreased in the Old Kent Road area, though not to the same extent as in the evening period.

There has been a 25% reduction in offending between 2012 and 2013 (7 offences).



The peak months for alcohol related violent offending were April, July and August, with just 1-3 offences taking place in each of the other months.

As with other years, August is the peak month for offending in the Old Kent Road area. January and February did not record as many offences as other years, but otherwise, trends seen in this area are following trends seen here in previous years. It seems that the latter months of the years are busiest for this type of offending.

Table 26: Alcohol related violence from 2007 to 2013 (0600 to 1759)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2013	1	1			3	1	2	5	1	1	3	3
2012	3	3		2	2	2	1	6	2	3		4
2011	5	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	3	3
2010	3	2	1	3	1	2	3	6	1	5	2	
2009		1	1	2	4	1	1	2	2	2	5	1
2008	2	2	1	1	1	1			5	1	2	1
2007	2	2	1				1	3		1	1	5
Total	16	12	7	9	12	8	11	25	12	14	16	17

Ranges					
1	2	3	4	5	6

Proportionality

Since 2007, the proportion of violence that is alcohol related steadily increased, and reached 23% in 2012 (from a baseline of 11%). This reduced by 6% in 2013, and currently the proportion of violence in this area that is alcohol related is 17%.

Table 27: Proportion of all violence in the Old Kent Road that is alcohol related

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
No alcohol	16	17	22	29	26	28	21
All VAP	151	168	145	168	106	120	121
% VAP alcohol related	11%	10%	15%	17%	25%	23%	17%

Types of offending

Levels of most types of violent crime have remained at similar levels, with the reductions principally seen in just two categories, assault with injury and harassment.

Table 28: Types of alcohol related violence experienced in the Old Kent Road

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Assault with injury	3	5	3	7	8	7	3
Common assault	5	2	4	10	7	8	7
Harassment	7	6	8	6	5	5	2
Offensive weapon			1	1			1
Other violence		2	2	2	4	4	4
Serious wounding	1	2	4	3	2	4	4
Grand total	16	17	22	29	26	28	21

3.5.2 Timings

Where the dataset is fairly small, it can be difficult to find meaningful correlations within it. Nonetheless, the peak day for offending was Saturday, with offences occurring throughout the day, though there were 2 offences between 1200 and 1300, and a further two between 1600 and 1700.

Table 29: Time periods of alcohol related violence in the Old Kent Road

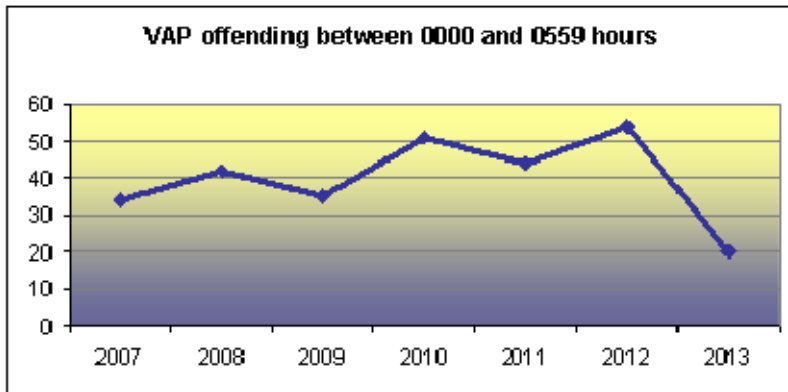
Time Range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Total
0600 – 0700		1					1	2
0700 – 0800	1					1	2	4
0800 – 0900		2		1				3
0900 – 1000								
1000 – 1100								
1100 – 1200						1		1
1200 – 1300			1			2		3
1300 – 1400								
1400 – 1500	1	1						2
1500 – 1600								
1600 – 1700						2		4
1700 - 1800			1			1		2
Grand total	4	4	2	1		7	3	21

Legend (no. VAP incidents)

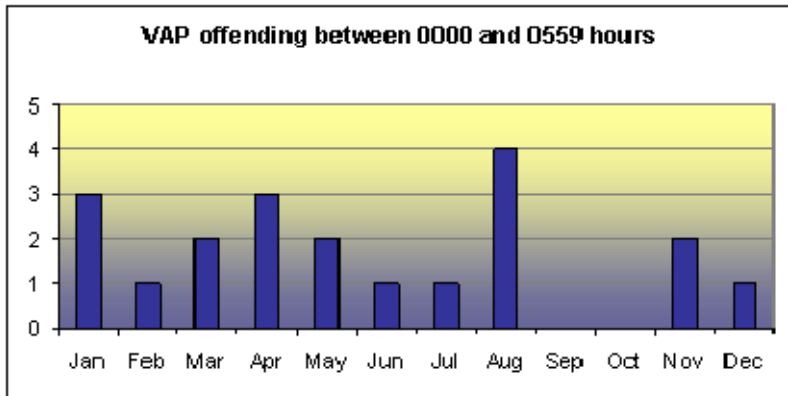
1	2
---	---

3.6 Alcohol related violence between 0000 and 0559

3.6.1 Offending



68% reduction when comparing 2013 to 2012. This type of large reduction warrants further investigation.



August is the peak month, with 4 offences. It is interesting that there has been a significant 'dropping off' of offences since that time, with no offences recorded in September and October.

When comparing the monthly totals with those of previous years, it is evident that the high levels experienced in May and June 2012 disappeared, and have not been seen at any time since. Offending in this area is at its lowest point since the saturation analysis began, with months experiencing highs in previous years (January, May, June and December) barely registering.

Table 30: Alcohol related violence from 2007 to 2013 (0000 to 0559)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2013	3	1	2	3	2	1	1	4			2	1
2012	7	1	2	3	13	11	5	2	2	1	2	5
2011	2	2	8	2	3	4	4	4	2	7	2	4
2010	6	7	3	3	4	1	5	5	3	7		7
2009	4	1	3	3	2	1	3	3	5	3	5	2
2008	5	2	1	5		3	2	10	4	2	4	4
2007	2	2	4	2	1	5	4	4	1	1	4	4
Total	29	16	23	21	25	26	24	32	17	21	19	27

Ranges				
1-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	13-15

Proportion

It is not only the amount of violent offences in this area that have reduced, but also the proportion of these offences that are alcohol related. There has been a significant reduction since last years assessment and is currently at its lowest point since 2009 (44%).

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
No alcohol	34	42	35	51	44	54	20
All VAP	105	96	91	94	73	87	45
% VAP alcohol related	32%	44%	39%	54%	60%	62%	44%

Types of offending

The decrease has been driven by large reductions in assault with injury, though common assault and serious wounding have also reduced (serious wounding by half).

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Assault with injury	16	16	17	21	24	22	6
Common assault	3	3	2	11	4	10	5
Harassment	11	10	5	4	3	4	
Offensive weapon					1	1	1
Other violence	1		3	1	1	3	1
Serious wounding	3	13	8	14	11	14	7
Grand total	34	42	35	51	44	54	20

3.6.2 Timings

Offending in this time period in the Old Kent Road saturation area mostly occurs later, between 0300 and 0400, though there is not enough data to make firm conclusions.

The weekend generally sees more activity, though there were also five offences reported on a Wednesday.

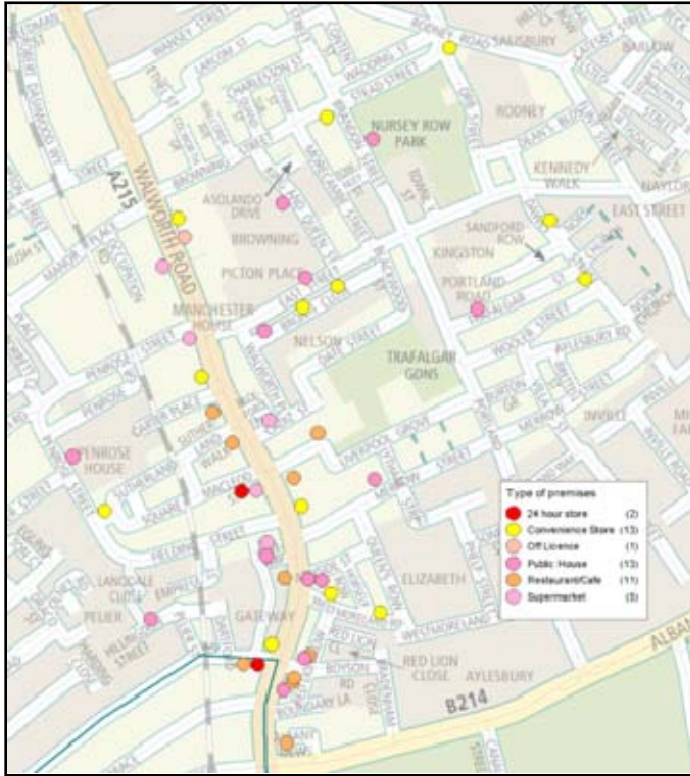
Time Range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Total
0000 – 0100			1		1			2
0100 – 0200	1							1
0200 – 0300		2				1	1	4
0300 – 0400		1	4			2		7
0400 – 0500	1					2	3	6
0500 – 0600								
Grand Total	2	3	5		1	5	4	20

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

4.0 Walworth

4.1 Contextual information

4.1.1 Licensed premises in Walworth



At its northernmost point at Elephant and Castle in Newington, the A215 begins as the Walworth Road, running between Elephant and Castle and Camberwell Road.

The area contains not only the Walworth Road but a great deal of the surrounding area (note that the main licensed premises of note away from the main road itself are convenience stores and public houses).

The Walworth Road runs through Walworth Community Council Area, and is the major shopping street of the area. East Street market is especially busy on Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

The saturation area also encompasses several smaller parks (though does not go as far as Burgess Park) and part of the largest local authority run estate in Southwark, the Aylesbury estate.

In January 2012 there were 45 premises licensed to serve alcohol in the Walworth saturation area. By January 2013, this figure had decreased to 42.

Type of premises	2012	2013	Change
24 hour store	2	2	
Convenience store	13	12	-1
Nightclub		2	2
Off licence	1	1	
Public house	13	7	-6
Restaurant/cafe	11	13	2
Supermarket	5	5	
Grand total	45	42	-3

Similarly to the other saturation areas, the number of premises licensed to serve alcohol in Walworth has slightly reduced. There are six fewer public houses and one fewer convenience store within this area, yet two additional nightclubs and two more restaurant/cafe's.

Time Range	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
0000 – 0100	14	15	15	15	16	20	20
0100 – 0200	7	6	6	6	6	14	14
0200 – 0300	5	4	4	4	4	8	8
0300 - 0400	3	3	3	3	3	4	4
0400 - 0500	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
0500 – 0600	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
0600 – 0700	8	8	8	8	8	7	7
0700 – 0800	10	10	10	10	10	10	8
0800 – 0900	23	23	23	23	23	22	11
0900 – 1000	27	27	27	27	27	27	16
1000 – 1100	34	34	34	34	34	34	32
1100 – 1200	39	39	39	39	39	39	36
1200 – 1300	42	42	42	42	42	42	41
1300 – 1400	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
1400 – 1500	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
1500 – 1600	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
1600 – 1700	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
1700 – 1800	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
1800 – 1900	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
1900 – 2000	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
2000 – 2100	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
2100 – 2200	41	41	41	41	41	41	40
2200 – 2300	39	39	39	39	40	40	37
2300 – 0000	21	21	21	21	21	21	18

Similarly to the other saturation areas most premises are open from 1100 to 2300 and very few between 0200 and 0600.

Owing to the night time economy, there are also higher levels of premises open in the early hours of Saturday and Sunday.

3.1.2 The cost of alcohol related crime in Walworth

The Home Office has published estimates of the economic and social costs of crime since 2000, with the most recent update being given in 2010/11. Not every crime type has been calculated by the Home Office, so this will not be an exact study. Crime types pertinent to this report are serious wounding, common assault and assault with injury.

Using the Home Office calculations, it is estimated that in 2012, alcohol related violent crime in the Walworth saturation area cost **£638,335**, an increase of **£107,036** from 2012 estimates.

4.2 Alcohol related ambulance calls

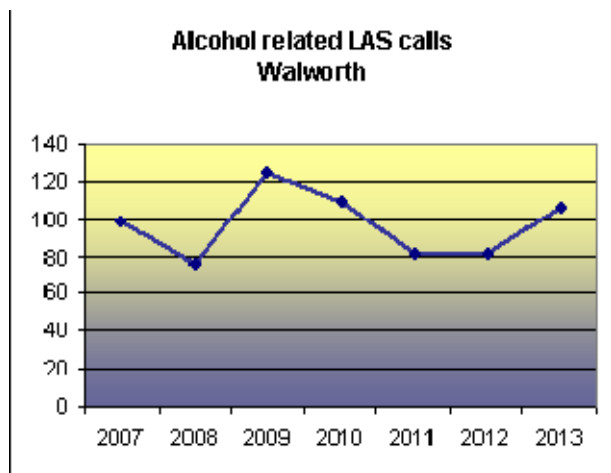
4.2.1 Locations



The hotspots in this area are located along the Walworth Road itself, with a particular area of intensity in the centre, around McLeod Street. Pilton Place and the area around East Street market also has a slightly higher level of activity (as in the previous assessment). The call outs appear to be taking place in the south of the road, where most of the licensed premises are located.

4.2.2 Statistics

3% of all LAS alcohol calls in Southwark in 2013 took place within the Walworth saturation area. In 2012, this figure was 2.5%.



Following two consecutive years of decreases and the lack of change in the last report, there has been a 29% increase in the number of alcohol related ambulance calls to this area in the most recent period.

September (16), July (13) and August and April (11 each) were the peak months for alcohol related ambulance call outs in Walworth with other months experiencing less than ten calls.

4.2.3 Timings

Thursday afternoon, between 1600 and 1800 and Sunday between 0000 and 0400 are the peak times for calls. Otherwise, calls are evenly spread throughout the week, slightly increasing from 1300, and remaining at a higher level until 2200.

4.2.4 Patients

- 30% of patients attended to by LAS are female. The peak age for males is 25 to 34, with no specific peak for females.

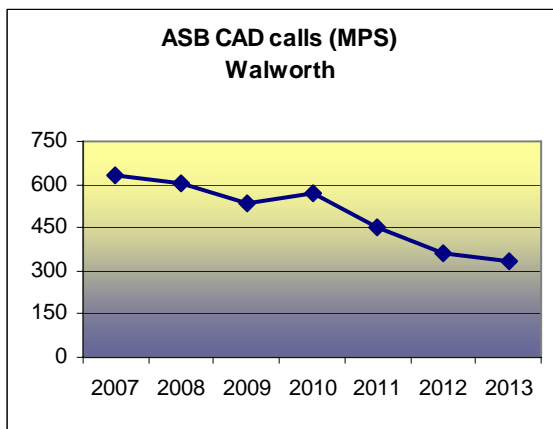
4.3 Police disorder calls

4.3.1 CAD statistics

6% of the borough's daytime calls are located within this saturation area. This decreases to 5% in the evening (and also in the 0000 to 0559 period).

Table 36: Annual CAD ASB in Walworth

ASB code	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Rowdy behaviour	545	516	469	532	444	357	329
Licensing	26	16	14	5	4		
Street drinking	63	74	49	29	5	3	1
Total	634	606	532	566	453	360	330



As with all other saturation areas, there has been a reduction since the 2010/11 period, and a further reduction in 2013.

Between 2012 and 2013 there has been a 8% decrease, equating to 30 calls.

4.3.2 Location

Similarly to the last assessment, there was a noticeable amount of calls originating from the East Street market as well as the parks/grassy areas. Calls have also been made from shops, café's, bookmakers, beauty parlours and supermarkets along the Walworth Road.

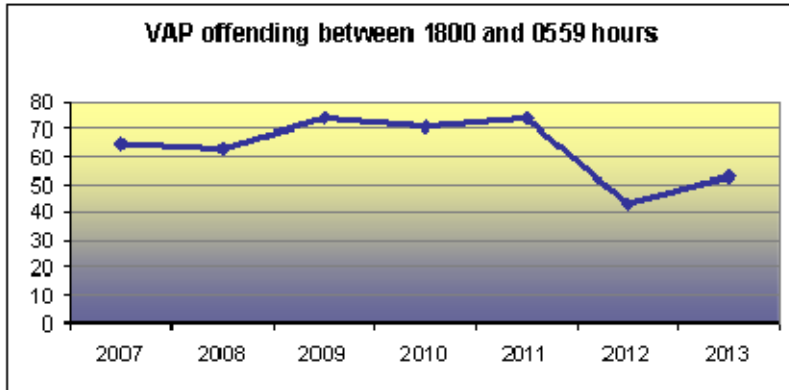
Calls made in the evening were almost exclusively made from either hostels / housing estates or licensed premises and late night eateries, and the streets outside them.

4.3.3 Timings

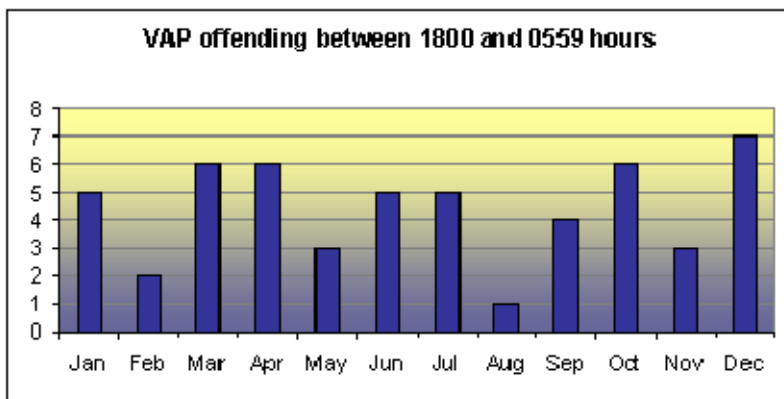
- There is an increase in calls in Walworth between 1500 and 1600, and the level remains at a slightly higher level until the late evening (2300).
- 53% of calls take place in the evening period, between 1800 and 0559, and 47% in the daytime period, between 0600 and 1759.
- 18% (58 calls) were made between 0000 and 0559
- Saturday is the peak day (58 calls), with most of these being recorded in the evening, between 1700 and 2300, with an additional peak in the early hours of the morning, between 0200 and 0600.

4.4 Alcohol related violence between 1800 and 0559

4.4.1 Offending



Following a significant reduction in the last reporting period, levels of alcohol related violence have increased by a quarter on 2012 figures, though have not reached the highs of the previous years.



There is a fairly constant level of offending in most months, though December experienced 7 offences (the peak month). February, May and August had the fewest numbers (either one or two offences).

This appears to be a fairly typical year for this saturation area, with on average between 4 and 6 offences per month. Generally, offending is following similar patterns as previous years, however, there were more offences in the latter half of the year, whereas in 2012 there were no offences in October and November.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2013	5	2	6	6	3	5	5	1	4	6	3	7
2012	4	4	2	7	5	7	1	1	5			7
2011	7	3	14	6	5	6	5	8	4	9	3	4
2010	4	1	4	7	8	6	12	11	6	5	6	1
2009	2	3	12	6	9	12	4	4	4	7	5	6
2008	6	7	4	2	5	6	5	7	6		5	10
2007	4	6	3	4	12	4	6	5	9	6	4	2
Total	32	26	45	38	47	46	38	37	38	33	26	37

Ranges				
1-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	13-15

Proportionality

Last year saw the first significant decline in the proportion of violence that was alcohol related in this area since 2008. In 2013, the proportion has increased once more, to 46%, which is on par with the previous highest proportion (2011).

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
No alcohol	65	63	74	71	74	43	53
All VAP	194	233	183	174	161	116	116
% VAP alcohol related	34%	27%	40%	41%	46%	37%	46%

Types of offending

Most saturation areas have seen decreases in assault with injury; however offences of this nature remained static in this area. However, the level of common assault has doubled as has, serious wounding (from 5 offences to 11) which is clearly of immediate concern. However, 2012 was atypical, in that serious wounding saw a large reduction, and it seems that levels in 2013 have returned to their previous average.

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Assault with injury	26	23	20	23	26	20	20
Common assault	5	6	14	18	14	6	12
Harassment	24	21	16	5	12	9	9
Murder		2					
Offensive weapon	3	1	1	1		1	1
Other violence	3	1	6	13	10	2	
Serious wounding	4	9	17	11	12	5	11
Grand total	65	63	74	71	74	43	53

4.4.2 Timings

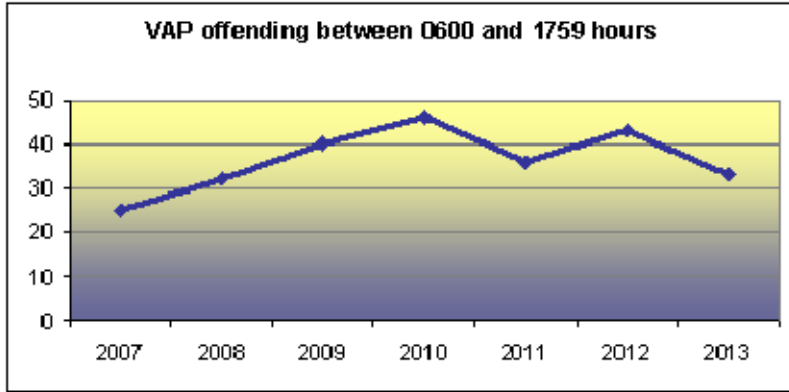
Almost a quarter of alcohol related violent offending takes place on a Friday / Saturday, with another quarter taking place on a Saturday / Sunday. The peak time period on Friday/Saturday is between 0000 to 0400.

Time Range	Mon/ Tue	Tue/ Wed	Wed/ Thu	Thu/ Fri	Fri/ Sat	Sat/ Sun	Sun/ Mon	Grand Total
1800 – 1900		2	3		1	3		9
1900 – 2000	1	1	1				1	4
2000 - 2100	1	2			2		2	7
2100 – 2200		1					2	3
2200 – 2300		1		1		1	2	5
2300 – 0000					1		1	2
0000 – 0100	1				2	1		4
0100 – 0200	2			1	2	2		7
0200 – 0300	2				1	1		4
0300 – 0400				1	2	2	1	6
0400 – 0500					1	1		2
0500 – 0600								0
Grand Total	7	7	4	3	12	11	9	53

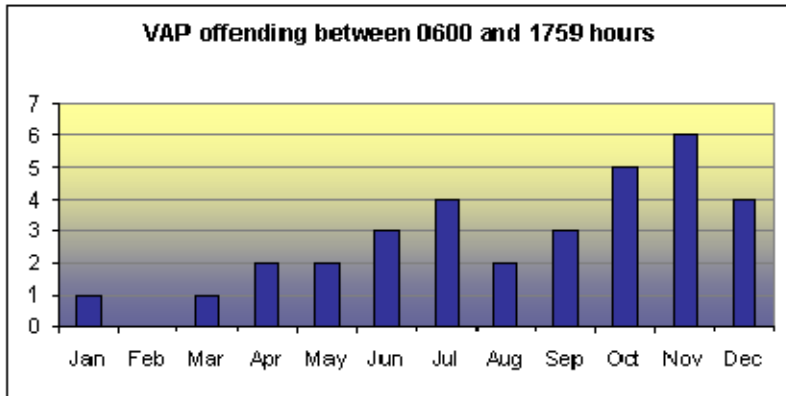
1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

4.5 Alcohol related violence between 0600 and 1759

4.5.1 Offending



Following an increase between 2011 and 2012, the level of daytime alcohol related violence has fallen by 23% in the most recent period.



The level of offending increased as the year went on, peaking between October and November.

Monthly averages in 2013 are slightly different from previous years, with a greater emphasis on offending in the latter months of the year. October and November, the peak months for 2013 have not previously been peak months for this type of offending in this saturation area. June July and September appear to score consistently highly in most years.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2013	1		1	2	2	3	4	2	3	5	6	4
2012	5	1	2	5	7	5	4	6	3	1	3	1
2011		4	5	1	4	3	2	4	4	4		5
2010	7	4	9	2		3	7	3	3	3	2	3
2009	1	1	6	5	3	5	4	5	3	2		5
2008	1	2	4	4	3	6	7	2	1		1	1
2007		2		5	4	1	5	2	1	2	1	2
Total	15	14	27	24	23	26	33	24	18	17	13	21

1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-10
-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Proportionality

The proportion of violence that is alcohol related in Walworth in the daytime period has risen since the 2007 averages, however since 2010 has consistently been above the 20% mark.

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
No alcohol	25	32	40	46	36	43	33
All VAP	202	275	217	224	179	188	163
% VAP alcohol related	12%	12%	18%	21%	20%	23%	20%

Types of offending

The decrease shown between 2102 and 2013 is mostly owing to a decrease in assault with injury offences (from 13 to 2). Small increases have been noted in possession of offensive weapon, other violence and serious wounding.

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Assault with injury	4	4	7	12	13	13	2
Common assault	3	6	12	10	12	10	9
Harassment	14	17	12	11	8	17	14
Offensive weapon	2	2	2	1	1		1
Other violence	1	1	6	9	2	1	3
Serious wounding	1	2	1	3		2	4
Grand total	25	32	40	46	36	43	33

4.5.2 Timings

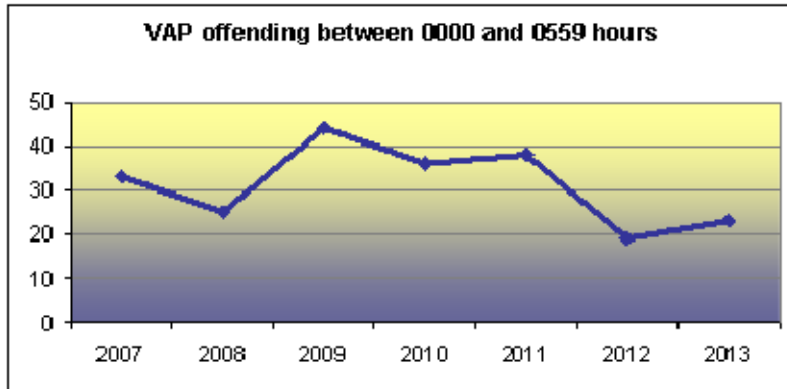
Monday, Thursday and Friday are the most prevalent days for this type of offending (6-7 offences each), particularly from 1400 to 1800). Unlike most saturation areas, Saturdays are not a peak day, in fact, experienced the least offences (2).

Time Range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Total
0600 – 0700								
0700 – 0800								
0800 – 0900	1							1
0900 – 1000			1				1	2
1000 – 1100		1		1			2	4
1100 – 1200					2			2
1200 – 1300								
1300 – 1400				1			1	2
1400 – 1500	3	1			1			5
1500 – 1600		1		4		1		6
1600 – 1700	2		1	1	1	1		6
1700 - 1800	1		1		2		1	5
Grand total	7	3	3	7	6	2	5	33

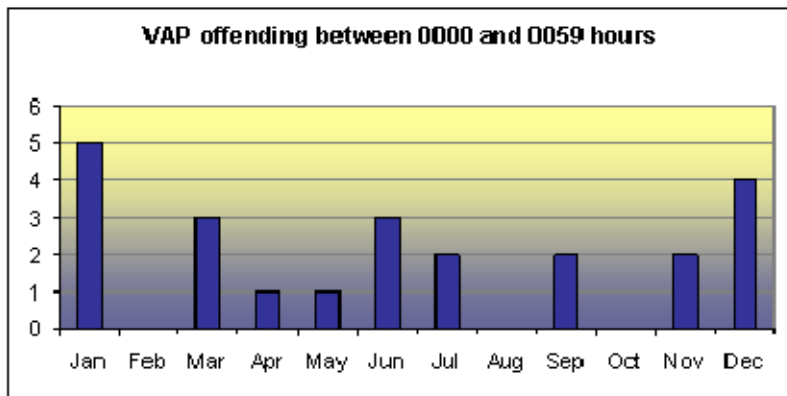
1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

4.6 Alcohol related violence between 0000 and 0559

4.6.1 Offending



From a peak in 2009, levels of alcohol related violent crime in Walworth between 0000 and 0600 have dramatically reduced. However, 2013 figures show an increase, of 21% (4 offences).



As before, there were generally between two and four offences per month in Walworth in this period. Though numbers were small, the peak months were January (5) and December (4). There were no offences reported in either February or August.

The chart below shows that though January frequently experiences more offences than other months, the peak in December is fairly unusual. As was the case in the previous report, levels of alcohol related violence in Walworth within this time period are at a significantly low level, when compared to time periods in other years.

Table 45: Alcohol related violence from 2007 to 2012 (0000 to 0559)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2013	5		3	1	1	3	2		2		2	4
2012	2	2	1	3	3	2	1	1	3			1
2011	5	1	7	2	3	2	3	2	4	6	1	2
2010	3	1		5	4	2	10	3	2	3	3	
2009	2	1	7	5	6	7	1	1	4	2	2	6
2008	4	4	1	1	3	1	2	2			4	3
2007	2	4	2	2	6		2	4	4	6	1	
Total	23	13	21	19	26	17	21	13	19	17	13	16

Ranges

1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-10
-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Proportionality

The proportion of violence that is alcohol related fluctuates year on year. In 2012, the proportion was 41%, which increased to 51% in 2013. However, it is a reduction from previous years, 64% in 2009 and 63% in 2011.

Table 46: Proportion of all violence in Walworth that is alcohol related

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
No alcohol	33	25	44	36	38	19	23
All VAP	81	69	69	74	60	46	45
% VAP alcohol related	41%	36%	64%	49%	63%	41%	51%

Types of offending

Most crime types stayed at a broadly similar level to 2011 figures, though there was a small increase seen in assault with injury and a larger increase in serious wounding (4 offences). However, it is likely that serious wounding levels are returning to a natural average, as 2012 saw an extremely low figure, which had not been seen since 2008.

Table 47: Types of alcohol related violence experienced in Walworth

Minor type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Assault with injury	14	9	11	12	19	7	9
Common assault	3		7	9	3	4	4
Harassment	12	11	7	1	3	2	2
Murder		1					
Offensive weapon	1		1			1	1
Other violence			6	6	7	2	
Serious wounding	3	4	12	8	6	3	7
Grand total	33	25	44	36	38	19	23

4.6.2 Timings

The weekend, between 0000 and 0600 is the main time for alcohol related offending in the Walworth area, specifically between 0000 and 0400, with most offences taking place within this time period.

Table 48: Time periods of alcohol related violence in Walworth

Time Range	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Total
0000 – 0100		1				2	1	4
0100 – 0200		2			1	2	2	7
0200 – 0300		2				1	1	4
0300 – 0400	1				1	2	2	6
0400 – 0500						1	1	2
0500 – 0600								
Grand total	1	5			2	8	7	23

Legend (no. VAP incidents)

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Item No. 8.	Classification: Open	Date: 3 November 2014	Meeting Name: Licensing Committee
Report title:		The Licensing Act 2003: review of statement of licensing policy 2015-2020	
Ward(s) or groups affected:		All wards	
From:		Strategic Director of Environment and Leisure	

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the Committee:
 - a) Notes the draft revision of the Southwark statement of licensing policy 2015-2020 provided at Appendix A to this report.
 - b) Agrees the arrangements for public consultation on the draft revision of the policy document, as set out within this report (sections 38 to 46), including the basis for the public consultation questionnaire.
 - c) Considers whether to incorporate any additional areas within the public consultation, including that of recommended closing times for licensed premises based on premises type and area classification (considered within section 26 – 29 of this report).

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2. The Licensing Act came into effect on 25 November 2005. The Act introduced a new regime for the licensing of alcohol, regulated entertainment and late night refreshment, to be administered by the local licensing authority (within Southwark, this council).
3. Section 5 of the Act requires each licensing authority to prepare and publish a statement of licensing policy every five years. The policy statement is expected to set out, for the benefit of applicants, responsible authorities and members of the local community, how the authority intends to approach its licensing responsibilities under the Act. Each authority is also required to keep the statement of policy under review throughout its term and make appropriate revisions as necessary.
4. The initial Southwark statement of licensing policy was considered and approved by the full council assembly on 6 December 2004. It was compiled with regard to the provisions of the Act itself, secondary regulations and Guidance then issued by the Department of Culture Media and Sport (DCMS). It has been kept under constant review since. The current version of the policy for 2011-2014 represents the third revision. The policy is now due for revision once more.
5. There have been a number of changes to the Licensing Act 2003 and also to the guidance issued for licensing authorities (current version from the Home Office in

June 2014) since the policy was last reviewed. In recognition of this, work has been undertaken to update the Southwark policy and make it consistent with the primary and secondary legislation and latest guidance. This latest draft revision is attached at Appendix A.

6. Every revision of the policy is required by law to be subject of full public consultation. Details of the proposals for public consultation on this revision are set out in sections 37 - 45 of this report.
7. The committee is asked to note the content of the draft policy revision and to agree the arrangements for public consultation on the draft policy accordingly. The committee is also asked whether it wishes for any additional matters to be incorporated into the public consultation, including whether to incorporate proposals for recommended closing times for licensed premises based on premises type and area classification.

KEY ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

The purpose of the policy

8. The purpose of the statement of policy is set out in section three of the document, as follows:
 - To reinforce to elected members on the licensing committee, the powers and constraints placed upon the local authority as licensing authority by the 2003 Act.
 - To set out, for the benefit of prospective applicants; responsible authorities; local residents; and licensed operators; the parameters under which this authority will make its licensing decisions.
 - To inform prospective licensees how a licensed premises is likely to be able to operate within its area.
 - To inform local residents and licensed operators how their needs will be addressed.
 - To minimise the number of licensing decisions that may be challenged in a court of law.

The licensing objectives

9. Central to the statement of policy is the promotion of the four licensing objectives established under the Act. These are:
 - The prevention of crime and disorder
 - Public safety
 - The prevention of public nuisance
 - The protection of children from harm.

Summary of the main amendments

10. Given the frequency of the revision of the policy since its initial formulation, there are no major policy changes. However, the draft statement of policy is revised

throughout to ensure consistency with the latest changes in legislation, guidance and case law and to reflect current best practice. A summary of some of the main changes follows.

Section 2 – All about Southwark

11. Section 2 provides background and context to the policy, including information on Southwark, the borough; this authority; the licensed trades; and alcohol harm impacts.

Section 3 – Purpose and scope of the policy

12. Section 3 deals with some of the general principles on which the policy is founded.

Section 4 – Administration, exercise and delegation of function

13. Section 4 deals with the administrative arrangements for processing and determining licence applications. This revision incorporates new references to:
 - The new facility provided in law for ‘late’ temporary events notices’ to be submitted with only 5 working days notice of the event given.
 - The inclusion of the environmental protection team (incorporating noise nuisance) as responsible authority for the prevention of nuisance objective, able to intervene within the temporary events notice process.
 - The addition of the licensing authority and public health as responsible authorities under the Act.
 - The new legislative requirement for the automatic suspension of licences where the annual maintenance fee is not paid by the due payment date.

Section 5 – Determining applications for premises licences and club premises certificates

14. Section 5 sets out how the policy works. It confirms that, in accordance with the rules of natural justice, each application will be considered upon its own merits and with all relevant matters taken into account. It also confirms that where an application is submitted and is not subject to relevant representations the application will be granted in the terms requested, subject to the mandatory licence conditions and conditions consistent with the operating schedule.
15. It goes on to explain, however, that responsible authorities will carefully review each application made. They will expect an application to demonstrate that the applicant has compiled the operating schedule on the basis of a risk-assessment of the proposed business operation having regard to each of the four licensing objectives. They will expect the operating schedule to include positive proposals to manage any potential risks identified.
16. The policy later sets out, in each of the four sections dedicated to the licensing objectives, the expectations of the responsible authorities. Section 5 explains that an application which demonstrates that the risks have been properly considered and appropriate measures applied are less likely to be subject to representation.

17. This section also sets out the basis for fair, proportionate and consistent condition setting.

Section 6 – Other related legislation and strategies

18. Section 6 references other associated and complementary legislation and strategy. New references include:
- Anti-Social Behavior Crime and Policing Act 2014, which overhauls the system for dealing with anti-social behaviour, focussing on a citizen led approach and establishing a range of powers intended to support local authority and partner bodies deal with anti-social behaviour, including powers of premises closure in cases of nuisance or disorder.
 - The Southwark cultural strategy 2013-18, which considers the role the council has to play in the cultural life of the borough.
 - The revised Southwark enforcement policy (currently under preparation)

Section 7 – The first licensing objective: The prevention of crime and disorder

19. Section 7 sets out to provide best practice guidance to prospective licence applicants in pursuit of the prevention of crime and disorder objective, compiled in conjunction with the police and trading standards. Within this section the broad guide to potential crime and disorder controls provided in earlier versions of the policy has been overhauled and broken down into recommendations for all premises; for premises licensed for the sale and supply of alcohol for consumption on the premises; and for premises licensed for the sale and supply of alcohol and the provision of regulated entertainment operating in the night-time economy. New references include:
- The new mandatory licence condition which prohibits the sale of alcohol below the cost of VAT plus duty (all premises).
 - Promotion of a voluntary removal of low cost high strength alcohol from offer (general).
 - Installation of ID scanning and recording equipment (premises licensed for sale and supply of alcohol/regulated entertainment in the night-time economy).
 - An extended section on reducing theft of personal property.
 - This section of the policy includes this authority's current approach to cumulative impact and references the three current special policy areas in Borough and Bankside, Camberwell, and Peckham. Cumulative impact is considered elsewhere on this agenda in the light of the partnership analysis of alcohol related violence in Southwark in 2013. Any decisions taken on the back of this separate item will be reflected within the draft policy and public consultation.

Section 8 – The second licensing objective: Ensuring public safety

20. Section 8 sets out to provide best practice guidance to prospective licence applicants in pursuit of the public safety objective. Within this section the broad guide to public safety considerations given in earlier versions of the policy has been overhauled, in conjunction with the occupational health and safety team and the fire brigade. New references include:
- Highlighting the need to consider the potential for localised overcrowding when determining premises safe capacity.
 - An expanded section on a taking a proactive approach to customer safety.

Section 9 – The third licensing objective: The prevention of public nuisance

21. Section 9 sets out to provide best practice guidance to prospective licence applicants in pursuit of the prevention of public nuisance objective. Within this section the broad guide to sound containment and reduction measures given in earlier versions of the policy has been overhauled in conjunction with the environmental protection team and broken down into preventing nuisance outside of premises; within premises; and at outdoor events. New references include:
- An expanded section on preventing nuisance outside of premises, in recognition of the increased potential for nuisance and disturbance to be caused by patrons congregating outside of licensed premises since the introduction of the indoor smoking ban introduced under the Health Act 2006.

Section 10 – The fourth licensing objective: The protection of children from harm

22. Section 10 sets out to provide best practice guidance to prospective licence applicants in pursuit of the protection of children from harm objective. It has been prepared in conjunction with trading standards and the Southwark Safeguarding Children Board. While there is no new policy established by this revision the section is revised so as to be consistent with the presentation of the rest of the policy. The final version of this policy will also reference separate work taking place in conjunction with the council's Child Sexual Exploitation Group.

Section 11 – Enforcement

23. Section 11 sets out the approach to enforcement taken by the council and partner bodies. It explains how our services operate on the basis of risk-rated, intelligence led enforcement providing responsible business operators with light touch enforcement enabling resources to be directed toward high risk and problem premises.
24. In doing so this section demonstrates compliance with the new regulators compliance code established by the better regulation delivery office in April 2014.

Recommended closing times

25. In preparing the policy update, it is noted that the Home Office guidance now

includes that “with regard to licensing hours, the Government acknowledges that different licensing approaches may be appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives in different areas. The Act gives the licensing authority power to make decisions regarding licensing hours as part of the implementation of its licensing policy statement and licensing authorities are best placed to make such decisions based on their local knowledge and in consultation with other responsible authorities. However, licensing authorities must always consider each application and must not impose predetermined licensed opening hours, without giving individual consideration to the merits of each application. Statements of licensing policy should set out the licensing authority’s approach regarding licensed opening hours and the strategy it considers appropriate for the promotion of licensing objectives in its area...”

26. Currently, the Southwark statement of licensing policy is quiet on this matter other than stating that, while applications will be considered upon their own merits, where the authority’s discretion is engaged there will be no presumption in favour of later licensing hours.
27. The recently revised Lambeth licensing policy has come to our attention and it is noted that the policy provides suggested closing or ‘terminal hours’ for licensed premises based on the type of premises and the local area classification. A summary is provided in table 1 below.
28. The committee is asked whether it wishes to consult upon the inclusion of similar guidance within the Southwark policy revision. If so, for the purposes of consultation, members may wish to consider using the Lambeth position as its starting point.

Table 1 – Summary of London Borough of Lambeth Guidance on Closing Times of Licensed Premises or Terminal Licensing Hours

Type of Premises	Major town centres and strategic cultural area	District town centres	Local centres shopping parades	Residential
Restaurants and cafes	Friday to Saturday (01.00) Sunday to Thursday (00.00)	Friday to Saturday (01.00) Sunday to Thursday (00.00)	Friday to Saturday (00.00) Sunday to Thursday (23.00)	23.00 daily
Public houses, wine bars or other drinking establishments	Friday to Saturday (02.00) Monday to Thursday (01.00) Sunday (00.00)	Friday to Saturday (01.00) Sunday to Thursday (00.00)	Friday to Saturday (00.00) Sunday to Thursday (23.00)	23.00 daily
Hotel bars	No restrictions for residents	No restrictions for residents	No restrictions for residents	No restrictions for residents

Type of Premises	Major town centres and strategic cultural area	District town centres	Local centres shopping parades	Residential
Night clubs/High volume vertical drinking	Friday to Saturday (02.00) Monday to Thursday (01.00) Sunday (00.00)	Friday to Saturday (01.00) Sunday to Thursday (00.00)	Not considered appropriate	Not considered appropriate
Off-licences in areas with an identified problem with street drinkers it may be appropriate to set a locally suitable time for a licence	00.00 daily	00.00 daily	23.00 daily	23.00 daily
Take-aways	Friday to Saturday (02.00) Monday to Thursday (01.00) Sunday (00.00)	Friday to Saturday (01.00) Sunday to Thursday (00.00)	Friday to Saturday (00.00) Sunday to Thursday (23.00)	Not considered appropriate (licence only required between 23.00 – 05.00)
Other entertainment venues	02.00 daily	01.00 daily	00.00 daily	23.00 daily
Qualifying clubs	02.00 daily	01.00 daily	00.00 daily	23.00 daily

Southwark women's safety charter

29. It should also be noted that the draft policy revision currently includes reference to this authority's proposed Southwark women's safety charter, which is being developed alongside this policy revision and has been subject of separate public consultation. It is anticipated that future versions of the licensing policy will urge licensees, especially those that operate within the night-time economy, to sign up to the charter and support this council's drive to become the safest borough for women.

Community impact statement

30. The Southwark statement of licensing policy recognises that responsible business operators who run safe, well managed venues and facilities and are

prepared to work together with their local community will provide benefit to that community. The policy equally recognises that irresponsible business operators who fail to provide good management practices are likely to have negative impacts on the community.

31. As such, the statement of policy sets out to achieve a necessary balance between providing a platform upon which responsible business operators may contribute toward a thriving business and late night economy while ensuring that the quality of life of those who live and work in the borough is protected and enhanced through the licensing system.
32. Central to this, is a licensing process which aims to be inclusive and ensures that local community concerns are understood, debated and resolved. This is supported by offering broad support to licensees, through the range of involved authorities, to establish best practice management, and by a strong directed enforcement resource.
33. Furthermore, the council, as licensing authority, monitors the impacts of its licensing decisions through regular partnership analysis of statistical information on alcohol related crime and disorder; calls to the police regarding disorder and rowdiness; ambulance 'pick-up' statistics; and noise nuisance calls to the council.
34. Earlier versions of this policy have been subject to a full equalities impact assessment and it is intended that this will be revisited during the process of the revision of this policy. A new assessment will be made in advance of the confirmation of this policy.

Resource implications

35. The revision and update of the Southwark statement of licensing policy does not have any resource issues in itself. Where new initiatives referenced within the policy statement have resource implications these will have been dealt with at time of conception.
36. This is an update to the existing statement of licensing policy. This policy is mainly advisory / informative, providing guidance to the licensing committee, licence applicants, residents and businesses. Costs associated with implementing the existing policy are currently met from the licensing revenue budget.

Consultation

Process

37. The fourth revision of the Southwark statement of licensing policy is intended to be undertaken with public consultation in accordance with section 5(3) of the Licensing Act 2003. As such, it is proposed that consultation will take place as follows.
38. The policy will be introduced by circular letter sent to
 - The chief officer of the police
 - The fire authority

- Representatives of holders of premises licences, club premises certificate holders and personal licence holders
 - Representatives of businesses and residents
 - All responsible authorities specified under the Act.
39. The consultation will also be introduced on the council web site with the draft policy made available together with an online questionnaire for easy response.
40. A local meeting will be held in each community council area, intended to stimulate debate on the policy content.
41. The policy consultation and area meetings will be advertised in the local press.

Questionnaire

42. It is suggested that the following questions be posed under the public consultation exercise. The committee is asked to consider whether it wishes for any amendment of the proposals or addition made:
- Whether the policy is clear and easily understood?
 - Whether the policy is balanced, fair and reasonable?
 - Whether the authorities approach to the licensing objective of the prevention of crime and disorder is supported?
 - Whether the authorities approach to the licensing objective of public safety is supported?
 - Whether the authorities approach to the licensing objective of the prevention of nuisance is supported?
 - Whether the authorities approach to the licensing objective of the protection of children from harm is supported?
 - Whether the authorities approach to cumulative impact is supported?
 - Whether the authorities approach to enforcement is considered to be proportionate, balanced, consistent and fair?
43. In each case, respondents will be offered the opportunity to expand on their answer and provision for general comments will be made.
44. In the event that members should wish to include a section in the policy consultation on recommended hours of licensed operation then specific questions will be raised on appropriate hours for business types and areas.

Consultation timetable

45. The following timetable for the public consultation on the draft policy revision and for final approval of the 2015-2020 policy document is proposed:
- Licensing committee 3 November 2014 – Consideration of the 2013 partnership analysis, cumulative impact policies, draft policy revisionband

consultation timetable.

- November 2014 – Final preparations for the public consultation.
- Public consultation to run from 1 December 2014 to 28 February 2015.
- March 2015: Consideration of consultation responses and further revision of the policy.
- Date to be confirmed (first available meeting after April 2015): Report back to licensing committee asking the committee to consider the further draft policy revision and make recommendation for adoption of a final policy by council assembly.
- Date to be confirmed: (first available meeting after licensing committee consideration): Council considers final policy revision for adoption

SUPPLEMENTARY ADVICE FROM OTHER OFFICERS

Director of Legal Services

46. The Licensing Act 2003 (“the 2003 Act”) requires the council, as the licensing authority, to prepare and publish a statement of its licensing policy every three years.
47. In determining its policy, the council is exercising a licensing function and as such must have regard to the guidance issued by the Secretary of State under section 182 of the 2003 Act. It must also give appropriate weight to the views of those persons/bodies listed in section 5(3) of the Act which it is required to consult before determining its policy.
48. Although the guidance represents best practice, it is not binding on the council. As long as the guidance has been properly and carefully understood and considered, licensing authorities may depart from it if they have reason to do so. In this event they will need to give full reasons for their decisions, which must be consistent with the objectives of the 2003 Act.
49. The council is required to have regard to the statement of licensing policy and make decisions in accordance with it. Licensing authorities may depart from their policy if the individual circumstances of any case merit such a decision in the interests of promoting the licensing objectives. In this event it is important that full reasons are given for departing from the published statement of licensing policy.
50. Members should note that the 2003 Act imposes a duty on the council, as the licensing authority, to carry out its functions under the Act with a view to promoting the four licensing objectives, namely:
 - The prevention of crime and disorder
 - The promotion of public safety
 - The prevention of public nuisance
 - The protection of children from harm.

51. Each of these objectives is of paramount and equal importance. There are no other licensing objectives and therefore the Council cannot reject an application for a licence or impose conditions on a licence for any purpose unrelated to the promotion of these objectives. For example, whether or not there is a 'need' for another licensed premises in a given area is a matter for planning committees but is not a matter for a licensing authority in its statement of licensing policy or in discharging its licensing functions.
52. However, the cumulative impact of licensed premises on the promotion of the licensing objectives is a proper matter for the Council to consider when adopting its statement of licensing policy. The Guidance explains 'cumulative impact' as the potential impact on the promotion of the licensing objectives – for example crime and disorder and/or public nuisance - of a significant number of licensed premises concentrated in one area.
53. The statement of licensing policy cannot seek to impose 'blanket' conditions. Each application must be considered on its own merits. Conditions can only be imposed on a licence if they are necessary to promote the licensing objectives in relation to the specific premises and are a proportionate response to the specific situation to be addressed. The Guidance provides that if the situation the condition is intended to address is already addressed by a provision in the 2003 Act or any other legislation then the condition cannot be said to be 'necessary'.
54. Licensing is about regulating the carrying on of licensable activities within the terms of the 2003 Act. The statement of licensing policy should make it clear that licensing law is not the primary mechanism for the general control of nuisance and anti-social behaviour by individuals once they are beyond the direct control of the individual, club or business carrying on licensable activities. However, the Guidance also states that licensing law is a key aspect of such control and should always be part of a holistic approach to the management of the evening and night-time economy. It is therefore desirable that the statement of licensing policy is in line with the Council's wider objectives and consistent with other policies.
55. Members should note that the statement of licensing policy must not be inconsistent with the provisions of the 2003 Act and must not override the right/s of any individual as provided for in that Act. Nor must the statement of licensing policy be inconsistent with obligations placed on the Council under any other legislation, including human rights legislation. Members should also note that the Council has a duty under Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, when carrying out its functions as a licensing authority under the 2003 Act, to do all it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder within the Borough.
56. Positive equalities obligations are placed on local authorities, sometimes described as equalities duties, with regard to race, disability and gender. Race equality duties were introduced by the Race Relations Amendment Act 2000 which amended the Race Relations Act 1976. Gender equalities duties were introduced by the Equality Act 2006, which amended the Sex Discrimination Act 1975. Disability equality duties were introduced by the Disability Discrimination Act 2005 which amended the Disability Act 1995.
57. Equality impact assessments are an essential tool to assist councils to comply with our equalities duties and to make decisions fairly and equalities and human rights impact assessments that are carried out should be mindful of the protected

characteristics under the Equality Act 2010.

58. Under the Local Authorities (Functions and Responsibilities) (England) Regulations 2000, as amended, decisions relating to licensing matters cannot be the responsibility of an authority's executive. The 2003 Act provides that whilst the majority of the functions of the licensing authority, are to be taken or carried out by its licensing committee, decisions relating to the statement of licensing policy cannot be delegated in such a way. The decision on whether to adopt the statement of licensing policy must therefore be taken by council assembly.

Strategic Director of Finance and Corporate Services

59. The strategic director of finance and corporate services notes the resource implications contained within the report and that there are no financial implications as a result of accepting the proposals. Officer time to effect recommendations will also be contained within existing budgeted revenue resources.

BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

Background Papers	Held At	Contact
The Licensing Act 2003 plus secondary regulations	The Licensing Service, C/O 160 Tooley Street, London, SE1	Name: Mrs Kirtikula Read Phone number: 020 7525 5748
The Home Office Guidance to the Act published June 2014		
Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982		

APPENDICES

No.	Title
Appendix A	Draft Southwark Statement of Licensing Policy 2015-2020

AUDIT TRAIL

Lead Officer	Deborah Collins, Strategic Director of Environment and Leisure	
Report Author	Richard Parkins, Licensing & Environmental Protection Unit Manager	
Version	Final	
Dated	21 October 2014	
Key Decision?	Yes	
CONSULTATION WITH OTHER OFFICERS / DIRECTORATES / CABINET MEMBER		
Officer Title	Comments Sought	Comments included
Strategic Director of Legal Services	Yes	Yes
Director of Finance	Yes	Yes
Cabinet Member	Yes	Yes
Date final report sent to Constitutional Team	22 October 2014	

Licensing Act 2003

Draft Southwark Statement of Licensing Policy 2015 -2020



LEGAL BACKGROUND TO THIS DOCUMENT

The Licensing Act 2003 came into effect on 24 November 2005. The Act repealed existing legislation relating to alcohol, entertainment and late night refreshment and introduced a new licensing regime, administered by the local licensing authority.

Section 5 of the Licensing Act 2003 requires each licensing authority to prepare and publish a statement of its licensing policy every five years. The initial Southwark Statement of Licensing Policy received formal approval on 8 December 2004. It was developed through public consultation with full regard had to the Act; the secondary regulations made under the Act; and the guidance produced by the Secretary of State for the Department of Culture Media and Sport (DCMS). The council's licensing policy has since been frequently updated and amended, in order to keep abreast of changes in law, guidance and local policy. Such amendments have been formally approved in January 2007, April and November 2008 and November 2009.

This latest draft provides the fifth revision of the statement of policy and will be developed to represent the authority's policy for the period 2015 - 2020. Again regard has been had during the preparation of this latest revision to the Act and secondary regulations and to the latest incarnation of the section 182 Guidance, issued by the Home Office in June 2014.

As is noted, revisions to the guidance are issued by the Secretary of State from time to time. When revisions are issued, there may be periods of time where the Southwark policy is inconsistent with the guidance. During such periods this council will have regard, and give appropriate weight, to the revised guidance.

It is important to note that a licensing authority may depart from its own policy if the individual circumstances of any case merit such a decision in the interests of the promotion of the licensing objectives.

CONTENTS

	Page No
Section 1 – Executive summary	6
Section 2 – All about Southwark	8
- Our borough	9
- Leading Southwark	9
- Fairer Future Principles	10
- Southwark and the leisure and entertainment industry	11
- The partnership analysis of alcohol related violence 2013	11
- Alcohol and public health	12
Section 3 – Purpose and scope of the licensing policy	13
- Purpose of the policy	13
- Scope of the policy	13
- Types of authorisation	13
- Definitions	14
- The licensing objectives	14
- General information	15
Section 4 – Administration, exercise and delegation of function	18
- Applications for licences and consents	18
- Applications for club premises certificates	18
- Provision of scale plans	18
- Variations and new applications	19
- Provisional statements	19
- Temporary event notices	19
- Major art and pop festivals, carnivals, fairs and circuses	21
- Consultation arrangements	21
- Responsible authorities	21
- Representations	22
- The licensing authority acting as responsible authority	22
- Determination of applications	22
- Licence reviews	24
- Annual maintenance fee payments	25
Section 5 – Determining applications for premises licences and club premises certificates	26
- How this policy works	26
- Conditions	27
Section 6 – Other related legislation and strategies	28
- Other relevant legislative requirements	28
- The Crime and Disorder Act 1998	28
- Environmental Protection Act 1990	28
- EU Services Directive	29
- Gambling Act 2005	29
- Health Act 2005	29
- Human Rights Act 1998	29
- Equality Act 2010	30
- Regulatory Fire Safety Reform Order 2005	31
- Other strategies and policies	31

- Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy	31
- Southwark Cultural Strategy 2013-2018	31
- Southwark Enforcement Policy	32
- Southwark Violent Crime Strategy	32
- Planning & building regulations regime	32
- Guidance documents	33
Section 7 – The first licensing objective – The prevention of crime and disorder	34
- General	34
- Mandatory conditions	35
- All premises	36
- Premises providing alcohol for consumption on the premises	36
- Premises providing alcohol for consumption upon the premises and regulated entertainment in the night-time economy	36
- Cumulative effect	37
- Local saturation policies	38
- Camberwell saturation policy	39
- Peckham saturation policy	39
- Borough and Bankside saturation policy	40
- Licensing hours	40
- Designated premises supervisors / personal licence holders and authorisations for the retail sale of alcohol	41
- Door Supervision	42
- Police promotion event risk-assessment form 696	42
- Entertainment involving striptease and nudity	43
- The sale and possession of smuggled, bootlegged or counterfeit products and the handling of stolen goods	44
- The theft of personal property	44
Section 8 – The second licensing objective – Ensuring public safety	46
- General	46
- Other relevant legislation	48
- Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005	48
- Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999	48
- Safe capacities	49
- A proactive approach to customer safety	49
- Women's Safety Charter	50
Section 9 – The third licensing objective – The prevention of nuisance	51
- General	51
- Preventing nuisance outside of premises	52
- Preventing nuisance from within premises	53
- Outdoor events	54
- Other consents	55
Section 10 – The fourth licensing objective – The protection of children from harm	56
- General	56
- Access to licensed premises	57
- The purchase and consumption of alcohol by children and young people	57
- Age verification policies	58
- The Southwark Proof of Age (SPA) card	60
- Children and responsible drinks promotions	61
- Children and cinemas	61

- Regulated entertainment provided for children	61
- Entertainment involving striptease and nudity	62
Section 11 – Enforcement	63
- General	63
Section 12 – Contact details	65
<u>Diagrams and tables</u>	
Map of Southwark	8
Table 1 – Table of delegations of licensing functions	23

SECTION ONE – EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Southwark enjoys a widespread and diverse selection of licensed premises and venues. More than 1,200 premises are currently licensed for either the sale or supply of alcohol; the provision of regulated entertainment; and / or the provision of late night refreshment. These range from pubs, bars, night clubs, members clubs, theatres, cinemas and indoor sports facilities through restaurants, cafes and take-away establishments to off-licences, supermarkets and grocers. Together they combine to help make Southwark the exciting, vibrant borough it is by providing a wide-range of leisure and cultural opportunities; supporting tourism; providing employment; and making a significant economic contribution to the local community. This authority recognises the extent of the contribution of the leisure and entertainments industry.

We believe that as long as licensed premises management act responsibly in promotion of the licensing objectives; run safe, well managed venues and facilities; and work together with the local authority, its partners and the local community; they make a positive contribution toward building community cohesion and cultural development. We also understand that alcohol plays an important and inherent role in both the leisure and entertainment industry and within our culture.

However, this authority equally recognises that negative impacts will occur if good management practices are not followed. This can include anti-social behaviour, nuisance and disturbance caused to local residents, together with serious crime and disorder problems. We recognise that the misuse of alcohol, in particular, is an important contributing factor in all of these problems. Alcohol related violence, disorder and rowdiness impact on our community, public health and the public purse through the demands made upon A&E; additional policing; additional street cleaning; and the criminal justice system. This authority does not consider that it is reasonable for the Southwark community to suffer because of the actions of irresponsible profiteering business operators or the inconsiderate few.

Our policy, therefore, seeks to provide a necessary balance between providing a platform upon which responsible business operators may thrive and contribute towards a vibrant business and night-time economy, while ensuring that the quality of life of those who live and work in the borough is protected and enhanced through the licensing system. We believe these aims are achievable if all parties concerned work together.

The opening sections of this policy help establish how we address our licensing responsibilities under the Act. Section two of our policy provides an introduction to our borough and this council. Section three sets out the scope of the policy and section four our administrative arrangements. Section five gives an explanation to the determinations process under the Act and section six sets out the background of other legislation, policies, objectives and guidance which support this policy.

Perhaps some of the most important matter, however, is contained within sections seven through to ten in which we cover each of the four licensing objectives in detail. These sections are compiled in close collaboration with relevant responsible authorities. We recommend that prospective licence applicants read these sections carefully.

Prospective licence applicants should have regard to this guidance when conducting risk-assessments of their proposed operation in advance of compiling management operation plans and operating schedules.

Within these, section seven deals with the prevention of crime and disorder. It includes explanation of how this council monitors the impact of its licensing decisions through regular statistical analysis. It details local saturation policies that have been put in place where there is evidence of detrimental cumulative impact. It also outlines general measures that can be taken to reduce the potential for crime and disorder alongside more specific measures for premises licensed for the sale and supply of alcohol for consumption upon the premises and those operating within the night-time economy. It also includes considerations around the roles of designated premises supervisors and personal licence holders.

Section eight considers the breadth of issues affecting public safety and highlights other relevant safety considerations.

Section nine considers nuisance issues. It offers guidance on reducing the potential for nuisance and disturbance outside of the premises, from inside of the premises and at outdoor events.

Section ten considers the issues around the protection of children from harm giving particular thought to preventing access to alcohol and age identification schemes.

In all, this authority is committed to working together with responsible premises management to ensure successful licensed operations. Equally this authority will take appropriate action where there is evidence of irresponsible management. To this end, section eleven of our policy sets out our approach to enforcement, examining how we aim to ensure that our enforcement actions are targeted where they are needed most and co-ordinated together with our partners. It also sets out how we aim to ensure that our enforcement actions are carried out in a fair, consistent and transparent manner.

We recommend the contents of this policy and the best practice contained within.

This draft policy is to be subject of public consultation with responses considered before the final version is agreed. It will thereafter be regularly reviewed and will be subject of public consultation at least every five years. We welcome your thoughts on its content and the manner in which we undertake our responsibilities under it.

.

SECTION TWO – ALL ABOUT SOUTHWARK



1. Southwark is one of the oldest areas of London, with a history that stretches back to Roman times. This densely populated, geographically small and narrow inner London borough extends from the banks of the River Thames to the beginning of suburban London, south of Dulwich.
2. Today, Southwark is a rich, exciting, diverse and vibrant borough with a relatively young, ethnically diverse population estimated at 285,600. In terms of numbers this makes Southwark London's second largest inner London borough, just behind Wandsworth. Southwark's population has increased by 37,700 over the last 10 years (ONS Mid 1991 Population Estimates) and is estimated to increase by 37,500 (13%) between 2010 and 2020. 80% of the population is under the age of fifty with a large proportion of the population aged between 20 and 45.
3. Southwark has its challenges as it strives to face the complex social, health and economic needs of an inner city population. Southwark's level of deprivation has improved in recent years but still remains the 12th most deprived London Borough (41st nationally). Deprivation is not evenly distributed across the borough but concentrated in the area between the more affluent strip close to the river and Dulwich in the south. More than 50% of local residents live in rented accommodation (42% council and 11% registered social landlord) which is more than double that in London (26%) and England (18%).
4. Unemployment in Southwark (8.9%) is higher than the London average (6.7%) and the percentage of the working population claiming benefits in Southwark is 15.6% compared to 13.9% across London. Gross weekly earning for both men and women in Southwark is lower than the London average.
5. There is also wide distribution in educational achievement, access to employment and housing quality. Whilst there have been improvements, the attainment rates for Southwark pupils at key stages 1 and 2, GCSE and A levels are below the national average. Teenage conception rates for Southwark are still one of the highest in England.
6. However, in order to meet our challenges, Southwark has a large number of physical regeneration programmes across the borough, alongside a wide range of initiatives aimed at improving educational standards, reducing crime and improving health, housing, social care and the environment. Major regeneration programmes have been underway for some time leading to significant changes in landscape and population structure and this continues to be the case. Major health indicators such as mortality and life expectancy have improved, although there remain significant inequalities in these indicators for people living in different parts of the borough.

Leading Southwark

7. Southwark is made up of 21 wards, with 63 councillors; three from each ward. These councillors sit on the council assembly, which is the "sovereign" body of the council. The assembly is chaired by the Mayor of Southwark and is responsible for approving the budget and policy framework. Currently labour holds 48 seats; the liberal democrats 13 seats; and the conservatives 2 seats.

8. The council operates a strong leader / cabinet model. The cabinet is headed by the leader and deputy leader, with eight members holding portfolios of
 - Communities, Employment & Business
 - Environment, Recycling, Community Safety & Volunteering
 - Regeneration, Planning & Transport
 - Housing
 - Public Health, Parks and Leisure
 - Adult Care, Arts and Culture
 - Finance, Strategy and Performance
 - Children and Schools
9. The cabinet is responsible for leading the community planning and consultation process, drafting the budget and policy framework, and taking most decisions on resources and priorities.
10. Scrutiny committees take a close look at council decisions and activities and call for the council to be open and accountable. They examine services provided by the council and review the council's budget and policies. Scrutiny can look at, or 'call-in' decisions made by the cabinet and recommend decisions are changed or reconsidered.
11. A licensing committee is established to consider licensing policy with contested licence applications being considered by sub-committees of the main committee as set down in table 1 in section 4 of this document. Licensing matters fall under the responsibility of the cabinet member for environment, recycling, community safety & volunteering.
12. Community councils form part of the council's decision making processes and are a focal point for discussion on local matters. Local councillors, elected to represent the area, sit on the community councils and take decisions in key areas that have a direct impact on the local area. Currently there are 5 community councils established in the following areas:
 - Bermondsey and Walworth
 - Borough and Bankside
 - Camberwell and Walworth
 - Dulwich
 - Peckham and Nunhead

Fairer future principles

13. The council has recognised that in times of reduced funding from central government, there is a need to focus our resources on the areas where it is felt the most impact can be made.
14. The council plan identifies a number of principles that would underline our Fairer Future for all vision and guide the promises and objectives agreed through the plan. The five core principles are:
 - Treating residents as we would wish members of our own families to be treated

- Being open, honest and reliable
- Spending money as if it were coming from our own pocket
- Working for everyone to realise their potential
- Making Southwark a place to be proud of

Southwark and the leisure and entertainment industry

15. Southwark offers a wide-range of leisure and cultural opportunities. The north of the borough is recognised as one of London's fastest growing tourist quarters and a thriving business location. The borough also encompasses some of London's top attractions (including the Ministry of Sound; The International Shakespeare Globe; the Tate Modern), creative hotspots, scenic villages and acclaimed green spaces.
16. Southwark, has in excess of 1250 premises licensed for the sale and supply of alcohol and / or regulated entertainment and late night refreshment. Over 1000 of these are licensed for the sale and supply of alcohol. Between 90% and 100% of licensed premises are open between 1100 and 2300. Additionally, around 800 small occasional community events take place under temporary event notices each year.
17. Our licensed premises make a significant contribution to making Southwark the borough it is.

The partnership analysis of alcohol related violence 2013

18. The partnership analysis of alcohol related violence for Southwark 2013 notes that crime can cause a significant cost to individuals, businesses and society in general. The Home Office has published estimates of the economic and social costs of crime since 2000. Using the formula produced by the Home Office the estimated cost of alcohol related violence in Southwark was £9,309,902.
19. This figure is falling, reduced from the recent high in 2009 of £11,282,841. While this continuing fall is welcomed and is representative of the resources and attention dedicated to dealing with this issue, the figure remains far too high.
20. The improvements achieved should be recognised however. The analysis reports that in 2013:
 - Overall, Southwark experienced very positive decreasing levels of both alcohol related violence against the person (VAP) and calls to the police regarding disorder and rowdiness (CAD). Figures are currently at their lowest levels since the monitor began in 2007
 - Alcohol related VAP reduced by 17% (from 1375 offences to 1147 offences) between 2012 and 2013. The highest level of reduction (25%) was experienced in the night-time period between 0000 and 0559. Daytime alcohol related violence (between 0600 and 1759) reduced by 14%. Evening / night-time alcohol related violence (between 1800 and 0559) reduced by 18%
 - CAD / ASB data also saw a significant decrease between 2012 and 2013 with 18% fewer calls received
 - The cost to Southwark of alcohol related violence consequently also saw a reduction in 2013 from 2012 of some £351,342 (approximately 3.6%)

- Balanced against this, however, the London Ambulance Service (LAS) experienced a 10% increase in alcohol related calls across Southwark when comparing 2013 with 2012. Although this level of increase is consistent across London, Southwark remains high in the borough rankings, fourth behind Westminster, Lambeth and Camden
- Elsewhere, while figures for Southwark alcohol specific mortality for both males and females are not significantly different from national and regional averages and Southwark has significantly better figures than the national averages for alcohol specific hospital admissions in the under 18 age group some other statistics do not compare so favorably

Alcohol and public health

21. Alcohol related harm is of particular public health importance at this time due to the significant mortality and morbidity associated with alcohol use (locally, alcohol related harm reduces life expectancy by 10.9 months for men and 4.2 months for women) and the high cost of treating alcohol related conditions (estimated at over 2.7 billion a year in England).
22. The Southwark Alcohol Needs Assessment quantifies the prevalence of alcohol related behaviours, the impact of alcohol on health in Southwark and assesses the services provided to reduce alcohol related harm. The assessment has been conducted alongside the Adult Drug and the Young People's Substance Misuse Needs Assessments and is used to guide Southwark drug and alcohol action team commissioning plans, the Southwark alcohol action plan, the work of the Alcohol Steering Group and future Southwark public health activity to minimise alcohol related harm. It states that:
 - In Southwark there are an estimated 35,265 to 42,459 people at increased risk, 11,026 to 13,918 people at higher risk and 35,030 to 53,133 people binge drinking (2009)
 - There are an estimated 6348 dependent drinkers in Southwark
 - The 2006 Health Survey for England estimates suggest that 45% of Southwark residents drink more than the recommended daily alcohol intake on one or more days of the week
 - Information on alcohol use in specific populations shows that rates of drinking are high amongst those with a housing need, those with diagnosed mental health problems and those known to the probation system
 - Alongside this, national survey data suggests that we can expect those of white ethnicity, men, under 65s and those employed in managerial and professional roles to drink more
23. These figures go some way toward demonstrating why it is so important to ensure that the sale and supply of alcohol on the high street is handled in a controlled and responsible manner.

SECTION THREE – PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE LICENSING POLICY

Purpose of the policy

24. This policy has five main objectives:

- To reinforce to elected members on the licensing committee, the powers and constraints placed upon the local authority as licensing authority by the 2003 Act
- To set out, for the benefit of prospective applicants, responsible authorities; local residents; and licensed operators, the parameters under which this authority will make its licensing decisions
- To inform prospective licensees how a licensed premises is likely to be able to operate within an area
- To inform local residents and licensed operators how their needs will be addressed
- To minimise the number of licensing decisions that may be challenged in a court of law

Scope of the policy

25. The Licensing Act 2003 regulates the following activities

- The sale by retail of alcohol
- The supply of alcohol by or on behalf of a club to, or to the order of, a member of the club
- The provision of “regulated entertainment”
- The provision of “late night refreshment”

Types of authorisation

26. The Act provides for four different types of authorisation as follows

- Personal licences – to sell or authorise the sale of alcohol from premises in respect of which there is a premises licence
- Premises licences – to use a premises for licensable activities
- Club premises certificates – to allow a qualifying club to engage in qualifying club activities
- Temporary event notice (TENs) - to carry out licensable activities at a temporary event

27. The scope of the policy covers new applications for licences, renewals, transfers and variations, including time-limited premises licences. It also covers the review and possible revocation of licences and certificates.

28. In general a reference in this policy to a premises licence will also include a club premises certificate.

Definitions – ‘Regulated entertainments’

29. Subject to the conditions, definitions and exemptions set out in the Act, “regulated entertainments” includes:

- A performance of a play
- An exhibition of a film
- An indoor sporting event
- A boxing or wrestling entertainment
- A contest, exhibition or display which combines boxing or wrestling with one or more martial arts (“combined fighting sports”)
- A performance of live music
- Any playing of recorded music
- A performance of dance
- Entertainment of a similar description to a performance of live music, and playing of recorded music or a performance of dance

where the entertainment takes place in the presence of an audience and is provided at least partly to entertain that audience.

30. It should be noted that following the introduction of the Live Music Act 2012, unamplified live music is exempt from licensing and amplified live music normally only requires licensing in alcohol licensed premises or other workplaces from 2300 – 0800.

Definitions – ‘Late night refreshment’

31. “Late night refreshments” constitutes the supply of hot food or hot drink to members of the public from or in the premises, including a vehicle or moveable stall, between the hours of 2300 and 0500 for consumption on or off the premises.

The licensing objectives

32. In carrying out its licensing functions the council will promote the four licensing objectives set out in the Licensing Act 2003 (2003 Act). They are:
- The prevention of crime and disorder
 - Public safety
 - The prevention of public nuisance
 - The protection of children from harm
33. Each objective is of equal importance. There are no other licensing objectives, so these four objectives are paramount at all times. It is the responsibility of all parties involved in the licensing process to work together toward these licensing objectives at all times. The four objectives are considered in more detail in sections 7 to 10 of this document.
34. However, the legislation supports a number of other key aims and purposes. These are vitally important and should be principal aims for everyone involved in licensing work. They include:
- Protecting the public and local residents from crime, anti-social behaviour and noise nuisance caused by irresponsible licensed operators
 - Giving the police and local authorities the powers they need to effectively manage and police the night-time economy and take action against those premises that are causing problems

- Recognising the important role which pubs and other licensed premises play in our local communities by minimising the regulatory burden on business encouraging innovation and supporting responsible premises
 - Providing a regulatory framework for alcohol which reflects the needs of our local communities and empowers local authorities to make and enforce decisions about the most appropriate licensing strategies for their local area
 - Encouraging greater community involvement in licensing decisions and giving local residents the opportunity to have their say regarding licensing decisions that may affect them
35. Each licence application will be considered on its own merits in the context of the four licensing objectives.

General information

36. Licensing is about regulating licensable activities on licensed premises, by qualifying clubs and at temporary events within the terms of the Act.
37. Conditions attached to the various authorisations will be focused on matters which are within the control of individual licence holders and others with relevant authorisations, i.e. the premises and its vicinity. This will include the direct impacts of the activities taking place at the licensed premises on members of the public living, working or engaged in normal activity in the area concerned.
38. However, this authority recognises that licensing law is not the primary mechanism for the general control of nuisance and anti-social behaviour caused by individuals once they are away from licensed premises and, therefore, beyond the direct control of the individual, club or business, holding the licence. Nevertheless, it is a key aspect of such control and licensing law will always be a part of the holistic approach to the management of the evening and night-time economy in town and city centres.
39. The council will use its full range of powers, engage all relevant responsibilities and work with all partners to deliver the licensing objectives.
40. Other mechanisms available for addressing issues of unruly behaviour that can occur away from licensed premises include:
- Planning controls;
 - The co-ordinating and tactical resourcing roles played by the likes of the partnership tasking group (PTG) and the Tactical Tasking Co-ordination Group (TTCG) with the support of the partnership analyst;
 - Ongoing measures such as the council's community wardens; the safer neighbourhood teams; and street leader schemes, all of which aim to create a safe, clean and green environment through partnerships between the council and the community;
 - The provision of CCTV surveillance across the borough; improved street lighting; late night public conveniences; street cleaning and litter patrols;
 - The introduction in November 2006 of the alcohol control area, (designated public protection order DPPO) across the whole of the borough (excepting of

areas of Dulwich), which brings greater powers to penalize and confiscate alcohol from nuisance drinkers;

- The introduction within the Borough and Bankside footprint in 2011 of the partnership police and council night-time economy team and its extension across the borough in 2014;
 - Enforcement powers under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 to deal with statutory nuisance arising from noise, odours and artificial light;
 - Enforcement powers to curb disorder and anti-social behaviour including the issue of fixed penalty notices;
 - Enforcement powers to prosecute personal licence holders or members of staff who sell alcohol to persons who are drunk or sell alcohol to under-age children;
 - Enforcement powers to close down instantly, for up to 24 hours, any licensed premises or temporary event on grounds of disorder, the likelihood of disorder or nuisance emanating from the premises causing a nuisance. This together with the ability to extend the closure via the magistrates' court and initiate a review hearing where appropriate;
 - Campaign work undertaken in conjunction with other partners (such as the Drugs and Alcohol Action Team (DAAT)) under the Safer Southwark Partnership such as previous "safe world cup"; "safety glasses"; "talking signs" campaigns;
 - 'Conflict resolution training' provided by the council's health and safety team intended for retail staff, aimed at dealing with violence and aggression at work;
 - The 'Revealed' training programme run by the council aimed at helping community event organisers provide safe, well managed events;
 - The development of partnership arrangements intended to take forward schemes that are of benefit to the local community such as the Business Improvement District in Bankside and London Bridge;
 - The establishment of local pub-watch, club-watch and similar schemes. Information about pub-watch can be obtained through their web site on www.nationalpubwatch.org.uk;
 - Encouragement of socially responsible licensed operations through schemes such as the Southwark Safer Womens Charter;
 - The best practice demonstrated and supported by the Purple Flag, Best Bar None and other similar award schemes.
41. While this statement sets out the council's general approach to the making of licensing decisions, nothing in this statement undermines the right of any individual to apply under the terms of the 2003 Act for a variety of permissions and to have any such application considered upon its individual merits.
42. Similarly, this statement of policy does not override the right of any person to make representations on an application or to seek a review of a licence or certificate where provision has been made for them to do so in the 2003 Act. Absolute weight will be given to all representations. However, this will not include those that are frivolous, vexatious or repetitious.
43. The council may depart from this policy in the interests of promoting the licensing objectives, if the individual circumstances of any case merit such a decision.

Where such decision is taken, full reasons for the departure from the policy will be given.

SECTION 4 – ADMINISTRATION, EXERCISE AND DELEGATION OF FUNCTION

44. This policy does not set out to explain the circumstances under which any one of the available authorisations may be required, nor does it attempt to explain the licensing processes. Separate guidance is available from the licensing service which can be viewed on, or downloaded from http://www.southwark.gov.uk/info/200127/apply_for_a_licence/519/licensing_act_2003 . Guidance provided includes;

- “Guidance to personal licences”
- “Guidance to premises licences”
- “Guidance to club premises certificates”
- “Guidance to temporary event notices”
- “Guidance to representations”
- “Guidance to licence reviews”
- “Guidance to fees and charges”
- “Guidance to designated premises supervisors”
- “Public hearings procedure”

45. Contact details for the licensing service are provided in section 12 of this document.

Applications for licences and consents

46. Applications for all licences and consents available under the 2003 Act must be made on the relevant form prescribed under secondary regulations. Applications will not be progressed until the form has been completed in full and received, together with the relevant fee and all other required information, by the licensing authority and the relevant responsible authorities.

47. Applications will be progressed in accordance with procedures laid down by the Act. Prospective applicants should refer to the separate relevant guidance documents for further details.

Applications for club premises certificates

48. Club premises certificates may be issued to qualifying clubs, formerly registered members clubs. To be eligible for a club premises certificate the members of the club must have joined together for a particular social, sporting or political purpose and to purchase alcohol in bulk, for supply to members and their guests. Qualifying conditions are specified in Section 61 of the Act and the council must be satisfied that these conditions have been met. This authority will require evidence to be submitted with any application that supports that the club is non-profit making and that there is a minimum of a two-day interval between the application and the acceptance of new members.

Provision of scale plans

49. Applicants should note that this council will normally require that a current scale plan of the premises be submitted with each new application for a premises licence

and a scale plan of the proposed layout for any application for a variation of a premises licence affecting approved layout arrangements. Plans should normally be submitted in scale 1:100 unless otherwise agreed by this authority in writing. Plans need not be professionally drawn but must be clear and legible in all material respects and provide sufficient detail for this authority to determine the application. Applicants are asked to note that plans should detail not only the arrangement of internal areas of the premises but also external areas intended to be used as part of the licence. This includes patio or garden areas and any temporary structures such as marquees or smoking shelters.

Variations & new applications

50. Where a premises licence holder wishes to amend their licence the Act allows, in most cases, for an application to vary the licence to be made rather than requiring an application for a new premises licence. A minor variations process exists for proposed variations to a licence that do not impact upon the licensing objectives. A separate major variations process supplements this for variations that carry potential impacts. It should be noted, however, that some proposals to extend the current physical licensed area of the premises concerned may require a new premises licence application to be made. Applicants should discuss their proposals with the licensing team before submitting an application in order to ensure that the correct route is taken.

Provisional statements

51. While applications for a full premises licence may be made in respect of a premises that is not yet complete, this council would prefer to see provisional statements sought in the first instance in cases where the responsible bodies are not yet able to confirm that works have been carried out in compliance with agreed schedules and to standard. However, the council acknowledges that any person falling within section 16 of the Act can apply for a premises licence before new premises are constructed, extended or changed, as long as clear plans of the proposed structure exist and the applicant is in a position to complete an operating schedule. The schedule will need to contain details of:

- The activities to take place there
- The time at which such activities will take place
- The proposed hours of opening
- Where the applicant wishes the licence to have effect for a limited period, that period
- The steps to be taken to promote the licensing objectives
- Where the sale of alcohol is involved, whether supplies are proposed to be for consumption on or off the premises (or both) and the name of the designated premises supervisor the applicant wishes to specify

Temporary event notices (TENs)

52. The Act provides a system by way of “temporary event notices” for the temporary carrying on of any licensable activity outside of the terms of a premises licence or club premises certificate. Under this system no authorisation as such is required from the licensing authority. Instead a person wishing to hold an event at which such activities are proposed to be carried on (the “premises user”) gives notice to the licensing authority of the event.

53. There are two types of TENs. A standard TEN and a late TEN. All TENs must be given to the licensing authority in the form prescribed in regulations made under the 2003 Act, together with the relevant fee, and be copied to the police and this authority's environmental protection team (see contact details in section 12).
54. A standard TENs must be given with at least 10 clear working days notice before the event. A late TENs (intended to assist premises users in situations that are outside of their control) can be given no earlier than nine working days but still with a minimum of five clear working days notice before the event. These stated timescales are not negotiable and no notice will be progressed unless all parties have been correctly notified.
55. The 10 and 5 clear working days notice periods will be calculated exclusive of the day on which the event is to start and the day on which the notice is given. So, for instance, if a standard temporary event is intended for a Saturday or Sunday night, the notice must be given three Fridays before the event date at the latest. If a bank holiday should fall within the period then an additional working day must be allowed for each bank holiday day that occurs.
56. In general, only the police (on crime and disorder grounds) or the environmental protection team (on grounds relevant to any of the licensing objectives) may intervene to prevent such an event taking place. However, this licensing authority will also intervene if the notice given is incorrect or if the limits set out in the Act on the number of events that may be given are exceeded.
57. In a significant number of events it is anticipated that the minimum notice period will not provide sufficient time for proper consideration to be given to any concerns that may arise. For this reason, while this authority will accept notifications given with only the statutory minimum notice, it is requested that 28 days notice of an intention to stage a temporary event is provided, together with as much supporting information as possible, in order to prevent unnecessary objections having to be raised.
58. It should also be noted that in cases where there is any element of doubt as to whether the premises user has the consent of the premises owner to use the premises concerned for the purposes given; this authority will wish for both the police and itself to be provided with evidence to this effect.
59. Furthermore, it should be recognised that many temporary events will still have potential to give rise to concerns, particularly around health and safety or protection of children. For this reason applicants should understand that the licensing service may share information on temporary events taking place with other "responsible authorities". This does not provide those responsible authorities with the opportunity to raise representations, but will allow any matter of concern to be followed up under other powers. This action does not, however, absolve any premises user from their own responsibility to ensure that any other necessary consent (including planning permission or temporary structures consent) is obtained or that their event does not give rise to any crime and disorder, public safety, nuisance or harm to children issues. Further guidance is available in the

separate document “Guidance to Temporary Event Notices” available from the licensing service.

Major art and pop festivals, carnivals, fairs and circuses

60. We encourage organizers of major festivals and carnivals to approach the council at the earliest opportunity to discuss arrangements for the licensing of their events. Larger events will require a time-limited premises licence. This will involve the preparation of a substantial operating schedule, full public consultation and a longer lead in period.
61. The Southwark events team co-ordinates a Safety Advisory Group (SAG) with membership comprising all the emergency response authorities which can provide support to event organisers on event planning if good time is allowed. Contact details for the events team are provided in section 12

Consultation arrangements

62. Southwark council considers it important that the local community is fully aware of local licensing applications being made within its area. Regulations governing the advertising of applications for the grant, variation or review of premises licences and club premises certificates require a public notice to be published in the local press and a brief summary of the application to be displayed immediately on or outside premises concerned. Failure to comply with the requirements in full will result in the progression of the application being delayed.
63. This authority understands that regulations to the Act require public notices to be of a size equal or larger than A4; of pale blue colour; and printed legibly in black ink or typed in black in a font of a size equal to or larger than 16. It also recognises that applications may not be rejected on the basis of improper notification if public notices comply with this minimum standard. However, in order to ensure that the notice of application displayed at the premises may be clearly seen and easily read by passers by, this authority recommends that public notices be of A3 size in pale blue colour printed legibly in black ink in a font of size equal to or larger than 20. This authority also asks that the notice summarises the proposed licensable activities and the proposed hours of opening and remains clearly displayed in a position where it may be readily seen by passers by for the period during which representations may be made. Checks will be made to ensure that the summary is properly displayed.
64. The licensing service supports the consultation process by maintaining a public register at <http://app.southwark.gov.uk/licensing/licenseregister> . This details all current applications (alongside detail of current licensed premises). It is open to any person who wishes to be kept up to date with the latest applications in their area, to subscribe to “licensing alerts”. E-mail notifications are sent to subscribers when a new licence application is received within their local ward. The licensing service will also notify local ward councillors of all new applications in their area.

Responsible authorities

65. Contact details for responsible authorities are given in section 12 of this policy. The responsible authorities must be notified of, and are entitled to lodge representations about, applications for premises licences or club premises certificates or variations. They may ask the licensing authority to review a premises

licence or club premises certificate. Responsible authorities will also provide advice and information on established best management practice. Some information on preparing an operating schedule is contained within this policy but applicants may also wish to consult with the authorities directly.

66. This authority advises that it recognises the Southwark Safeguarding Children's Board as the body competent to advise on matters concerning the protection of children from harm.
67. It should be noted that the Director of Public Health is added as a responsible authority. While health is not included as a licensing objective, the Guidance to the Act recognises that health bodies may hold information which other responsible authorities do not, but which would assist a licensing authority in exercising its functions.

Representations

68. It is open to any "responsible authority", as defined under the Act, or other person to lodge representations concerning a premises licence or club premises certificate application during the set consultation period.
69. A representation will only be "relevant" if it relates to the likely effect of the grant of the licence on the promotion of at least one of the licensing objectives. A representation that fails to do this is not "relevant" for the purposes of the 2003 Act. It is for the licensing authority to determine on its merits whether any representation by an interested party is frivolous or vexatious.
70. Representations must be received in writing at the licensing service office by the last date for representations. Representations must be signed, dated, provide the grounds of representation in full and include the name and address of the person / body making the representation.
71. It should be understood that applicants are entitled to information regarding those who have lodged representations so as to understand the case made against the application.

The licensing authority acting as responsible authority

72. Licensing authorities are included within the list of responsible authorities. This role will be undertaken within the authority's licensing service. This authority will determine when it considers it appropriate to act in its capacity as a responsible authority in accordance with its duties under section 4 of the 2003 Act.
73. Where it is decided to act within the responsible authority role, a separation of duties will be maintained to ensure procedural fairness and eliminate conflicts of interest.

Determination of applications

74. In accordance with the provisions of the Act, this authority has established a licensing committee with a maximum of 15 members and provision for sub-committees of three members to be drawn from the overall pool of the main committee membership.

75. In doing so, the council has sought to establish an efficient and cost-effective system for determinations of licences. Where the Act carries a presumption of grant for applications to which no objection has been made, the administration of the grant will be delegated to officers. All such matters will be periodically reported for information only to the full licensing committee.
76. Where matters are subject of representations, the licensing service will normally attempt to reach a negotiated conclusion through a conciliation process. This process is operated in recognition of the fact that the most workable solutions are normally ones that all parties concerned can sign up to and in order to attempt to save the time and costs associated with holding a public hearing. Conciliation can be agreed up until 24 hours before a hearing takes place. Where this is not possible the application and representations to it will be considered by the sub-committee at a public hearing.
77. Table 1 sets out the schedule of delegation of decisions and functions to licensing committee, sub-committees and officers. This form of delegation is without prejudice to the council's right to redirect an application as appropriate in the circumstances of any particular case.

Table 1 – Table of delegations of licensing functions			
Matter to be determined	Full committee	Sub-committee	Officers
Licensing policy issues	& assembly		
Application for personal licence		If a police objection	If no objection made
Application for personal licence with unspent convictions		All cases	
Application for premises licence / club certificate		If a relevant representation made and not conciliated	If no relevant representation
Application for a provisional statement		If a relevant representation made and not conciliated	If no relevant representation
Application for a 'major' variation of a premises licence / club certificate		If a relevant representation made and not conciliated	If no relevant representation
Application for a 'minor' variation of a premises licence / club premises certificate			All cases
Application to vary the designated premises supervisor		If a police objection	All other cases

Request to be removed as designated premises supervisor			All cases
Application for transfer of premises licence		If a police objection	All other cases
Application for interim authority		If a police objection	All other cases
Application to review premises licence / club certificate		All cases unless application and representations are withdrawn	
Decision on whether a complaint is irrelevant, frivolous, vexatious etc			All cases
Decision to object when a local authority is a consultee and not the lead authority			All cases
Determination of an objection to a temporary event notice		All cases	
Determination of an application to vary premises licence at community premises to include alternative licence condition		If a police objection	All other cases
Decision whether to consult other responsible authorities on minor variation application			All cases

Licence reviews

78. At any stage following the grant of a premises licence, a responsible authority or other persons, may ask the licensing authority to review the licence because of a matter arising at the premises in connection with any of the four licensing objectives.
79. In addition, a review of the licence will normally follow any action by the police to close down a premises for up to 24 hours on grounds of disorder or nuisance, as a result of a magistrate's court's direction sent to the licensing authority. A licence review can have several outcomes, ranging from no action being found necessary to the temporary suspension or revocation of a licence.
80. Where a review of a premises licence is sought this must relate specifically to a particular premises licence relating to an individual premises. The licensing authority may also reject an application made by an interested party if it determines that the ground for the review is repetitious, that it is substantially similar to an earlier review, following which a "reasonable interval" has not elapsed since the earlier application or alternatively since the grant of the premises licence.

Annual maintenance fee payments

81. An annual maintenance fee is payable in respect of all premises licences and club premises certificates.
82. Under the Act the authority is required to suspend a premises licence or club premises certificate if the annual fee is not paid when it is due. Where a licence is to be suspended the holder will be notified in writing giving at least two working days notice. The police and other responsible authorities will be informed.
83. This authority requests that the subsequent payment of the outstanding fee be made in such manner as would most expeditiously bring it to the attention of the authority.

SECTION 5 – DETERMINING APPLICATIONS FOR PREMISES LICENCES AND CLUB PREMISES CERTIFICATES

How this policy works

84. All applications for new premises licences or variations need to be supported by an operating schedule. The schedule must specify (among other things) the steps which the applicant proposes to promote the licensing objectives.

85. If an application for a premises licence or club premises certificate has been made lawfully and there have been no representations from responsible authorities or other persons, the licensing authority must grant the application, subject only to conditions that are consistent with the operating schedule and relevant mandatory conditions. The licensing authority will have no discretion to refuse the application or to alter or add to the conditions arising from the operating schedule.

86. Where relevant representations are made, then (unless the concerns raised within the representations are conciliated) a hearing of the opposed application before the licensing sub-committee will normally follow. At the hearing, each application will be considered upon its own merits with all relevant matters taken into account.

87. Having had regard to all relevant matters, the sub-committee will take such steps as it considers appropriate to promote the licensing objectives. This may include the refusal or part grant of the application, or adding to or modifying the conditions proposed in the operating schedule.

88. In exercising its discretion, the licensing sub-committee will have regard (amongst other things) to the content of this licensing policy. Therefore, in drawing up their operating schedule, applicants would be well advised to read this policy carefully. Where an operating schedule complies with this policy, it is generally less likely that a responsible authority or other person will object to it, or that any representation will succeed. Therefore, compliance with this policy is likely to assist the applicant to avoid the delay and expense of a contested licensing hearing, and the risk of a refusal or the addition of unwanted licence conditions.

89. This is not to say that an opposed application which complies with the policy will necessarily be granted or that an opposed application which does not comply with it will necessarily be refused. Where there have been relevant representations, the licensing authority will always consider the merits of the case, and interfere with the operating schedule only when, and to the extent, considered appropriate to promote the licensing objectives. So, for example, following receipt of relevant representations the licensing authority will not interfere with an operating schedule which does not comply with this policy where the steps proposed are sufficient to meet the licensing objectives in the individual circumstances of the case.

90. However, the policy represents the licensing authority's view of the best means of securing the licensing objectives in most normal cases. It has been drawn up in consultation with other expert bodies and responsible authorities, together with business operators and community stakeholders. While the contents of the operating schedule are a matter for the applicant, in cases where there is objection

to a schedule which departs from the policy, the licensing sub-committee hearing the opposed application will normally expect to be given good reason for the departure if it is to be asked to make an exception to the policy.

91. In this policy, there are a number of references to the licensing authority's expectations of applicants. As explained above, the policy is only engaged where the licensing authority has a discretion following the receipt of objections. In such cases, the licensing authority will not apply the policy rigidly, but will always have regard to the merits of the case with a view to promoting the licensing objectives.
92. One particular expectation of applicants is that they conduct a risk assessment in relation to the licensing objectives before completing an operating schedule. It is emphasized that there is no statutory requirement for this under the Licensing Act 2003. However, where no such risk assessment has been conducted, then if there are relevant representations leading to a hearing, the licensing sub-committee may take a more precautionary approach than if the applicant can demonstrate that a particular risk has been properly evaluated and either discounted or mitigated in the operating schedule.

Conditions

93. Conditions on a premises licence or club premises certificate are important in setting the parameters within which premises can lawfully operate. This authority will aim to ensure that conditions attached to licences will:
 - Be appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives
 - Be precise and enforceable
 - Be unambiguous and clear in what they intend to achieve
 - Not duplicate other statutory requirements or other duties or responsibilities placed on the employer by other legislation
 - Be tailored to the individual type, location and characteristics of the premises and events concerned
 - Not be standardised
 - Not replicate offences set out in the 2003 Act or other legislation
 - Be proportionate, justifiable and be capable of being met
 - Not seek to manage the behaviour of customers once they are beyond the direct management of the licence holder and their staff
 - Be written in a prescriptive manner

SECTION 6 - OTHER RELATED LEGISLATION AND STRATEGIES

94. This policy recognises and intends to complement the broad range of other relevant legislation and council and government policy, strategy, responsibility, and guidance.

Other relevant legislative requirements

95. The council has other general statutory requirements relating to crime and disorder, anti-social behaviour, health, nuisance, human rights, disability discrimination and race relations. These are briefly outlined below.

The Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014

96. The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 defines 'anti-social behaviour' as "conduct that has caused, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm or distress to any person"; "conduct capable of causing nuisance or annoyance to a person in relation to that person's occupation of residential premises"; or "conduct capable of causing housing-related nuisance or annoyance to a person".
97. The Act contains a range of powers intended to support local authority and partner bodies deal with anti-social behaviour. These include powers of premises closure in cases of nuisance or disorder which may support primary legislation.

The Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005

98. This provides local authorities with additional powers to tackle poor environmental quality and anti-social behaviour. In particular, the Act includes sections on nuisance and abandoned vehicles, litter, graffiti, waste, noise and dogs. The Act gives local authorities powers to issue fixed penalty notices to any licensed premises emitting noise that exceeds the permitted level between the hours of 11pm and 7am.

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998

99. Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 is aimed at giving the vital work of crime and disorder reduction a focus across the wide range of local services and putting it at the heart of the local decision-making. It places a duty on key authorities, including local authorities and the police and fire and rescue authorities, to do all they reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder in their area.
100. All local authorities must fulfil their obligation under section 17 of the Act when carrying out their functions as licensing authority under the 2003 Act. The council as licensing authority must consider how the exercise of its functions impacts upon and contributes toward the prevention of crime and disorder within its area.
101. This statement of licensing principles is intended to support the work of the local Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership, the Safer Southwark Partnership through measures under both the **Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy**; the **Violent Crime Reduction Strategy** and the **Alcohol Strategy**.

The Environmental Protection Act 1990

102. The Act provides the fundamental structure and authority for waste management and control of emissions into the environment.
103. The management of statutory nuisance is set out in Part III of the Act. The Act places a duty on a local authority to investigate complaints of statutory nuisance from people living within its area.

The EU Services Directive

104. The EU Services Directive is a flagship European Directive intended to develop the single market for services by breaking down barriers to cross-border trade within the EU and making it easier for service providers within scope to set up business or offer their services in other EU countries. The Directive requires that all notices and authorisations in scope are able to be completed electronically and via a 'single point of contact'. The Directive was implemented by the Provision of Services Regulations in December 2008. The UK point of single contact is the Electronic Application Facility (EAF) which is part of the www.businesslink.gov website.
105. Although only regulated entertainment is a 'service' as defined under the Directive, the Government has extended the electronic application process to all regulated activities under the 2003 Act and to all authorisations and notices with the exception of applications for, and renewals of personal licences, reviews and representations.

The Gambling Act 2005

106. An Act designed to control all forms of gaming and betting. Under this legislation local licensing authorities are made responsible for licensing gambling venues and are provided with a range of enforcement powers.

The Health Act 2006

107. The Health Act 2006 introduced the ban on smoking in all enclosed workplaces and public spaces, including smoking in pubs, restaurants and members' clubs where bar or other staff are employed. The law is enforced by local authorities.

The Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999

108. These set the standards that must be met to ensure the health and safety of all employees and others who may be affected by any work activity. See section 8 of this document.

The Human Rights Act 1998

109. The Human Rights Act 1998 incorporates the European Convention on Human Rights, making it unlawful for a local authority to act in any way that is incompatible with a convention right. The council will have particular regard to the relevant provisions of the European Convention of Human Rights –

- Article 1 of the first protocol that every person is entitled to the peaceful enjoyment of his possessions, including for example the possession of a licence

- Article 6 that in determination of civil rights and obligations everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial tribunal established by law
- Article 8 that everyone has the right to respect for his home and private life

Equality Act 2010

110. The Equality Act 2010 legally protects people from discrimination in the workplace and in wider society. It replaced previous anti-discrimination laws with a single Act, making the law easier to understand and strengthening protection in some situations.
111. The Act also imposes a public sector equality duty. This means that public bodies, including this licensing authority, must consider all individuals when carrying out their day to day work – in shaping policy: in delivering services; and in relation to their own employees.
112. It also requires that public bodies
- Have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination
 - Advance equality of opportunity
 - Foster good relations between different people when carrying out their activities
113. This Authority recognises Southwark's diversity as one of it's strengths and is committed to creating a more inclusive community. Our aim is to ensure that nothing within this Statement of Licensing Policy discriminates against any group within the community and will pursue any opportunity to promote equality of opportunity and good community relations. To this end, the authority will undertake equalities impact assessments of the policy at regular intervals to identify the effects the policy may have had for different groups and take appropriate action to prevent direct and indirect discrimination which may have been the result of the policy statement.
114. As will be noted from the information provided in section 12 of this document, contact can be made with our licensing and related services in a number of ways. Our customer contact centre is available 24/7. Our services can receive telephone; email and postal communications. Advice and information is provided on our web site or direct from our offices. Officers will make personal calls by appointment. If you require our services and have difficulties using our services please talk to us and explain exactly what your needs are to help us understand what adjustments may be necessary to the way we provide our services.
115. We also recognise that other service providers providing licensable activities including shops, hotels, pubs, theatres and more hold similar responsibilities. Service providers have an obligation to make reasonable adjustments to premises or to the way they provide a service. Sometimes it just takes minor changes to make a service accessible.
116. While access for people with disabilities is not one of the four licensing objectives, this council expects that responsible licensees will comply with the requirements of

the Equality Act 2010. As such the licensing service will work closely with the Southwark Disablement Association (SDA) to ensure that disabled people are not treated less favourably than other people for a reason related to their disability. As part of this arrangement this authority will inform the SDA of new licence applications and will support the SDA and licensees in improving access to services. The SDA can provide advice to any licensee on reasonable adjustments – contact details are provided in section 12 of this policy.

117. Alternatively, the Directgov website provides advice on access to services at http://www.direct.gov.uk/en/DisabledPeople/Everydaylifeandaccess/Everydayaccess/DG_4018353 . The web site also includes links to DisabledGo and Direct Enquiries, which are online directories with detailed access information about venues across the UK. You can search the database, and filter results so that you can check whether a venue is suitable for your own individual needs.

The Regulatory Fire Safety (Reform) Order 2005

118. The Regulatory Fire Safety (Reform) Order 2005 covers general fire safety in England and Wales. In the majority of premises, local fire and rescue authorities are responsible for enforcing this fire safety legislation. Note: See Section 8 of this document.

Other strategies and policies

119. This authority will look to secure the proper integration of this policy with other council and government policies, strategies, responsibilities, and guidance documents issued. In this context this policy is informed by the following strategies and policies.

Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy

120. Southwark's local Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy, prepared in response to the National Alcohol Harm Reduction Strategy ("Safe. Sensible. Social. The next steps in the National Alcohol Strategy" (June 2007)) explores the relationships between alcohol and crime alongside health impacts.

121. In preparing this statement the council is particularly aware that the national strategy has identified a number of priorities that should be considered when taking decisions in connection with licensing matters.

- To reduce the problems arising from under-age drinking;
- To reduce public drunkenness; and
- To prevent alcohol related violence.

Southwark Cultural Strategy 2013-2018

122. Southwark Cultural Strategy considers the role that the Council has to play in the cultural life of the borough.

123. As part of implementing local cultural strategy, the council will actively encourage and promote the performing arts (particularly live music, dancing and theatre), creative programming and the performance of traditional and cultural entertainments.

124. While this authority is naturally concerned that local community events do not cause disturbance in the local neighbourhood, it also recognises the wider benefits of cultural events for local communities. As such, this authority will be aware of the need to avoid measures which deter live music, dancing and theatre by imposing indirect costs of a disproportionate nature under licensing controls. Live performance is central to the development of cultural diversity and vibrant and exciting communities, where artistic freedom of expression is a fundamental right and greatly valued. Traditional music and dancing are parts of our cultural heritage. Music and dancing helps to unite communities and particularly in ethnically diverse communities, new and emerging musical and dance forms can assist in the development of a fully integrated society. It should also be noted that the absence of cultural provision in an area can itself lead to the young people being diverted into anti-social activities that damage communities and the young people themselves.
125. The council has also pursued a policy of seeking premises licences for its open spaces in its own name. Where such licences are in place, performers and entertainers may not need to obtain a licence or give a TENs themselves in order to perform. Instead they would require permission from the council as premises licence holder. Details of licences held by community venues may be viewed at <http://licensing.southwarksites.com>

Southwark Enforcement policy

126. All enforcement actions taken by the licensing service are governed by the council's enforcement policy, which has been drafted with reference to the Principles of Good Regulation as stated in the Legislative and Regulatory Reform Act 2006 and the Regulators Code as published by the Better Regulation Delivery Office.

Southwark Violent Crime Reduction Strategy

127. This strategy sets out the underlying causes and impacts of violent behaviour and makes recommendations as to how the council and its partner authorities can make the best use of our resources at a time when those resources will significantly reduced.

Other regimes

128. This Authority will look to ensure consistency, as far as is possible within law, with other licensing and consent regimes.

Planning & building regulations regimes

129. However, it must be made clear that the planning, building control and licensing regimes will be properly separated to avoid duplication and inefficiency.
130. It is recognised that licensing applications should not be a re-run of the planning application and should not cut-across decisions taken by the local authority planning committee or permissions granted on appeal. Similarly, the granting by the licensing committee of any variation of a licence which involves a material alteration to a building would not relieve of the need to apply for planning permission or building control where appropriate.

131. It is anticipated that applications for premises licences for permanent commercial premises should normally be from businesses with planning consent for the property concerned. Where this is not the case the council would expect the applicant to address the reasons why planning permission had not been granted and provide reasons as to why licensing consent should be.
132. While the licensing authority understands that there is no legal basis for a licensing authority to refuse a licence application solely because it does not have planning permission, it recognises that it may be inconsistent for the authority to give a licence for an activity when it has refused planning permission for the same activity to take place. The Home Office guidance (June 2014) to local authorities on considering cases where licensing and planning applications are made simultaneously is noted. This states that 'Where businesses have indicated, when applying for a licence under the 2003 Act, that they have also applied for planning permission or that they intend to do so, licensing committees and officers should consider discussion with their planning counterparts prior to determination with the aim of getting mutually acceptable operating hours and scheme designs.
133. Irrespective of this, there may be circumstances when as a condition of planning permission, a terminal hour has been set for the use of the premises for commercial purposes which carries different hours to the licensing hours. Where these hours are different to the licensing hours, the applicant must observe the earlier closing time. Premises operating in breach of their planning permission would be liable to enforcement under planning law.
134. Borough-wide and area based planning guidance exists through the **Southwark Plan** and supplementary planning guidance. Where relevant representations are made on applications, the Licensing Authority will have regard to the appropriate relevant guidance.
135. Proper integration with the planning regime will therefore be assured. This will include, where appropriate, the provision of regular reports to the planning committee on the situation regarding licensed premises in the area, including the general impact of alcohol related crime and disorder.

Guidance documents

136. This policy is also mindful of the direction provided under the following guidance documents:
- **The Home Office Safer Clubbing Guide** issued to ensure the health and safety of anyone who attends dance events, with a particular emphasis on those who also take controlled drugs
 - The **Better Regulation Delivery Office's Code of Practice on Age Restricted Products** which deals with the involvement of children in the enforcement of legislation concerning the sale of age-restricted goods
 - Furthermore, the objectives of the **Private Security Industry Authority (SIA)** will be taken into account in all issues relating to the provision of door supervision at licensed operations
137. This policy will also be checked for consistency with all current legislation, strategy, policy and guidance on an annual basis.

SECTION 7 – THE FIRST LICENSING OBJECTIVE – THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND DISORDER

138. The council recognises that well run licensed premises can make a valuable and positive contribution to the local community through the local economy, tourism, and cultural development. However, poorly managed licensed premises, especially those offering late night alcohol and / or entertainment, or late night refreshment for large numbers of people, can become a serious source of crime and disorder or anti-social behaviour problems.
139. This authority will expect applicants for premises licences and club premises certificates to have made relevant enquiries about the local area and prepare their operating schedule on the basis of a risk assessment of the potential sources of crime and disorder associated with the premises operation. The operating schedule should demonstrate an understanding of the level of risk of crime and disorder and include positive proposals to manage any potential risk.
140. Relevant issues might include:
- Underage drinking
 - Drunkenness on the premises
 - Public drunkenness
 - Drugs use
 - Violent behaviour, including the possession of weapons
 - Anti-social behaviour
 - Counterfeit goods
 - Theft of personal property
 - Prostitution, lewd acts and similar offences
 - Tax evasion
 - Maintenance of smoke-free environments
141. Applicants are recommended to seek advice from the council's licensing team, the police and trading standards when carrying out their risk assessments and in preparing their operating schedules.
142. While it is recognised that there is no requirement in the 2003 Act to do so, applicants may find that it helps the licensing process to provide a copy of the completed risk-assessment upon which the operating schedule is based to the relevant responsible bodies for consideration at the time of application.
143. The main part of this section of the strategy is intended to provide a guide to prospective licence applicants as to the types of controls that may be appropriate for the promotion of the prevention of crime and disorder licensing objective. It is neither intended to provide a definitive list of preventative measures nor will the controls listed be appropriate in every circumstance. They are provided to be considered and modified to fit the proposed business operation.
144. Where its discretion is engaged following consideration of relevant representations, the licensing authority will consider attaching relevant conditions to licences and

permissions to deter crime and disorder, both inside and immediately outside the premises. As far as possible these will reflect local crime prevention strategies.

145. As an additional aide to good management, this authority recommends the range of qualifications designed to support the licensing objectives, available from the British Institute of Innkeeping (BII). Further information is available by contacting the BII by e-mail at the following address info@bii.org

Mandatory conditions

146. A number of mandatory licence conditions are set out in the Act. The following mandatory conditions will apply to all premises licences authorising the retail sale of alcohol (with the exception referred to in paragraph 147 below).
- (a) Where a premises licence authorises the sale of alcohol, every supply of alcohol is to be made or authorised by a person who holds a personal licence; and
 - (b) Where a premises licence authorises the supply of alcohol, no supply may be made if no designated premises supervisor has been specified in the licence, or at a time when the designated premises supervisor does not hold a personal licence, or his or her licence has been suspended.
147. Note: The Legislative Reform Order (Supervision of Alcohol Sales in Church and Village Halls) Order 2009 allows for certain community venues to apply for an alternative licence condition – the effect of which will be that the licence holder (i.e. the management committee) becomes responsible for the supervision and authorisation of all sales.
148. Where a premises licence includes a condition that at specified times one or more individuals must be at the premises to carry out security activities, the licence must contain a condition that such individuals must be licensed by the Security Industry Authority (SIA).
149. Furthermore, five additional mandatory licence conditions have been introduced under Orders made from 2010 - 2014. The further mandatory conditions cover:
- The prohibition of irresponsible drinks promotions (on sales only) – Requiring the responsible person to ensure staff do not carry out, arrange or participate in any irresponsible promotion carried on for the purpose of encouraging the sale of alcohol on the premises. Irresponsible promotions incorporate drinking games; provision of unlimited or unspecified quantities of alcohol for free or fixed or discounted prices which undermine the licensing objective; promotional posters; and dispensing alcohol directly into the mouth of a customer by a member of staff
 - The provision of free potable water (on sales only)
 - Requirements for age verification policies to be established in relation to the sale and supply of alcohol, including photo-identification for persons appearing to be under 18 years of age (on and off sales)
 - Requirements for alcohol, where sold or supplied for consumption upon the premises) to be made available in the following measures - beer or cider –

half pint; gin, rum, vodka or whisky – 25ml or 35ml; and still wine in a glass – 125ml

- A ban on the sale of alcohol below the cost of VAT and duty

All premises

150. When compiling operating schedules applicants are advised to give consideration to:

- **The setting of a safe capacity limit** – While often necessary on public safety grounds, this is equally important in order to prevent overcrowding giving rise to risk of crime and disorder
- **Use of crime prevention notices** – For use in circumstances where it would be helpful to warn customers of prevalence of crime which may target them, for instance, to warn of pickpockets or bag snatchers
- **Publicise details of the premises operation** – Display details of the premises opening and closing times
- **Install CCTV** – The presence of CCTV cameras can be an important means of deterring crime both inside and outside of the premises. It can also help to provide valuable evidence in the event that an incident does occur. CCTV should be maintained in good working order and used at all times with a 31 day library of recordings maintained at all times
- **The removal of low cost high strength alcohol from offer** – To help reduce street crime and violence and anti-social behaviour from public drunkenness
- **Develop a drugs policy in conjunction with the police** – Establish a clear written anti-drugs policy and publicise this to customers
- **Use bond fide suppliers** – Only source alcohol, tobacco and other products from authorized or bona fide suppliers
- **Deny access to hawkers** – Prevent counterfeit products, such as alcohol, tobacco, DVDs, CDs and other goods from being offered for sale upon the premises

Premises providing alcohol for consumption upon the premises

151. Consideration should be given to

- **Maintain control over the removal of open containers** – To prevent the use of containers as weapons in the street
- **Use of plastic containers and toughened glass** – Consideration should be given to the use of safer alternatives to glass which would inflict less severe injuries if used as weapons. Note: That any glass alternatives used for measuring draft beer and cider must be lawful for trade use under weights and measures legislation
- **Introduce bottle bans** – Decant drinks into glasses before being handed across a bar
- **Provide seating for customers** – sufficient to ensure that the majority of customers do not have to stand
- **Ensure good availability of soft drinks and food**

Premises providing alcohol for consumption upon the premises and regulated entertainment in the night-time economy

152. Consideration should be given to

- **Employment of appropriate number of SIA registered door supervisors** – Valuable for maintaining orderly behaviour in queues; searching and excluding those suspected of carrying offensive weapons, or illegal drugs; keeping out banned individuals; or controlling admissions and departures
- **Make personal searches by door supervisors a condition of entry** – Including the provision of signage and female SIA for personal searches conducted on female customers and performers
- **Provide door supervisors with search wands / search arches** – Maintained in good working order and used on all occasions
- **Provide a drugs and weapons box** – Kept under the direct control of premises management with all seized drugs and weapons to be handed over to the police in accordance with the police code of practice
- **Install ID scanning and recording equipment** – Requiring all patrons to provide ID and agree to being recorded. Provide notices to this effect in conjunction
- **Establish a last admissions policy** – For both admissions and readmissions. Publicise this at the premises
- **Establish a dispersals policy** – Helping to reduce the potential for disturbance to local residents
- **Co-operate with the police and council on venue hire agreements** – Provide good notice (at least one month) of all internal and external promoters engaged at the premises. Also comply with requests from the police not to engage a specific promoter where this is recommended by the police for crime and disorder reasons
- **Avoid certain performances and exhibitions** – That no film be exhibited or performance given that is likely to stir up hatred or incite violence against any section of the public on grounds of colour, race or ethnic or national origin, disability religious beliefs, sexual orientation or gender

Cumulative effect

153. This authority will not consider the issue of “need” in determining any licence application, as this is a matter for planning control and the market. Thereby, this council will not impose quotas of premises or licences.

154. However, the authority recognises that in areas where the number, type and density of premises selling alcohol are high or exceptional, serious problems of nuisance and disorder may be arising or have begun to arise outside or some distance from licensed premises. Guidance to the Act sets out that the cumulative impact of licensed premises on the promotion of the licensing objectives is a proper matter for a licensing authority to consider within its licensing policy and that local authorities may adopt special local saturation policies. However, there should be an evidential basis for a decision to include a special policy within the statement of licensing policy.

155. In summary, the steps to be followed in considering whether to adopt a special policy within the policy are

- (a) Identification of concern about crime and disorder or public nuisance or protection of children from harm
 - (b) Consideration of whether there is good evidence that crime and disorder or nuisance are occurring; or whether there are activities which pose a threat to public safety or the protection of children from harm
 - (c) If such problems are occurring, identify whether these problems are being caused by customers of licensed premises, or that the risk of cumulative impact is imminent
 - (d) Identifying the boundaries of the area where problems are occurring (this can involve mapping where the problems occur and identifying specific streets or localities where such problems arise
 - (e) Consultation with those specified by section 5(3) of the 2003 Act and subject to the outcome of the consultation, include and publish details of the special policy in the licensing policy statement
156. The effect of adopting a special policy of this kind is to create a rebuttable presumption that applications for new premises licences or club premises certificates or variations that are likely to add to the existing cumulative impact will normally be refused, or subject to certain limitations, following relevant representations. This, unless the applicant can demonstrate in their operating schedule, that there will be no negative cumulative impact on one or more of the licensing objectives. Applicants should give consideration to potential cumulative impact issues when setting out the steps they will take to promote the licensing objectives in their application.
157. However, it should be stressed that this presumption does not relieve responsible authorities or interested parties of the need to make a relevant representation, referring to information which had been before the licensing authority when it developed its statement of policy, before a licensing authority may lawfully consider giving effect to its special policy. If there are no representations, the licensing authority must grant the application in terms that are consistent with the operating schedule submitted. Once adopted the policy will be reviewed regularly.
158. The Council will not use such policies solely
- As the grounds for removing a licence when representations are received about problems with existing licensed premises
 - To refuse modifications to a licence, except when the modifications are directly relevant to the policy, for example where the application is for a significant increase in the capacity limits

Local saturation policies

159. Since the introduction of the Licensing Act 2003, the council's licensing committee has been monitoring the impact of licensed premises operation across the local Southwark community.
160. On 5 November 2008, council assembly agreed that it was appropriate and necessary to introduce a local policy dealing with the cumulative impact of licensed premises within the Camberwell and Peckham areas of the borough. The assembly added a third policy area, covering Borough and Bankside, on 4 November 2009

while also extending the Peckham saturation area. The Borough and Bankside area was itself subject of an extension on 6 April 2011.

161. In each case decisions to introduce local policies have been taken having had regard to statistical analysis of recent figures for
- Analysis of statistics, prepared in conjunction with the partnership analyst, of alcohol related violence against the person (VAP) and calls to the police regarding disorder and rowdiness associated with licensed premises (CAD)
 - Analysis of complaints received by the council's environmental protection team regarding nuisance associated with licensed premises
 - Analysis of figures provided by the London ambulance service of alcohol related ambulance pick-ups
 - Responses to local consultation carried out in accordance with section 5(3) of the Licensing Act 2003
 - Submissions made directly to the committee from the local community
162. Details of the boundaries of the three saturation areas and also the categories of premises to which the policies apply are set out below. Full information on the current position (updated annually) within each policy area (including up to date analysis of statistics, summary of submissions and a map of each area) is available from the licensing team.
163. All applicants for new premises licences or for variation of existing premises licences, in respect of classes of premises affected by the policy, within these areas, must address the saturation concerns within their application and operating schedule. Applicants are advised to discuss their application and how this may be affected by the policy with the licensing team in the first instance. Where relevant representations are received this authority must consider whether it would be justified in departing from its special policy in the individual circumstances of the case. The licensing service, acting in its role as responsible authority, will review each application in the light of the special policies and will make representations where the application is likely to add to the existing cumulative impact.
164. The effects of each policy will continue to be monitored and reported to the licensing committee periodically. A policy will be removed when no longer needed.

Camberwell saturation policy

165. The boundary of the area is defined as follows – From Camberwell New Road at the junction with Wyndham Road progressing via Camberwell Road / Bowyer Place / Edmund Street / Benhill Road / Wilson Road / Graces Road / Graces Mews / Camberwell Grove (via alley) / Grove Lane / De Crispigny Park / Denmark Hill following the Lambeth boundary to Coldharbour Lane / Denmark Road / Flodden Road and Camberwell New Road returning to the start.
166. The classes of premises to which the policy applies is defined as follows – night clubs; pubs and bars; off-licences, grocers, supermarkets, convenience stores and similar premises

Peckham saturation area

167. The boundary of the area is defined as follows – Commencing on Peckham High Street at the junction with Kelly Avenue progressing to Gatony Street / Sumner Road / Jocelyn Street / cross Peckham Hill Street / Goldsmith Road / Meeting House Lane / Consort Road / Heaton Road / Sternhall Lane / McDermott Road / Maxted Road / Bellenden Road / Chadwick Road / Lyndhurst Way / Peckham Road to junction with Talfourd Road and back to start.
168. The classes of premises to which the policy applies is defined as follows – night clubs; pubs and bars; off-licences, grocers, supermarkets, convenience stores and similar premises

Borough and Bankside saturation area

169. The boundary of the area to which the policy applies is defined as follows – Commencing at the Lambeth border on the Thames and moving southward to Waterloo Road then St George's Circus / Borough Road / Borough High Street / Long Lane / Crosby Row / Snowfields / Bermondsey Street directly north to the river frontage and then westward back to the Lambeth border.
170. The classes of premises within the area to which the policy shall apply will be night-clubs / public houses & bars / restaurants & cafes / off-licences, supermarkets and grocers.

Licensing hours

171. This authority recognises that prior to the introduction of the Licensing Act 2003, the Government believed that fixed and artificially early closing times were one of the key causes of rapid binge drinking prior to closing times; and one of the causes of disorder and disturbance when large numbers of customers were required to leave premises simultaneously. It is understood that the aim, through the promotion of the licensing objectives, was to reduce the potential for concentrations and achieve a slower dispersal of people from licensed premises through flexible opening times.
172. However, this authority notes that the latest Guidance to the Act states that the Government acknowledges that different licensing approaches may be appropriate for the promotion of the licensing objectives. The 2003 Act gives the licensing authority power to make decisions regarding licensed opening hours as part of its implementation of the licensing policy and licensing authorities are best placed to make such decisions based on local knowledge and in consultation with other responsible authorities.
173. While this authority will consider each application on its own merits there will be no presumption in favour of lengthening licensing hours and the four licensing objectives should be paramount considerations at all times. Thereby, where objections are received to an application and the council's licensing committee believes that granting the hours sought would undermine the licensing objectives, the committee may reject the application or grant it with appropriate conditions and / or different hours from those requested. Furthermore, relevant saturation policies will be borne in mind where applicable. This authority recognises that all areas are not the same and decisions on opening times must be taken accordingly.

174. Where applications relate to premises that are located within more densely populated areas, stricter controls with regard to noise control may be necessary. For guidance please see section 9 on the prevention of public nuisance.
175. Shops, stores and supermarkets selling alcohol will normally be permitted to provide sales of alcohol for consumption off the premises, at any time when the retail outlet is open for shopping. However, a restriction on the hours during which alcohol sales may be permitted will be considered where relevant representations are received and there are good reasons, based on the licensing objectives, for limiting those hours.

Designated premises supervisor / personal licence holders and authorisations for the retail sale of alcohol

176. This authority recognises that neither the Act nor the mandatory conditions outlined elsewhere in this chapter require either a designated premises supervisor or any other personal licence holder to be present on the premises at all times when alcohol is sold or supplied. Nor does the fact that every sale or supply of alcohol must be made under the authority of a personal licence holder mean that only personal licence holders can make such sale or supply or that they must be personally present at every transaction.
177. However, this authority wishes to emphasise that the designated premises supervisor and the premises licence holder remain responsible for the premises at all times including compliance with the terms of the Licensing Act and conditions attached to the premises licence to promote the licensing objectives.
178. This authority considers it reasonable to expect therefore that either the designated premises supervisor or another personal licence holder will normally be present upon the premises at all times that alcohol is either sold or supplied or that proper arrangements are in place for authorisation of staff in their absence and for their monitoring. This authority does recognise that there may be occasions when it is not possible for the designated premises supervisor or another personal licence holder to be present but this authority considers that this should not occur for any extended period and emphasises that there can be no abdication of responsibility in their absence.
179. Furthermore, this authority expects that authorisations of other staff to sell and supply alcohol made by the designated premises supervisor and any other personal licence holders must be meaningful and be properly carried out.
180. It is understood that, ultimately, whether or not an authorisation has been given within the meaning of the Act will be a matter for a court to determine on the evidence before it when the issue arose, but this authority notes the Secretary of State considers that the following factors should be relevant in considering whether there was real authorisation:
- a) The person(s) authorised to sell alcohol at any particular premises should be clearly identified
 - b) The authorisation should have specified the acts which may be carried out by the person being authorised

- c) There should be an overt act of authorisation, for example a specific written statement given to the individual(s) being authorised
- d) There should be in place sensible arrangements for the personal licence holder to monitor the activity that they have authorised on a reasonably regular basis

181. Attention is drawn, however, to the fact that recent provision has been made for certain community premises to apply for the removal of the mandatory condition relating to the requirement for a DPS and personal licence and replace this with an alternative condition making a management committee or board of individuals responsible for the supervision and authorisation of alcohol sales. Where such application is made the council will expect the applicant to demonstrate that the arrangements for the management of the premises by the committee or board are adequate to ensure adequate supervision of the supply of alcohol on the premises. In cases where it is intended to make the premises concerned available for private hire, this authority will wish to consider the arrangements for hiring agreements. This consideration will include steps to be taken to ensure that the hirer is aware of the licensing objectives and offences in the 2003 Act and to ensure that no offences are committed during the period of the hire.

Door Supervision

182. Door supervisors will often play an important key role in ensuring that well managed premises are free from crime and disorder and nuisance problems. A reminder is given that where a premises licence (other than for plays or films) includes a condition that at specified times there must be persons employed for the purposes of security; protection; screening the suitability of persons entering premises; or dealing with conflict in pubs, clubs and other licensed premises open to the public, then such persons must be registered with the Security Industry Authority (SIA). In any event it is in operator's own interests to ensure that all security staff employed, whether under contract or employed in-house are so licensed, since the operator may be legally liable for their actions. Licensed door supervisors will have undergone an identity and criminal record check and have received suitable training. More information on the SIA is available from their website at www.the-sia.org.uk.

Police promotion event risk assessment form 696

183. This authority recommends that for significant events (see note below) further specific comprehensive risk assessments are undertaken by premises licence holders to identify and minimise any risk of serious violent crime. Accordingly, for premises that wish to stage promotions, or events (as defined below) this authority recommends that applicants address the risk assessment and debrief processes in their operating schedules.

184. This authority further recommends the metropolitan police promotion / event risk assessment form 696 and the after promotion / event debrief risk assessment form 696a (both available from the local police licensing office) as useful and effective tools for this purpose. Where the risk assessment forms are used to assess the likely risks from any promotion or event, this licensing authority anticipates that these will be completed in consultation with the metropolitan police. Risk assessments should be submitted to the metropolitan police and the licensing

authority within 14 days of any proposed event and debrief forms submitted within 14 days of the conclusion.

185. Note: The metropolitan police define “a significant event” as any occasion in a premises licensed under the provisions of the licensing act 2003, that is promoted / advertised to the public at any time before the event; predominantly features DJs or MCs performing to a recorded backing track; runs anytime between the hours of 10pm and 4am; and is in a nightclub or large public house. Licensees should consult with the local police licensing office if in any doubt as to whether an event is “significant”.

Entertainment involving striptease and nudity

186. On 20 October 2010, council assembly resolved to adopt the provisions under Schedule 3 to the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 as amended by section 27 of the Policing and Crime Act 2009, with effect from 1 April 2011. This legislation established a new extended licensing regime for sex establishments, covering sex shops, sex cinemas and sex entertainment venues.
187. Any person wishing to operate a lap dancing club or similar in the Southwark area will require to be licensed as a sex entertainments venue under a sex establishments licence, obtained from this authority. The exemption that existed in law that enabled lap dancing clubs or similar to operate under the provisions of the 2003 Act no longer apply, excepting that occasional striptease performances are permitted without a sex establishments licence. Occasional performances are limited to no more than 12 per year, each of less than 24 hours duration and each at least one month apart.
188. This authority’s approach to the licensing of sex establishments is covered in full under the separate Southwark Sex Establishments Licensing Policy, which is available from the licensing section.
189. Beyond the remit of the 1982 Act (as amended) where activities specified in the operating schedule include any permitted adult entertainment (involving full or partial nudity, occasional striptease or any other kind of adult entertainment) the licensing authority will give particular consideration to the implications of the proposals across the four licensing objectives.
190. In such circumstances, this authority advises that applicants should give specific consideration when conducting their risk assessments and operating schedules to the appropriate management controls. This must include issues around the protection of children and young people from harm.
191. Where occasional striptease performances are provided, the licensing authority will normally expect the operating schedule and, if the application is granted, the licence conditions to address all relevant matters in pursuit of the licensing objectives. These are likely to include conditions relating to:
- The exclusion of persons under 18 at all times from the premises and the prevention of views into the premises
 - The prohibition of exterior advertising of the sex-related entertainment at the premises

- The prohibition of leafleting or touting for business
- That the provision of services will be to seated customers only
- The prohibition of the participation of customers in the performance
- The maintenance of a minimum distance of 1 metre between performer and customers during the performance
- The provision of CCTV and the maintenance of a library of recordings
- A code of conduct for dancers including appropriate disciplinary procedures for failure to comply with the code
- Rules of conduct for customers, including appropriate procedures for breach of these rules
- Procedures to ensure that all staff employed in the premises have pre-employment checks including suitable proof of identity, age and (where required) permission to work
- The provision of supervisors and security staff
- Other necessary steps to be taken, including in the recruitment or supply of performers, is free of the influence or organised criminal activity

The sale and possession of smuggled, bootlegged or counterfeit products and the handling of stolen goods

192. The guidance to the Act indicates that offences can be committed by certain persons in licensed premises if they allow the sale or supply of smuggled, bootlegged or counterfeit goods on the premises. This is in particular relation to alcohol or tobacco products, but may also include the sale of other counterfeited products such as DVDs and CDs and the handling of stolen goods.

- Smuggled – foreign brands illegally brought into the UK
- Bootlegged (duty evaded) foreign products brought into the UK in illegal quantities and / or resold in the UK
- Counterfeit – Fake goods and packaging. Cheap low quality and often dangerous products packaged to look like premium UK brands

193. Offences are for selling illicit products but also for employees permitting sales and for employees buying or selling. To prevent these offences occurring, the licensee should consider taking certain precautions. Advice on this can be obtained from the council's trading standards service. Note: That on conviction for offences relating to counterfeit products a proceeds of crime confiscation hearing may be sought by the council.

Theft of personal property

194. Recent analysis of crime statistics has given rise to increasing concern over levels of theft of personal property within licensed premises, especially within the developing northern-western riverside area of the borough. Licence applicants are asked to give consideration to appropriate control measures within their risk-assessments and operating schedules.

195. Important steps that can be taken to reduce the risk of theft of personal property include:

- Raise the level of awareness among customers of the risk of theft of personal property through crime prevention information. This is especially important within premises where there is a high level of transient, tourist trade
 - Provide controlled cloakroom areas
 - Provide Chelsea clips under tables
 - Ensure all areas of the premises are well lit and able to be observed by staff. Direct staff to observe the customer areas and politely raise with customers when personal belongings are unattended
 - Provide and publicise internal CCTV
 - Ensure adequate staffing levels and provided appropriate staff training
196. Officers from the police crime prevention will be happy to visit and advise on arrangements at your premises.

SECTION 8 – THE SECOND LICENSING OBJECTIVE – ENSURING PUBLIC SAFETY

197. Licence holders have a responsibility to ensure the safety of those using their premises as a part of their duties under the Licensing Act 2003. This concerns the safety of people using the relevant premises, including the prevention of accidents and injuries and other immediate harms that can result from excessive alcohol consumption such as unconsciousness or alcohol poisoning.
198. The act covers a wide range of premises that require licensing, including night clubs, cinemas, concert halls, theatres, public houses, off-licences, supermarkets and grocers, cafes / restaurants and fast food outlets. Each of these premises presents a mixture of risks. While many risks are common to most premises, others are unique to specific operations. It is essential that premises are constructed or adapted and managed in a manner which acknowledges these risks and safeguards occupants against them.
199. This authority is committed to ensuring the safety of people visiting and working in licensed premises. Thereby, this authority expects applicants for premises licenses and club premises certificates to prepare their operating schedule on the basis of a risk-assessment and demonstrate an understanding of the potential risks and hazards and include positive proposals to promote the public safety licensing objective.
200. Relevant issues might include
- Premises configuration and site layout arrangements, including access for emergency services such as ambulances
 - Means of escape
 - Temporary structures
 - Fire and other emergency safety and systems
 - Building services
 - Hygiene and welfare
 - Special installations and special effects
 - Communications systems
 - Ensuring good communication with local authority and emergency services (for example, communications networks with the police and signing up for local incident alerts)
 - Ensuring appropriate provision of trained staff including the presence of trained first aiders on the premises and appropriate first aid kits
 - Ensuring the safety of people when leaving the premises (for example, through the provision of information on late night transport)
 - Ensuring appropriate and frequent waste disposal, particularly of glass and bottles
 - Ensuring appropriate safe limits on the maximum capacity of the premises
 - Considering the use of CCTV in and around the premises (see previous section)
 - Considering the use of licensed security

201. Applicants are recommended to seek advice from the council's occupational health and safety team and / or local fire safety officers (see contact details in section 12 of this document) when carrying out their risk assessments and preparing their operating schedules. Reference should also be made to the following documents, where appropriate:

- **Model National and Standard Conditions for Places of Public Entertainment** and Associated Guidance ISBN 904031 11 0 (Entertainment Technology Press – ABTT Publications)
- **The Event Safety Guide** - A guide to health, safety and welfare at music and similar events (HSE 2002) ("The Purple Book") ISBN 0 7176 2453 6
- **Managing Crowds Safely** (HSE 2000) ISBN 0 7176 1834 X
- **5 Steps to Risk Assessment: Case Studies** (HSE 1998) ISBN 07176 15804
- **The Guide to Safety at Sports Grounds** - (The Stationery Office 1997) ("The Green Guide") ISBN 0 11 300095 2
- **Safety Guide for Street Arts, Carnival, Processions and large scale Performances** published by the Independent Street Arts Network, copies of which may be obtained through www.streetartsnetwork.org/pages/publications.htm
- **Fire Safety Risk Assessment – Open Air Events and Venues** (ISBN 978 1 85112 823 5) which is available from the Communities and Local Government website www.communities.gov.uk/fire
- The London District Surveyors Association's "**Technical Standards for Places of Public Entertainment**" ISBN 0 9531229 2 1
- **Safer Clubbing** - Produced by the Home Office in conjunction with the London Drugs Policy Forum

202. The following British Standards should also be considered

- BS 5588 Part 6 (regarding places of assembly)
- BS 5588 Part 9 (regarding ventilation and air conditioning systems)
- BS5588 Part 9 (regarding means of escape for disabled people)
- BS 5839 (fire detection, fire alarm systems and buildings)
- BS 5266 (emergency lighting systems)

203. While it is recognised that there is no requirement in the 2003 Act to do so, applicants may find that it helps the licensing process to provide a copy of the completed risk-assessment upon which the operating schedule is based to the relevant responsible bodies for consideration at the time of application.

204. This main part of this section of the strategy is intended to provide a guide to prospective licence applicants as to the types of controls that may be appropriate for the promotion of the public safety licensing objective. It is neither intended to provide a definitive list of preventative measures nor will the controls listed be appropriate in every circumstance. They are provided to be considered and modified to fit the proposed business operation.

205. Where its discretion is engaged following the consideration of relevant representations the licensing authority will consider attaching relevant conditions to

licences and permissions to promote public safety where these are not provided for within other legislation and are necessary for the promotion of the public safety licensing objective. This may include additional site specific controls relevant to the planned activities and their timing.

Other relevant legislation

206. Applicants are firstly reminded of the general duties imposed under other legislation (i.e. the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005) and the Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999.

Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005

207. Under the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 the “responsible person” as defined by the order, must

- Take such general fire precautions as will ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the safety of his or her employees
- Take such general fire precautions as may be reasonably required in the circumstances of the case to ensure that the premises are safe for the use by other persons
- Make a suitable and sufficient assessment of fire risks to which relevant persons may be exposed for the purposes of identifying the general fire precautions he or she needs to take
- The responsible person MUST record the information gathered by the risk assessment for all premises covered by the Licensing Act 2003, in particular, the significant findings; the measures taken, or to be taken, to ensure general fire safety; and any person identified as being especially at risk

208. This authority recognises that it may not impose any condition relating to any requirement or prohibition that is or could be imposed under the “Fire Safety Order” and thereby that conditions relating purely to fire safety matters may not be placed on premises licences. Further information and guidance about the Order and fire safety legislation is available from the Communities and Local Government website at www.communities.gov.uk/fire .

Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999

209. The Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 state that

- “(1) Every employer shall make a suitable and sufficient assessment of
- (a) The risks to the health and safety of his employees to which they are exposed whilst they are at work; and
 - (b) The risks to the health and safety of persons not in his employment arising out of or in connection with the conduct by him of his undertaking, for the purpose of identifying the measures he needs to take to comply with the requirements and prohibitions imposed upon him by or under the relevant statutory provisions.
- (2) Every self-employed person shall make a suitable and sufficient assessment of -

- (a) The risks to his own health and safety to which he is exposed whilst he is at work; and
- (b) The risks to the health and safety of persons not in his employment arising out of or in connection with the conduct by him of his undertaking,”

210. The Health and Safety Executive helpfully provides a range of example risk-assessments which may be viewed at <http://www.hse.gov.uk/risk/casestudies/> . The examples provided include for night-clubs, pubs, village halls, off-licences and convenience stores.

Safe capacities

211. The Guidance to the Act sets out that “safe capacities” should only be imposed where necessary for the promotion of public safety or the prevention of disorder on the relevant premises.

212. The position of the authority and the responsible authorities is that the importance of the role of safe capacities in terms of both public safety and crime and disorder should not be overlooked.

213. Accordingly it is recommended that wherever the setting of a safe capacity will assist issues of crowd safety or public order, this is addressed by the operating schedule. It should be borne in mind that the safe capacity should be that which applies at any material time that licensable activities may take place under the premises licence. Safe capacities should consider not only the overall capacity of a premises but the potential for localised overcrowding within premises also. This is particularly relevant in larger premises, where several activities are taking place in different areas at the same time.

214. It should also be noted that where an applicant wishes to take advantage of the special provisions in Section 177 of the Act relating to small venues then a capacity must be set in consultation with the fire authority.

215. For guidance in calculating safe capacities applicants may refer to the London District Surveyors Associations Technical Regulations referenced in this Section.

A proactive approach to customer safety

216. Applicants are also encouraged to take a proactive approach to general safety issues, including that of their customers, and to discuss appropriate measures with the responsible authorities concerned. Arrangements that might be taken into account could include steps;

- To monitor customers present upon the premises so as to ensure that no customer continues to be supplied with alcohol to a point where they become drunk
- To ensure the regular collection of glass within the venue and / or external areas
- To ensure against drinks being “spiked” or otherwise tampered with
- To ensure all (internal and external) parts of the premises are adequately lit and may be monitored by staff

- To ensure that customers are able to return home safely, for instance, by providing information on local transport availability or making arrangements with reputable cab companies

Women's Safety Charter

217. Southwark Council (is developing) a Women's Safety Charter, which this authority urges all responsible licensed operators to adopt. The charter is intended to highlight concerns over sexual harassment and ensure that these receive proper attention. The charter asks operators within the night-time economy to:

- Prominently display high visibility posters in their venue which discourage harassment and encourage reporting
- Take every report of harassment and sexual intimidation seriously and take appropriate action
- Take active steps to support persons who report harassment or sexual intimidation which might take place in their premises
- Train all front of house staff to address women's safety and harassment
- Take active steps to ensure females leave the venue safely

218. Further information, advice and support is available from the licensing service.

SECTION 9 – THE THIRD LICENSING OBJECTIVE – THE PREVENTION OF PUBLIC NUISANCE
--

219. Licensed premises, especially those that operate late at night or in the early hours of the morning, can give rise to a range of nuisances that may potentially impact on people living, working or sleeping in the vicinity of the premises. Principal concerns relate to noise nuisance, light pollution and noxious smells.
220. This authority expects applicants for premises licences and club premises certificates to have made relevant enquiries about the local area and prepare their operating schedule on the basis of a risk assessment of the potential sources of nuisance posed to the local community by their intended operation. The operating schedule should demonstrate an understanding of the level of risk of nuisance and include positive proposals to manage any potential risks.
221. Relevant issues might include
- Preventing noise and vibration escaping from the premises, including music, noise from plant and patrons
 - Preventing disturbance by patrons arriving at, gathering outside of, being admitted or re-admitted to or departing from the premises, particularly, but not exclusively between 2300 and 0700 hours
 - Preventing vehicle queues forming outside of the premises, or where some form of queuing is necessary, the steps to prevent disturbance or obstruction
 - Ensuring clear up operations conducted by staff do not cause a nuisance and that staff leave the premises quietly
 - Addressing arrangements made for parking by patrons
 - Considering whether there is sufficient public transport provision and where licensed taxis or private hire vehicles are likely and any arrangements made to prevent disturbance to local residents
 - Controlling disturbance that may be caused by the use of gardens / terraces / external and other open-air areas including the highway, particularly in relation to the smoking ban and passage of patrons between internal and external areas
 - Preventing nuisance from the positioning and operation of plant and machinery such as kitchen extraction systems, ventilation plant, condensers etc
 - Restricting delivery and collection times (waste, equipment and consumables) to between 0800 and 2000 hours
 - Limiting any nuisance or glare caused by the positioning of external lighting, including security lighting
 - Preventing odour or pests from refuse storage and waste disposal and the accumulation of litter and smokers waste in the vicinity of the premises
 - The need for regular patrols of the boundary of the premises and / or at the nearest residential to ensure nuisance impacts are not being experienced by neighbours

222. Applicants are recommended to seek advice from the council's environmental protection team when preparing their operating plans and schedules. Where relevant, applicants are also advised to refer to:
- The Institute of Acoustics "Good Practice Guide on the Control of Noise from Pubs and Clubs"
 - Noise at Work Guidance for employers on the Control of Noise at Work Regulations 2005 issued by the Health and Safety Executive and obtainable from <http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/indg362.pdf>
 - In the case of large music events, the Code of Practice on Environmental Noise Control at Concerts produced by the Noise Council together with Southwark Events Team policies
 - Guidance on the Control of Odour and Noise from Commercial Kitchen Exhaust Systems produced by DEFRA
 - Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light – Institute of Lighting Engineers (2005)
223. While it is recognised that there is no requirement in the 2003 Act to do so, applicants may find that it helps the licensing process to provide a copy of the completed risk-assessment upon which the operating schedule is based to the relevant responsible bodies for consideration at the time of application.
224. This section of the strategy is intended to provide a guide to prospective licence applicants as to the types of controls that may be appropriate for the promotion of the prevention of public nuisance licensing objective. It is neither intended to provide a definitive list of preventative measures nor will the controls listed be appropriate in every circumstance. They are provided to be considered and modified to fit the proposed business operation
225. Applicants should note that where its discretion is engaged following consideration of relevant representations, the licensing authority will consider attaching appropriate conditions to licences to prevent nuisance. This may include additional site specific controls relevant to the planned activities and their timing.

Preventing nuisance outside of premises

226. Nuisance caused by patrons outside of premises, whether by patrons queuing for entry; enjoying the facility of a beer garden or terrace; or by smokers congregated on the pavement, is of considerable concern to local residents. While noise is often the main concern, obstruction of the highway preventing people passing by on the pavement and forcing them into the road, can also be both intimidating and dangerous and hamper access by emergency services, or street cleansing. Local residents may be further affected by smoke from barbeques and other cooking equipment used in the open air.
227. Licensees have a responsibility for the conduct of their customers while they are in and around their premises. If provision is made for customers to congregate or smoke outside of premises, then sufficient management controls must be put into place to ensure that no nuisance or disturbance is caused to local residents. Failure to control customers outside of premises can result in licence reviews being submitted and impact upon the premises licence.

228. Some simple management controls can be put into place which can significantly reduce the risk of nuisance caused to local residents outside of licensed premises. These include placing management controls on:

- The numbers of persons using any licensed external area at any one time
- The hours of operation of any licensed external area, requiring patrons to return back into the premises at a specific time. In residential areas it is suggested that a closing time of 22.00 is appropriate. Any music relayed into the external area should cease earlier
- The numbers of 'smokers' allowed outside of the premises at any one time
- The taking of drinks outside of the premises when patrons step outside to smoke. This can be assisted by providing a 'drinks safe' area for patrons who temporarily leave the premises
- Queues of patrons awaiting admission and how these are arranged
- The areas within which patrons may congregate outside of the premises, restricting them, for instance, to the curtilage or footprint of the premises
- The times within which live music and / or amplified sound may be played in any external area or marquees or relayed by external speakers (where permitted under the terms of the licence). It is suggested that this should not continue beyond 22.00
- The times within which barbecues or other cooking facilities may be provided within any external area
- Terminal hour for last admissions and readmissions to the premises
- The supervision of patrons using any external area so as to prevent nuisance and disturbance
- Arrangements made with local cab companies calling for customers, requiring that they call within the premises for their customers without sounding their horn in the street
- The reduction of music levels within the premises 30 minutes before closing so as to reduce levels of excitement among patrons upon leaving
- The display of notices at exit points asking patrons to ' please leave quietly' and be mindful of local neighbours when leaving the premises
- The supervision of patrons outside of the premises to ensure quick dispersal from the immediate area upon closing time
- The clearance of any litter created by the operation of the premises
- The hours during which external activities such as the handling and removal of waste or musical equipment or the delivery of goods. It is recommended this is prohibited between 2200 and 0800
- Restricting the use of artificial lighting outside of the premises so as to reduce the potential for light nuisance

Preventing nuisance from within premises

229. Nuisance may often be caused by sound escaping from the premises or transmitted through the structure of the building. Again, some simple management steps may be taken to reduce the problem but in some premises physical works may be necessary to prevent nuisance being caused to local residents. The likelihood of this increases where regulated entertainments are to be provided under the licence and the later the hour of the entertainment and where residents live adjacent to, above or close by the premises or there are other noise sensitive

premises. Where physical measures are likely to be necessary expert advice should be sought on appropriate measures.

230. This authority expects that the following measures will be considered and applied appropriate to the level of risk of nuisance being created

- Keeping doors and windows closed during performances of licensable regulated entertainment
- Management control of entrance / exit lobbies so as to ensure that the integrity of the premises is maintained and internal sound contained
- Management and recording of periodic perimeter checks
- The provision of acoustic double door lobbies of an adequate residence time
- The provision of acoustic seals and self closers on doors
- The provision of alarms to fire doors or other private external doors
- The connection of fire doors and / or private external doors to the sound limiting device (so that volume is reduced if the doors are opened)
- The installation and use of a sound-limiting device for all amplified sound to enable maximum volume and bass to be set at levels appropriate for the premises / event
- The installation and / or maintenance of double glazing / sound resistant glass;
- The provision of sound insulation to party walls, floor and ceiling
- The provision of acoustic baffling to any ventilation extract and intake system
- The provision of additional air conditioning / air cooling to enable doors and windows to remain closed during any entertainment

Outdoor events

231. Each year Southwark hosts a large number of outdoor community events. These events add to the vibrancy of the borough and are enjoyed by both residents and visitors alike. It is important that such events are organised and managed so as to ensure that minimum disturbance is caused to people living and working nearby. To help achieve this applicants are asked to submit an **Event Management Plan** to the council's environmental protection team with their application and to consult with Southwark's events team early in the process of preparing for any event.

232. The environmental protection team, as a responsible authority, will assess all licence applications for their impact with regard to public nuisance. Nuisance from outdoor events can be created by many activities, for example:

- Set up rigging / de-rigging
- Plant & machinery (generators etc)
- Vehicle movements
- Music and entertainment
- Patrons congregating and dispersing
- Fireworks and special effects
- Smoke
- Odour from concessions or open food preparation
- Litter
- Lighting

233. It is recommended that event organisers include a **Nuisance Management Section** within the **Event Management Plan** assessing all nuisance-causing activities and setting out the measures proposed to mitigate any nuisances that are likely to be caused.

234. The nuisance management section should include the following information

- Location & site plan
- Information on the type of event
- Orientation of any stage(s), marquees or potential sources of noise
- Access to & from site and site routes within the event perimeter
- Location of operational plant & vehicles
- Background noise survey and predictive noise assessment
- During performance – Who will hold responsibility for sound management and any recording of levels. Who will deal with responses to any complaints and keep records of any remedial actions. Who will attend the post-event audit meeting with the authority
- Contact details of a person at the event responsible for liaison with the council and other enforcement officers
- A copy of the pre-event information leaflet to be dropped to occupiers of nearby noise sensitive premises
- Location of light sources & light impact assessment
- Litter control, waste management & recycling provisions
- Noise control measures
 - Sound limiting technology to be used
 - Maximum noise / bass levels
 - Selection of equipment etc.

Other consents

235. Licensees should be aware that a range of other consents may be necessary to provide smoking shelters or space heaters, awnings, tables and chairs or 'A' boards on the highway. Please discuss your proposals with the licensing team in the first instance (see contacts section of this policy).

SECTION 10 – THE FOURTH LICENSING OBJECTIVE – THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM HARM

236. The licensing objective of the protection of children from harm includes the protection of children from moral, psychological and physical harm. This includes not only protecting children from the harms associated with alcohol but also wider harms such as exposure to strong language and sexual expletives (for example, in the context of exposure to certain films or adult entertainment).
237. This authority believes that it is completely unacceptable to sell alcohol and associated age-restricted products to children.
238. This authority expects applicants for premises licences and club premises certificates to have prepared their operating schedule on the basis of a risk-assessment of the potential sources of harm to children. It is expected that the operating schedule will demonstrate an understanding of the potential risks to children and that careful consideration has been given to measures relating to the access of children where alcohol is sold and which are appropriate to protect children from harm.
239. Relevant issues might include
- Preventing access to alcohol
 - Removing encouragement for children to consume alcohol
 - Preventing exposure to gaming
 - Preventing exposure to adult entertainments or facilities
240. Applicants are advised to seek advice from the Southwark Safeguarding Children Board when preparing their operating plans and schedules. Southwark Trading Standards are also available to give advice around preventing under-age sales. See section 12 for contact details.
241. While it is recognised that there is no requirement in the 2003 act to do so, applicants may find that it helps the licensing process to provide a copy of the completed risk-assessment relating to the protection of children from harm to the SSCB and the trading standards team when submitting the application.
242. This section of the strategy is intended to provide a guide to prospective licence applicants as to the types of controls that may be appropriate for the promotion of the protection of children from harm licensing objective. It is neither intended to provide a definitive list of preventative measures nor will the controls listed be appropriate in every circumstance. They are provided to be considered and modified to fit the proposed business operation.
243. Applicants should note that where its discretion is engaged following the consideration of relevant representations, the licensing authority will consider attaching appropriate conditions to protect children from harm.

Access to licensed premises

244. The act makes it an offence to permit children under the age of 16, who are not accompanied by an adult to be present on premises being used exclusively or primarily for the supply of alcohol for consumption on those premises, under the authorisation of a premises licence, club premises certificate or where that activity is carried on under the authority of a temporary event notice. In addition, it is an offence to permit children under 16 who are not accompanied by an adult, between midnight and 0500 at other premises supplying alcohol for consumption on the premises, under any such authority.

245. The council recognises, however, that licences may be sought for a great variety of premises, including theatres, cinemas, restaurants, concert halls, take-away and fast food outlets as well as public houses and nightclubs. While the council would encourage applicants to make provision for the access of children, where appropriate, conditions restricting the access of children will be strongly considered in circumstances where:

- Adult entertainment is provided
- A member or members of the current management have been convicted for serving alcohol to minors or with a reputation for allowing underage drinking
- It is known that unaccompanied children have been allowed access
- There is a known association with drug taking or drug dealing
- The premises are used exclusively or primarily for the sale of alcohol for consumption upon the premises

246. Applicants must be clear in their operating schedules about the activities intended to be provided and the times at which these shall take place, in order to help determine when it is not appropriate for children to enter the premises.

247. Conditions should reflect the licensable activities taking place on the premises. Consideration should be given to appropriate conditions

- Restricting the hours when children are present
- Restricting or excluding children under a specified age when certain particular specified activities are taking place
- Restricting the parts of the premises to which children may have access;
- Age restrictions (below 18)
- Requirements for an accompanying adult
- Full exclusion of people under the age of 18 years from the premises

The purchase and consumption of alcohol by children and young persons

248. The council shares the government's concern over the purchase and consumption of alcohol by minors.

249. The NHS report on 'Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use Among Young People in England in 2008' notes the average weekly intake for pupils aged 11-15 who had drunk alcohol in the week before they were surveyed was 14.6 units. More than double since 1990. Furthermore, 12,718 children aged between 11-17 were admitted to hospital in 2008-9 with an alcohol related condition (3,556 aged 11-15

and 9,164 aged 16-17). The UK has one of the highest rates in the EU of admissions to hospital or A&E due to alcohol use by 15-16 year olds.

250. Frequency of drinking is associated with offending in children and young people. The 2004 Offending, Crime and Justice Survey found those who drank alcohol once a week or more committed a disproportionate volume of crime, accounting for 37% of all offences but only 14% of respondents.
251. In the years since the 2003 Act came into being, alcohol test purchase campaigns have been conducted within Southwark by the trading standards team. The results are given in Figure 1.

Figure 1 – Alcohol test purchase results			
Year	Test purchases	Compliance (no. of sales)	Compliance rate %
2005 - 2006	146	65	45%
2006 – 2007	102	76	75%
2007 – 2008	78	57	73%
2008 – 2009	123	101	82%
2009 - 2010	41	29	70%
2010-2011	47	23	55%
2011-2012	23	16	68%
2012-2013	23	44	70%
2013-2014	54	44	81%

252. While the compliance rates are seen to be improving over the past 4 years, the rate of test purchase failures remains a concern. It is important that compliance rates are further improved.

Age verification policies – Mandatory condition

253. The following mandatory licence condition must be attached to all premises licences and club premises certificates issued by this authority.

- The premises licence holder or club premises certificate holder must ensure that an age verification policy applies to the premises in relation to the sale of alcohol. This must as a minimum require individuals who appear to the responsible person to be under 18 years of age to produce upon request, before being served alcohol, identification bearing their photograph, date of birth, and a holographic mark

Age verification policies

254. The trading standards service, in its role as responsible authority, considers each individual licence application received by the licensing authority and makes recommendations on the appropriate range of management controls around this issue. The service's recommended approach to controlling under-age sales is set out below. As a minimum it is recommended that:

- That an age verification scheme is established and maintained that requires the production of evidence of age (comprising any Proof of Age Standards Scheme (PASS) accredited card or passport or driving licence) from any person appearing to staff engaged in selling or supplying alcohol to be under the age of 18 and who is attempting to buy alcohol
- That notices be displayed informing customers and staff that sales of alcohol will not be made to under 18s and that age verification will be required
- That evidence of the scheme (in the form of documented procedures) is maintained and made available for inspection by authorised officers

255. However, the service recommends that as best management practice

- That “Challenge 25” is supported as part of the age verification scheme established. The scheme should require the production of evidence of age (comprising any PASS accredited card or passport or driving licence) from any person appearing to staff engaged in selling or supplying alcohol to be under the age of 25 and who is attempting to buy alcohol
- That “Challenge 25” notices be displayed informing customers and staff that sales of alcohol will not be made to anyone appearing to be under 25 unless they can prove they are 18 or over
- That evidence of the scheme (in the form of documented procedures) is maintained and made available for inspection by authorised officers
- That all staff involved in the sale of alcohol shall be trained in the age verification scheme and records of such training shall be retained on the premises and made available for inspection by authorised officers
- That an incident log shall be maintained and details of all age related refusals recorded. This book shall be reviewed monthly by the DPS and any actions taken recorded in the book and signed off by the DPS. This log shall be retained on the premises and made available for inspection by authorised officers
- That if a CCTV recording system is installed inside the premises, it shall be positioned to capture the sale of alcohol. A library of recordings taken by the system shall be maintained for 31 days and made available to authorised officers upon request
- That a personal licence holder shall be on the premises at all times that alcohol is supplied
- That an EPOS (electronic point of sale) system is installed at the premises, it shall be configured to prompt the operator to check proof of age when an alcoholic product is scanned. This prompt should require the operator to confirm the purchaser is over 18 before the next item can be scanned or the transaction completed
- That the DPS shall ensure that, as far as is reasonably practical, alcohol is displayed in an area which can be constantly monitored or supervised by staff, separate from goods likely to be purchased by persons under 18
- That, if any advertising campaigns or promotions of alcohol are planned, the premises licence holder shall ensure they are carried out in a socially responsible manner and that they do not encourage irresponsible drinking. If

authorised officers raise concerns about any promotion the premises licence holder shall discontinue it

256. While this is intended as guidance only, this authority recommends that all operators should give careful consideration to introducing these controls into their management practices and including them within their operating schedules.
257. Trading standards also provides practical support to licensees. This includes:
- Running a local PASS approved proof of age card scheme
 - Provision of a range of downloadable business advice information leaflets
 - Free retailer support materials such as refusals registers, signage, posters and point of sale material
 - The opportunity for small independent retailers to attend an accredited in-house training course called 'Do You Pass'. This forms part of the national Fair Trading Award scheme sponsored by the Trading Standards Institute. Passing the course indicates staff have knowledge and competence in relation to age restricted sales law

The Southwark proof of age card

258. In order to assist licensees avoid under-age sales, the council's trading standards service introduced a local PASS approved proof of age card in 2007. The card is available to 16-25 year olds via their school or college. In September 2014 the card was rebranded from SPA to PAL (Proof of Age London) and made available across London.
259. Over 7,500 cards have been issued since 2007 and the majority of Southwark secondary schools and colleges have a process in place to make the card available to all students.
260. Anecdotal evidence is that many clubs will only accept driving licences and passports as they are concerned that other cards can be too easily copied or are fake. This is not the case. In fact the most commonly copied document is the driving licence. Cards bearing the PASS hologram cannot be easily copied and from 2014 all PASS approved cards for over 18s will have a standardised front face design to improve confidence.
261. PASS means Proof of Age Standards Scheme which is UK's national proof of age accreditation scheme, endorsed by the Home Office, the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO), the Security Industry Authority (SIA) and the Trading Standards Institute.
262. For further information on introducing an age verification policy, to access the training programme or to obtain the materials itemised above, please contact the trading standards service.
263. In detailing the council's recommended approach to under-age sales it is recognised that some sales may be made through intimidation or fear. Licensees experiencing such problems are advised to discuss their situation with licensing or trading standards officers. Furthermore, the council's health and safety team offers

conflict resolution training aimed at helping deal with the threat of violence and aggression in the workplace. For contact details please see section 12.

Children and responsible drinks promotions

264. The Portman Group operates, on behalf of the alcohol industry, the 'Code of Practice of the Naming, Packaging and Promotion of Alcoholic Drinks' to ensure that alcohol is marketed responsibly and only at adults.

265. The Code applies to all alcohol marketing (including naming, packaging, sponsorship, point of sale and brand merchandising) which is primarily UK targeted and not already subject to regulation by the Advertising Standards Authority (ASA) or Ofcom.

266. The Code can be viewed at <http://www.portmangroup.org.uk/codes/alcohol-marketing/code-of-practice/code-of-practice> .This authority commends the Code accordingly.

Children and cinemas – Mandatory licence condition

267. Where premises licences incorporate film exhibitions as a licensable activity the following mandatory condition will be imposed:

- The admission of children to films is to be restricted in accordance with recommendations given either by a body designated under section 4 of the Video Recordings Act 1984 specified in the licence (currently the British Board of Film Classification) or by the licensing authority itself.

268. Applicants are expected to include within their operating schedule arrangements for restricting children from viewing age-restricted films.

269. Information regarding the classification of films by the council can be requested from the licensing service.

Regulated entertainment provided for children

270. Where entertainments or facilities generally are provided specifically for children, applicants are asked to demonstrate within their application

- That the company / organisation has a policy or statement on keeping children safe from harm
- How employees or contracted agencies will be made aware of the company's / organisation's policy / statement on keeping children safe from harm
- That recruitment processes for staff who may have to deal direct with children under the age of 18 seek to ensure, as best the company / organisation can, that the appointed applicant has not been known to have harmed children
- That there will be clear expectations on staff with regard to their personal conduct in direct relations with children under 18 and guidance on what is appropriate in dealing with specific situations which may arise
- There are systems in place and that staff are aware of them for dealing with possible abuse or violence to children from other users of the licensed facility
- There are clear and accessible complaints systems for children to report if they have been harmed and that there are clear whistle-blowing procedures

for staff who may have concerns about the welfare of children on the premises

- That all duty managers or staff in charge of the premises are aware of how to refer any concerns about the welfare of children to the local police, education authority or social services as necessary

271. Where a theatrical entertainment is specially presented for children, the council advises the presence of sufficient adult staff to control access and egress of children and to protect them from harm as follows –

- (1) An adult member of staff to be stationed in the vicinity of each of the exits from any level, subject to there being a minimum of one member of staff per 50 children or part thereof
- (2) No child (unless accompanied by an adult) to be permitted in the front row of any balcony
- (3) No standing to be permitted in any part of the auditorium during the performance

Entertainment involving striptease and nudity (see page 43)

272. Applicants proposing activity that includes adult entertainment are also referred to the policy set out at pages 43-44. The victims of “people trafficking” often include young females under 18, and this is a further reason why the policy makes reference to it.

SECTION 11 - ENFORCEMENT

273. It is essential that licensed premises operate in accordance with the Act and comply in full with licence terms, conditions and restrictions at all times. Part of the licensing authority's role is to monitor premises and take appropriate action to ensure that the licensing objectives are promoted. This authority recognizes the importance of enforcement to the promotion of those objectives. The authority is committed to continue to undertake enforcement measures and proceedings in partnership with other relevant statutory agencies. Offences against the act are set out in the Act.
274. In accordance with the guidance to the act, the licensing authority will work in partnership with the police and the other responsible authorities in promoting the licensing objectives. This licensing authority has an excellent relationship with each responsible authority and the police, in particular.
275. All enforcement actions taken by the range of enforcement agents located within the council's community safety and enforcement division (including the licensing service) are governed by the council's enforcement policy, which has been drafted with reference to the Principles of Good Regulation as stated in the Legislative and Regulatory Reform Act 2006 and the Regulators Code as published by the Better Regulation Delivery Office. As such it is our intention that all enforcement actions will be fair, consistent, transparent and proportionate. A copy of our enforcement policy may be obtained from the licensing service.
276. All proactive premises inspections will be undertaken on a risk-assessed basis with resources targeted toward agreed problem and high-risk premises, which require greater attention. A lighter touch will be applied in respect of low risk premises, which are well run. Detail of the basis to our risk-assessment approach can be obtained from the licensing service.
277. Other enforcement activities will be intelligence led using the full range of available information sources, including complaint and referral from the local community and reports from officers and partner agencies. As part of the "better regulation initiative" and in order to promote effective use of enforcement resources and reduce the burden on business, the various enforcement agencies involved may from time to time look at references normally dealt with by other relevant agencies during the course of premises visits. Where issues are identified under those other agencies remits (for instance where a licensing officer notes a fire safety matter) this will be brought to the attention of the person in charge and the matter may be referred on to the agency involved. Where possible appropriate advice and guidance will be given at the time.
278. This approach is supported and facilitated by the partnership night-time economy team; regular liaison meetings between the licensing service and the police licensing teams; meetings of the primary responsible authorities; and through the partnership tasking group, and local licensing enforcement group. All complaints and referrals made to such liaison meetings will be investigated appropriately. The night-time economy team also intends to provide a high-visibility reassuring

presence in the night-time economy and to establish good working relationships with venue front of house and management staff. Random visits will be made to premises in furtherance of these aims.

279. Investigations may be undertaken through a range of means including overt and covert operations. This could include covert observations on premises to ensure opening hours restrictions are being complied with. In addition, weights and measures officers from the council's trading standards service or officers from the police authority will carry out covert test purchases of age restricted products including alcohol. This means underage, or young looking, volunteers are deployed to attempt to buy age restricted products or services. These tests are conducted to check compliance with the law and age verification policies (eg Challenge 25 scheme).
280. Such test purchasing, may be covertly observed and recorded. The results of such test purchasing will be communicated to the business operator, either at the time, or in writing after the event. Such test purchasing will be based on local intelligence and any illegal sales will be followed up in accordance with the council's enforcement policy.
281. Additionally, this authority recognises the important role played in preventing crime and disorder by the Security Industry Authority by ensuring that door supervisors are properly licensed and, in partnership with the police and other agencies, that security companies are not being used as fronts for serious and organised criminal activity. This authority will look to co-operate with the SIA as far as possible and as part of this co-operation has authorised officers to act under the powers of the Private Security Industry Act 2001.
282. However, it remains the over-riding intention of this authority, the police and the other relevant enforcement agents to work together at all times with responsible licence holders and operators to help run successful venues and facilities that play a positive role within the local community. We will look to provide support, advice and education and give early warning of any concerns identified at any premises. In return we expect licence holders to act responsibly and work together with us. However, the authorities will use the range of enforcement powers made available under the Act where individuals act with disregard to their responsibilities.
283. In demonstration of this, this authority will provide induction meetings with new licensed operators, intended to make clear the responsibilities of and expectations made of operators and the support that can be expected in return. This is followed by an early initial during operation inspection intended to identify good licensed premises management practice and identify where improvements in initial operation can be made.
284. This authority also supports pub and club watch and is willing to support business led initiatives intended to help promote the licensing objectives. Together we will ensure that Southwark remains a great place to live, work and visit.

SECTION 12 – CONTACT DETAILS

THE LICENSING SERVICE

Advice and Guidance

Further details of the licensing application processes and copies of application forms can be obtained from the licensing service. You can contact the service

In writing

The Licensing Service
C/O Southwark Environmental Health & Trading Standards Business Unit
PO BOX 64529
London
SE1P 5LX

By phone: Customer service centre on 020 7525 2000

By Fax - 020 7525 5705

By e-mail: licensing@southwark.gov.uk

By visiting the web site: <http://www.southwark.gov.uk/info/200063/licences>

OTHER RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES

Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis

Licensing Office Southwark Police Station
323 Borough High Street
SE1 2ER
Tel: 0207 232 6756

The London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority

Fire Safety Regulations (Southwark Borough)
249-259 Lewisham High Street
London, SE13 6NH
Tel: 020 8555 1200 (x36500)
Fax: 020 8536 5924

The Environmental Protection Team (the “responsible authority” dealing with nuisance and pollution issues)

The Occupational Health and Safety Team

The Trading Standards Service

C/O Southwark EHTS Business Unit
PO BOX 64529
London
SE1P 5LX
Tel: 020 7525 2000

The Council’s Building & Development Control Services (including Planning)

Council Offices

5th Floor Hub 2
 Tooley Street
 London, SE1
 Tel: 020 7525 2000

The Local Safeguarding Children Board

Southwark Social Services
 C/O Council Offices
 160 Tooley Street
 London, SE1
 Tel: 020 7525 4646

Notes:

- If you are applying for a premises or a club premises certificate and part of the premises concerned falls within another licensing authority's area then that authority should be copied in on the application also.
- If the premises concerned is a vessel then a copy of the application should also be sent to the Navigation authority within the meaning of section 22(1) of the Water Resources Act 1991

OTHER AGENCIES

Patrick Horan
Access Officer &
Chair of Southwark Disablement Association
 2 Bradenham Close
 London, SE17 2QB
 Tel: 020 7701 1391

Environmental Enforcement Team (providing the Council's 24 hour rapid response service)

C/O Southwark Community Safety Business Unit
 PO BOX 64529
 London
 SE1P 5LX
 Tel: 020 7525 2000

Street Trading (for shop front licences)

Street trading office
 Dawes Street
 London, SE17

Southwark Events Team

C/O Council Offices
 PO BOX 64529
 London
 SE1P 5LX

This page is intentionally blank.

LICENSING COMMITTEE DISTRIBUTION LIST (OPEN)**MUNICIPAL YEAR 2014-15****NOTE:** Original held by Constitutional Team; all amendments/queries to Andrew Weir Tel: 020 7525 7222

Name	No of copies	Name	No of copies
Members		Officers	
Councillor Renata Hamvas (Chair)	1	Richard Parkins, Health Safety Licensing and Environmental Protection Unit Manager	1
Councillor David Hubber (Vice-chair)	1	David Franklin, Licensing team leader	1
Councillor Stephanie Cryan	1	Debra Allday, Legal services	1
Councillor Dora Dixon-Fyle MBE	1		
Councillor Nick Dolezal	1		
Councillor Tom Flynn	1		
Councillor Jon Hartley	1	Andrew Weir, Constitutional Team	12
Councillor Sunny Lambe	1		
Councillor Lorraine Lauder MBE	1		
Councillor Maria Linforth-Hall	1		
Councillor Vijay Luthra	1		
Councillor Jane Lyons	1		
Councillor Adele Morris	1	Total: 30	
Councillor Sandra Rhule	1	Date: 24 October 2014	
Councillor Charlie Smith	1		